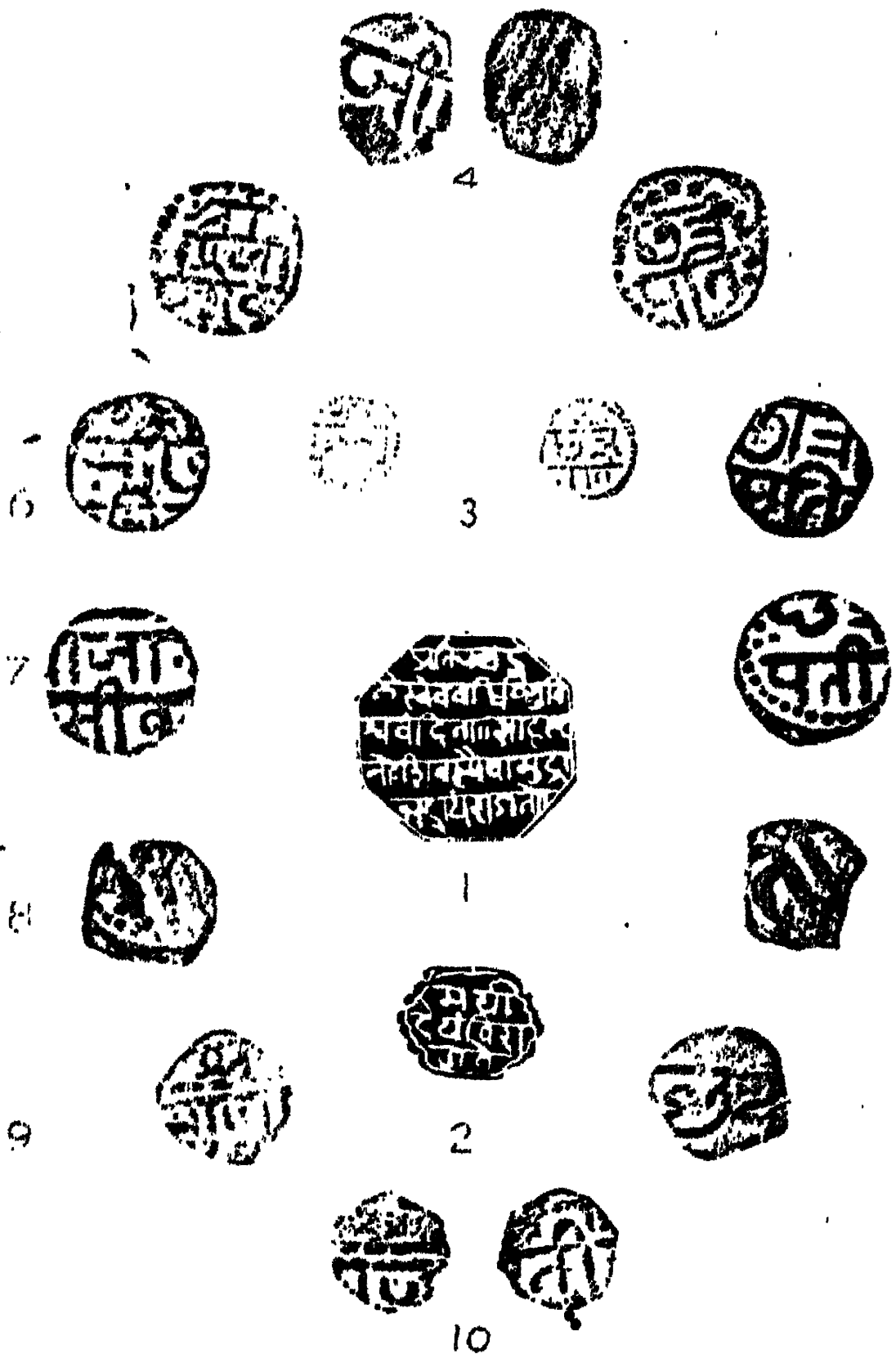


Shivaji's Seals and Coins.



Copyright:
Shiva Charitra Karyalaya,
POONA. }

{ Photo and Design
Mr. S. D. Boki
Pc

Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series-VI.

English Records on Shivaj

(1659-1682).

Publications of the Shiva Charitra Ka

Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series.

- 1 **Patrasāra Sangraha**—Digest of original documents in seven languages, including Dutch, Portuguese and Marathi. (In Marathi).
- 2 Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
- 3 **Shivaji Nibandhāvali**—Essays and Monographs on the Times of Shivaji—Vol. I, (In Marathi, English and Urdu).
- 4 Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II, (In Marathi, English and Urdu).
- 5 **Shiva-Charitra-Nibandhāvali**—Essays on the Life of Shivaji (in Marathi.).

ENGLISH RECORD ON SHIVAJI. (1659-1682).



Shiva Charitra Karyalaya, Poona.

1931

*Price 12 Rs. exclusive of Postage, or 21 Shillings
inclusive of Postage.*

Published by
Messrs. Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and
Dattatraya Vishnu Apte, Secretaries,
SHIVA CH/RITEA KARYALAYA
House No. 312, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona City (India.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	P
PREFACE	i
INTRODUCTION	1
DOCUMENTS	1-
Do.	1-
VOL. I.—Upto the Coronation.	1

Numbers

Documents for 1659	1
Documents for 1660	2—24
Documents for 1661	25—32
Documents for 1662	33—50
Documents for 1663	51—72
Documents for 1664	73—100
Documents for 1665	101—118
Documents for 1666	119—133
Documents for 1667	134—138
Documents for 1668	139—157
Documents for 1669	158—177
Documents for 1670	178—251
Documents for 1671	252—284
Documents for 1672	285—338
Documents for 1673	339—432
Documents for 1674	433—490

VOL. II.—From the Coronation upto Death.	1
---	---

Numbers

Documents for 1674	1—52
Documents for 1675	53—134
Documents for 1676	135—197
Documents for 1677	198—268

	Numbers
Documents for 1678	269-346
Documents for 1679	350-468
Documents for 1680	469-526
Documents for 1681-1682	527-530
Extracts from travellers etc. ...	531-541

APPENDIX (i) A short note on the Photographs ...	351
--	-----

(ii) A note on the English Records on Shivaji.	351
--	-----

GENERAL INDEX	i-x
----------------------	-----

AN INDEX OF UNUSUAL WORDS	xxxviii
----------------------------------	---------

AN INDEX & GAZETTEER OF PLACES IN THE DECCAN ...	x
--	---

PHOTOGRAPHS :—

1. Seals and Coins of Shivaji	Frontisp
2. A <i>Facsimile</i> of a Page from the Factory Records.	To Face p. 375, V
3. Raygad.	To Face p. 378, V
4. The Memorial Ohhatri of Shivaji on Raygad.	To Face p. 310, V

MAP :—To illustrate the English Records on Shivaji, ...	At the
---	--------

PREFACE.

WE have great pleasure in presenting to the public the sixth-volume of historical papers, on behalf of *Shivaji-Chritra Karyalaya* and in connection with the *Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series*. The first five volumes have been to our knowledge largely appreciated by the student of Maratta History. The present volume, being *English Records on Shivaji*, has special interest and importance as constituting a very material portion of any source-book containing testimony about Shivaji from foreign sources.

The material of this volume is a logical unit. It covers a very important period of the lifetime of a single personage. And though divided into two parts, with separate numbering for letters and pages for each part, it is presented herewith as one single volume. The division was resorted to solely in the interest of expeditious printing. This, no doubt, necessitates reference being indicated in double figures, but the chronological arrangement has saved any further complications.

The seven hundred and twenty nine closely printed pages include over a thousand letters and eleven extracts from histories and contemporary narratives. It will be noted that travellers' accounts, like those of Dr. Fryer, have not been incorporated, as some of them are included by Dr. H. Smith in his 'Foreign Biographies of Shivaji' and others by Mr. Rawlinson in the "Source book of Maratha History". About eight hundred (out of a thousand and odd) extracts are herein printed for the first time. The remaining, though included in Sir William Foster's "English Factories in India" are compared with and copied from the original Factory records, expressly for this volume. About one hundred and fifty extracts made by Dr. Surendranath Sen, of the Calcutta

University, personally, are included in this volume. The extracts are from the collection of the late Mr. S. M. Dive who got them copied from the Records of the Bor Secretariat. These extracts from Dr. Sen's and Mr. Dive collections are indicated by prefixing an initial (S) and respectively.

The references are quite simple and explain themselves. The dates are those of despatch and not of receipt. Some margin has, therefore, to be allowed, if the latter is required. The date of receipt is naturally the date of effect and would be important if the effect of any order or recommendation of policy is to be traced. The date of despatch is, in most cases, more approximate than the date of receipt, of the news reported, and is important in the matter of sifting circumstantial evidence.

We offer our thanks to Mr. B. G. Paranjape, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. D. V. Kale, M. A. for all that they have done to enable us to bring out this volume on behalf of the *Charitra Karyalaya*. Our thanks are due to Mr. Paranjape for the initiative he took in making selections of relevant historical passages, from the Factory Records and Orme's Collection preserved at the India Office. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our thanks to the officers in charge of the records of the India Office and especially to Mr. W. T. Otter, C. B. E., the Superintendent of Records, for giving Mr. Paranjape every facility in his work, and to Miss L. M. A. for doing all she could to make the collection exhaustive for copying it. But for Mr. Paranjape's presence in London in 1928-29 and the keen interest he took in securing the records, we could not have included the same in our 100th anniversary publications of the last year. We could not have brought out the present volume within a year from the date of the tercentenary celebration of the birth date of Shivaji (according to the new calculation) without Mr. Paranjape coming to take the same interest in the work.

After getting the transcripts from London, the task of arranging the material in proper order, of supplying the connecting links wherever possible from the previous volumes of the Factory Records and of incorporating relevant passages from Prof. Sen's and Mr. Divekar's collection was undertaken by Mr. D. V. Kale, M. A. Not only Mr. Kale discharge these onerous duties with characteristic thoroughness, but his enthusiasm for bringing out the volume in a thoroughly scientific spirit was such that he himself undertook and carried out successfully the work of preparing the general index, the index to names of places and glossary of unusual words. The impressions of coins which appear in the first block were taken by Mr. S. D. Bokil from coins lent by Messrs. Ramchandra Hari Gadgil of Bombay and Dossabhoy Maneckji of Satara. Mr. Kale saw also the whole volume through the press. In these various exacting tasks Mr. Kale was assisted by his colleagues, Messrs. G. Khare and S. N. Joshi and his pupils Marathe and Lonkar. We offer our grateful thanks to these gentlemen for the assistance which they extended to Mr. Kale in the discharge of the work which Mr. Kale had undertaken on our behalf. We have been in touch with Mr. Kale continuously during the progress of this work and we cheerfully bear grateful testimony to the singleness of purpose and energy, which he brought to bear upon his work day in and day out.

We have incorporated the analytical *Introduction* by Mr. Paranjpe, which shows the study which he has bestowed upon the contents of this volume and the acumen with which he has been able to judge and assess the English material.

To expedite the work of printing, the material was split up into two parts, and the simultaneous printing of both the parts, at the same press, became possible only because of the good offices of Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, who took great personal interest in the publication of this volume and offered all necessary facilities to the *Karyalaya* to expedite the work.

Last but not least, our grateful acknowledgements due to the *Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal*, whose sources have proved to the *Shiva Charitra Karyalaya* a source of strength, as much as its spirit has proved a source of inspiration.

In conclusion we hope that the present volume receive the same welcome and appreciation, from the public as its five predecessors have done, and that we shall be encouraged and enabled to carry out our project of publishing more volumes, of relevant historical materials Dutch, French and Portuguese Sources, connected with life and times of Shivaji.

POONA.
Shiva Jayanti,
 6th March 1931. }

N. C. KELKAR.
 D. V. APTE,
Secretaries, Shiva-Charitra Kary

INTRODUCTION

" If any portion of history merits more attention than others it should seem that a period of a revolution in the state or progress of the foundation of a new one demand the strict investigation. Shivaji was the founder of the Mahratta Dominion, in the peninsula of India, and hitherto we have no account, either sufficiently accurate or sufficiently connected to follow his life. "

Thus wrote Robert Orme on the 26th of June 1779. His attempt to collect such accurate and connected account of Shivaji is embodied in his volume 174 which in this collection is no (533 Vol. II). This search he followed up by collecting such information as was then available for him at the House. He read all the necessary Factory Records and marked out the passages which had according to him some bearing on the life of Shivaji. The passages were subsequently transcribed and arranged for him under separate heads. This is, Orme 114. He also tried to collect contemporary information about the times and the life of Shivaji from other private sources. Robert Orme continued his researches far and wide ; he wrote to Charles Mallet at Poona to supply him with a picture and early history of Shivaji and some account of Shahaji. He collected such information as he could trace from Portugese, Indian and French sources (Nos. 534-541). Orme's work has been the foundation of all the attempts—as also of this one—which have so far been made to gather an accurate and connected account of the life and times of Shivaji from English and European sources. There are a few passages in Orme's collection (114) which cannot now be traced back to the originals, as the originals have been lost and but for Orme's pioneer work we would have been deprived the use of these for all time. Our grateful thanks are due to Orme's indefatigable labour in saving the extracts for posterity.

With the collection of Robert Orme as a guide, I tried to trace the originals, and read some of the Factory Records to make sure that Orme had not left out such material as was

be found relevant, by a student who had studied M history from Marathi sources. My attempt has been to such additional relevant passages in this collection. Such sages were marked out with the assistance of and copy Miss L. M. Anstey who has worked on 17th century History with Sir William Foster, Sir Richard Temple and Miss Anstey can be said to be a living repertory of Indi Records for the 17th century. She has waded through records to make sure that nothing which should have b incorporated in the collection was left out ; and thus the coj has been made as exhaustive with regard to matters of p importance as I could then make it.

This does not exclude the possibility of improving the work by researches into these records made with other objectives suggested by the study of this or such collections from Mahomedan or Marathi sources. Such additional information suggests a few new points for inquiry and p which were once thought to be unimportant become re In this collection about a hundred such passages are rep ed from Prof. Sen's personal collection and are marked identification. Prof. Sen had copied out these passages fr Factory Records in London. The late Mr. S. M. Divek allowed to copy extracts from the Bombay Secretariat and few passages from his collection are also included volume and marked (D) for identific atin. Some passages printed books also find a place in this work in order to the collectoin complete.

This selection is made with an eye only on topics tical importance. Anybody trying to write the social, re or the economic history of the times of Shivaji will have through the records over again for himself. The proble transport and ammunitions will necessitate yet another of the records as these problems must have been the p governing factors in deciding the fate of Shivaji's cam I am well aware, therefore, that there are other points c with which the Factory Records will bear study even f history of the life and times of Shivaji and am fully alive fact that there are Portuguese, Dutch, French, Mahon Marathi and other sources which are yet to be tappe

Introduction

studied exhaustively before we can claim to have done, Robert Orme set out to do i. e. presented to the public a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently connected account of Shiva

Before trying to examine the collection with a view to what position it holds in the materials dealing with the and times of Shivaji it is necessary to state in brief the nature of the Records preserved at the India office.

The Factory Records :—

The factory records are the early records of the proceedings of the East India Company's Agents and Factors in the East in their endeavours to establish factories and promote the trade of England. They are arranged according to the particular factory to which they relate but it should be noted that separate records do not exist for everyone of the numerous factories of the Co. in the 17th century. For, many of the minor factories did not send home their proceedings to England and particulars relating to them are to be found principally in the proceedings of those principal factories to which they were subordinate such as Surat, Bombay, Fort St. George etc. The Factory records run over a period from the early establishment of individual factories to round about 1708 from which time the proceedings are embodied in the series " Presidency Records ". The nature and importance of the factory records is brought out clearly by the following quotation.

"The distance separating the company from its servants in the East and the jealous care with which it supervised its actions necessitated full explanation by correspondence, and the system of administration in the company's settlement territories, which from the first took the form of a council, favoured a full disclosure of the motives underlying every decision of importance. In its final development, proposals were largely made in written minutes, which often, in controversial questions, provoked equally argumentative minutes of dissent and these were entered at full length upon the record books of council meetings (termed ' consultations ' or ' proceedings ') transcripts of which were regularly sent home. In early times these were accompanied by separate volumes containing copies of letters received or sent; in later times such correspondence was either entered on the Consultations or in cases of special

be found relevant, by a student who had studied history from Marathi sources. My attempt has been to find such additional relevant passages in this collection. Passages were marked out with the assistance of and with Miss L. M. Anstey who has worked on 17th century History with Sir William Foster, Sir Richard Temple and Miss Anstey can be said to be a living repertory of Indian Records for the 17th century. She has waded through records to make sure that nothing which should have been incorporated in the collection was left out ; and thus the collection has been made as exhaustive with regard to matters of importance as I could then make it.

This does not exclude the possibility of improving the work by researches into these records made with other objectives suggested by the study of this or similar collections from Mahomedan or Marathi sources. Such information suggests a few new points for inquiry and which were once thought to be unimportant become important. In this collection about a hundred such passages are included from Prof. Sen's personal collection and are marked for identification. Prof. Sen had copied out these passages from the Factory Records in London. The late Mr. S. M. Divan allowed me to copy extracts from the Bombay Secretariat and a few passages from his collection are also included in this volume and marked (D) for identification. Some passages from printed books also find a place in this work in order to make the collection complete.

This selection is made with an eye only on topical importance. Anybody trying to write the social, political or the economic history of the times of Shivaji will have to go through the records over again for himself. The problems of transport and armunitions will necessitate yet another study of the records as these problems must have been the governing factors in deciding the fate of Shivaji's career. I am well aware, therefore, that there are other points of view with which the Factory Records will bear study even in the history of the life and times of Shivaji and am fully alive to the fact that there are Portuguese, Dutch, French, Mahomedan, Marathi and other sources which are yet to be tapped.

Introduction

studied exhaustively before we can claim to have done, Robert Orme set out to do i. e. presented to the public a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently connected account of Shivaji.

Before trying to examine the collection with a view to what position it holds in the materials dealing with the and times of Shivaji it is necessary to state in brief the nature of the Records preserved at the India office.

The Factory Records :—

The factory records are the early records of the proceedings of the East India Company's Agents and Factors in the East in their endeavours to establish factories and promote the trade of English. They are arranged according to the particular factory to which they relate but it should be noted that separate records do not exist for everyone of the numerous factories of the Co. in the 17th century. For, many of the minor factories did not send home their proceedings to England and particulars relating to them are to be found principally in the proceedings of those principal factories to which they were subordinate such as Surat, Bombay, Fort St. George etc. The Factory records run in period from the early establishment of individual factories to round about 1708 from which time the proceedings are embodied in the series "Presidency Records". The nature and importance of the factory records is brought out clearly by the following quotation.

"The distance separating the company from its servant in the East and the jealous care with which it supervised its actions necessitated full explanation by correspondence, and the system of administration in the company's settlement territories, which from the first took the form of a council, favoured a full disclosure of the motives underlying every decision of importance. In its final development, proposals were largely made in written minutes, which often, in controversial questions, provoked equally argumentative minutes of dissent and these were entered at full length upon the records of council meetings (termed 'consultations' or 'proceedings') transcripts of which were regularly sent home. In early times these were accompanied by separate volumes containing copies of letters received or sent; in later times such correspondence was either entered on the Consultations or in cases of special

importance transmitted as enclosures to despatches. Equally careful, though more concise, records were kept of the proceedings of the court of directors and of the various committees into which it divided itself, it is obvious that the archives of the East India House survived their onslaught. We should now be in possession of full information regarding the transactions both at home and abroad. But during the greater part of the company's existence little heed was paid to the value of records for historical purposes, and the preservation of any particular series depended chiefly on its practical utility in relation to current work. Fortunately, in most cases this was sufficiently great to ensure the retention of those records which the student is likely to set chief store."

These records chiefly consist of Diaries and consultations of the Council, copies of letters sent and received, stray diaries and letterbooks of particular individuals. As stated in the above extract the records are far from complete and are not in many cases well-preserved. The latter circumstance explains the leaving of numerous blanks in the following sections. Our selection refers to the years between 1659-1680 and the following table abstracted from Sir W. Foster's Guide shows the nature of the material available for that period for the factories from whose records the selections have been made.

Surat.

Consultations (with several gaps.) 1660-66; 1669-79;
Copies of letters sent. 1662 (with gaps); 1663-66; 1670-75 (with gaps.);
Copies of letters received: 1662-66; 1668-75 (with gaps.); 1677-85;

Rajapur.

Copies of letters sent; 1659-60 (1 vol.)

Karwar.

Miscellaneous 1666 and 1717 (1 vol.)

Bombay.

Consultations etc.—1669-70; 1672-81.

Copies of letters sent.—1670; 1672-82.

Copies of letters received.—1670; 1678-82.

Introduction

Miscellaneous.

Abstracts of letters from Persia, Surat, Gombroon 1663-72.

Abstracts of letters from Surat, Bombay and Po 1675-1707.

O.C.:—The full title of this collection is "Original correspondence from India, with collateral documents, originating in any place between England & Japan." It contains letters received by the Company's factories and despatched to the Company. Though, copies of letters despatched to England from the various factories will also often be found under the headings in the Factory Records.

Letter Books:—These volumes contain copies of letters written by the Company to their various settlements in the East and also certain home correspondence.

Journals & Logs:—From the earliest days it was the custom that the commander and other principal officers should keep a full account of the voyage, to be handed in on return. Large numbers of these journals and logs have been preserved.

Dutch Records:—These are transcripts from the archives at the Hague obtained by Mr. Danvers in Holland in 1893. They range over the whole of the Dutch Indies, but relate more to points of contact with the English. They relate entirely to the 17th century.

There are also included in the selection some extracts from the documents preserved in the Public Records Office, London. The records selected from Sir W. Foster's English Fact Series have been marked E. F.

Here we are publishing for the first time more than a thousand extracts from the letters and dispatches of contemporaries of Shivaji bearing on matters dealing with the life and work of Shivaji. The writers are writing about things which they had occasion to know personally or about things which they heard and they reported these because it was their duty to do so. We have tried to preserve the old spelling and punctuation. In this record have been preserved also all the adjectives heaped from time to time on Shivaji so that students of history may be in a position to trace the several stages

contemporary public opinion between the "rebel" the crowned king.

Since these correspondents are narrating personally saw or heard when the things reported are actually happening round them we need not hereafter resort to present a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently full account of such matters as are included herein on Marathi or Mahomedan. Most of the Chronicles written long after the events they record and are utterly without historical perspective, are dominated by the idea of truth and do not attempt at achieving accuracy either in dates or in narrating incidents. They are also mostly biased. Some of the papers which are printed here are more than the letters and correspondence of the actors or of those who were in immediate contact with them at the time when the events reported were happening, part of the incidents themselves. This is first class narrative anything else said or written subsequently from recollection must rank lower. The writers of several letters are reporting things which they have only heard by contemporary reports and while appraising them must have precedence over reports which have been subsequently collected.

The letters which are published here, were mostly sent between the parties in strict confidence in the course as a part of their regular work. The correspondents had not the slightest idea that their writings would ever be used as materials for writing Maratha history. So at the time of writing these letters there was not present in the writer's mind any idea of writing for effect or for posterity. These letters were simple business letters in which the events are recorded as and when they occurred with such freedom of opinion as is usually to be found when one partner firm writes to another partner who is at some distance. The agents of a firm write to the head office and give them a true picture of the situation with which they have to deal. They had also to report such news as they came in the course of their business so as to keep one another and the head office well informed. But this they frankly said and nothing more.

Introduction

This collection is made with the main object of bring in one volume all the relevant correspondence which is available at the India Office and has direct bearing on the or the times of Shivaji. Thus all letters, from persons who part in the several dealings with Shivaji and his officers letters wherein the agents of the company have expressed opinions on persons and things in general or reported current news have been printed here. Before assigning this record its proper place in the materials for the history of Shivaji the whole collection must be sifted bearing the following considerations in mind.

(i) Whether the fact reported is from personal knowledge or from current report.

(ii) If the correspondent is reporting things from personal knowledge, we have (a) further to see what opportunities he had of knowing things and (b) how he has used opportunity and (c) whether he is a faithful narrator of things and (d) whether his outlook on things and men is colored by any bias.

(iii) If the writer is reporting things merely as current news, it is necessary to examine the source of this report to see if it is corroborated anywhere by some more reliable information.

(iv) When a correspondent is giving expression to his views, we should try to see for ourselves the grounds which had to arrive at that conclusion and also take note of prejudices and prepossessions.

Looking at the letters from this point of view it should be stated that the writers are fairly faithful narrators of events and as they reported things to their superiors and as at times superiors corrected the reports, this is no doubt a faithful record of those things in which the writers were immediately concerned. These contemporary writings are of material help to history when the writers of the several letters are themselves the actors in these events and especially when they are writing during the course of the transactions or soon after. Thus the letters relating to the events at Rajapure, Hubly, Carwar, Surat, Dharangaon, or the events at Shivaji's coronation or at Hindry Kendry are

a point correctly reported accounts but they must be to such tests as have been laid down above and compared with the testimony, of equal or greater authenticity. Their opinions expressed about things in general and regarding Shivaji which are to be tested to see whether they are formed and held with some justification. These reports were communicated by one factory to another and with a view to ascertain the truth or falsehood about them. From these the factors themselves seem to have drawn the conclusions regarding Shivaji's movements :—

Shivaji's plans were very cleverly laid and were carried out and until the plans were actually carried out were not known even to his nearest attendants. Shivaji spread false rumours about his movements and made a few false moves in order to divert the attention of his enemies and drive them to follow a false scent as reports had made him an "airy body". That being the case there were several alarms about his approaches which sometimes proved to be unfounded. That is why, even at Surat or Bombay used to criticise the information received by Rajapore or Carwar as incorrect, they frankly said it and said "this is what we hear not as truth" and communicated the same as part of their duty.

The 17th century was not an era of territorial expansion in the history of the East India Company ; it was a commercial era. Therefore, the letters are plain and business-like, written solely with the object of rendering some assistance to the commerce of the company. The writers do not seem to have taken the least trouble to ascertain any facts or dates or even the correct sequence of events. Their chief concern was the pursuit of their trade, and its advancement to which they kept very closely. Therefore, the information which we glean from the records is very scrappy, the writers do not send us on any wrong scent, they never tried to embellish the same and as it was being checked. Bias has at times coloured the view of the facts. In analysing the whole record the following conclusions can safely be laid down regarding this :—

- (i) Carwar had throughout a bias against Shivaji.

Introduction

(ii) Surát was torn between two interests viz. (1) with the Mogal and (2) trade in Shivaji's country. They try to keep fair, they had leanings towards the Mogul.

(iii) Bombay and Rajapore came firstly in opposition afterwards in closer touch with Shivaji and his officers. With communication and touch of nearly twenty years they came to have high regard for Shivaji but not for his officers. With closer touch their opinions and views about Shivaji continuously improving.

With these preliminary remarks and before I examine records more closely to ascertain what contribution this collection will make to research about Shivaji's time, I think it necessary to mention the objects with which we take up this record. The objects are :—

(1) Those incidents in Shivaji's life which the writer reports either from personal knowledge or from hearsay.

(2) The contemporary opinion of disinterested persons about Shivaji and his opponents and about the state of affairs at Vijapore Golkonda and The Mogul Court.

(3) Contemporary opinion about the inter relations of several powers in cooperation with and in opposition to Shivaji.

This collection opens at the end of 1659. Thus, nothing can be discovered in the Factory Records which would throw light on the early life and the beginning of the rise of Shivaji.

(1) The first incident in Shivaji's life which is reported by the factors at Rajapore is the Afzal Khan incident. It is reported more than a month after the fatal day. There is no mention either of the exact date or of the place where the event occurred. Neither the incidents which led up to the crisis nor the important events which followed it are mentioned. Names of the other persons who took part in the event are mentioned. The report that Shivaji sent his mother as hostage to Afzal's camp is otherwise uncorroborated and obviously wrong. The report mentioned in No 1 that the Queen at Vijapore advised Afzal to pretend friendship with Shivaji because a force of 10000 was not deemed strong enough to overpower him is a wrong report as there is a firman recently discovered and printed which clearly states the command to Afzal by the q

not only to capture Shivaji but to extirpate him. (Chikitsa pages 287-88.) All the deficiencies are supplied by the Jedhe Chronology and Shiva-Bhārat.

2 In the subsequent incident of Kolhapur and the English had sold granadoes to Sidhy Johar, and accompanied President Andrews, (36) two of them—Henry Reving Randolph Taylor—were present at the siege and helped in throwing balls. They do not, however, mention Shivaji's escape or subsequent movements. Though both the factors were personally present, no correct and exact dates are mentioned. The year of the incident, can we fix with the aid of these letters? This is one of those cases where the writers have not given details about several incidents in Shivaji's life even though they had first-hand information. For example, Rustum Jang and Fazal Khan defeated by Shivaji are referred to in letters dated 4-2-1660. The exact date of the incident (28-12-1659) is supplied by Jedhe and Shivapur Yadi. The English information that Rustum Jamma was suffered to receive a severe Hukery is supported by Shiva-Bharat. But giving news of Shivaji was not their principal object; they referred to him only when contact with him affected them in some way. This leads us to conclude that even when the correspondents were sent on the spot, they fail to give us all the details about incidents they report and thus these reports even by eye-witness are often insufficient, indefinite and therefore inconclusive.

3 The Shastakhan incident. There is no mention of Shastakhan's earlier campaign against Shivaji in the records. Only the surprise attack is reported, within a short time of its occurrence; but Phillip Gayford who had the information from Raoji Pandit has not mentioned the date and the place of the event. The taking away of Shastakhan's daughter is mentioned by Phillip Gayford in his three letters (nos 60-62-63); nos 62-63 have corrected the report of the first. Thus, for about six weeks after the event there was no mention about the taking away of Shastakhan's daughter in the records. Where the event took place but Surat gives currency to the news gathered some embellishments in its transmission from the south to the north and also by lapse of time. The

Introduction

date of the attack on Shastakhan, 5-4-1663, is supplied by J. Phillip Gyford reports that Raoji Pandit received a letter on 11th, April 1663 from Shivaji "written himself" giving him an account of the Shastakhan incident. That Shivaji wrote to "write himself" to his ministers about some incidents in his life is no doubt a discovery of very considerable importance. Historians or historical researchers should not be satisfied with anything less than the discovery of such letters which Shivaji might have written to his ministers or near relatives. This letter incidentally throws fresh light on the question of Shivaji's literacy which I am going to discuss later on more fully. No. 60 is written as a summary of Shivaji's letter, though why it carries us much further than No. 533 vol. II.

4. Raja Jayasing's expedition against Shivaji was a desperate struggle for him. Jayasing's preparations were very thorough and he had succeeded in cooping up the forces of Shivaji in a small area. He collected under his banner all the great and small powers who had suffered at Shivaji's hands and yet the first thing which we learn from the Factory Records is that peace had been concluded between Shivaji and Jayasing. Later, he is reported as fighting against Vijapore, then as being sent to Agra and subsequently as having escaped therefrom. It is useless to expect any exactitude either in dates or details with this scrappy reporting. The Factory Records do not enlighten us on these points.

The Treaty with Jayasing is mentioned in (114) dated the August 1665. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe (12-1-1665). Shivaji's imprisonment at Agra is referred to in letter (29)—dated 25-9-1666. The date of Shivaji's departure from Deccan 5-3-1666 is supplied by Jedhe. The exact date of imprisonment (25-5-1666) is supplied by Jedhe. Shivaji's escape from Agra referred to in (133)—The date of the escape from Agra is supplied by Jedhe, 17-8-1666. Shivaji reached Raichur on 20-11-1666 along with Sambhaji. This has been referred to in (135) dated 26-3-1667.

5. Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and so on upto 84 are accounts from Surat of the first raid on that place by Shivaji. If we try to analyse the accounts rather closely we discover that in the first instance accuracy is by no means a

point of the several writers. Examining the dates of arrival and departure of Shivaji mentioned by the several writers are faced by the following inconsistencies :—

No. of letter	Arrival	Departure
73	6th, night	10th, night
76	6th, morning	10th, 4 p.m.
78	5th, night	12th
79	6th, 11 a. m.	10th, 10 a. m.
83	7th	13th, morning

Nos. 73, 78, 83 ought to have given identical dates but widely differ in giving the date and the time of departure. Another question which suggests itself while sifting these reports is how could these writers describe the several incidents graphically, since all of them were shut up in the factory. A close analysis of the letters and incidents will show that the only answer to this question is that the writers filled in the details by relying entirely on Anthony Smith.

The following is a close analysis of the letters.

No. 73 Reports Shivaji's arrival and departure and Shivaji's departure records everything which Anthony Smith told. "That night the rogue got into the town and began to set it on fire and fell to plundering." "*The men got all save the English house.*" Then No. 73 reports about looting all round the English house. There is no report about cruelties and cruelties inflicted for money till after the report of departure. The details are obviously filled in afterwards given by Anthony Smith.

No. 74 is a report of consultation prior to the arrival of Shivaji.

No. 75 gives no details at all.

No. 76 Specifically mentions that Anthony Smith was an eyewitness to several cruelties and then proceeds to narrate them.

No. 76 mentions that Anthony Smith escaped miraculously; we know that this is not a fact.

Introduction

No. 78 is a detailed report by the President and Council of Surat to the company dated the 28th January *i. e.* three weeks after the event. There is no report of hands being cut off or any other cruelty from personal knowledge of the council.

No. 79 The Rev. John. L'Escalot reports the arrival at the English house of Anthony Smith on Friday afternoon and remarks " You may be sure each man was inquisitive to know the news from Anthony Smith who told us &c." Then of course the incidents are graphically reported.

It is thus clear that it is on the sole testimony of Anthony Smith—unsupported by either Dutch or other records—that various cruelties are attributed to Shivaji as having been inflicted by him for extorting money. Anthony Smith was a despicable wretch and was sent to England to answer for several misdemeanours, one of them being an alleged attempt to betray the Company to Shivaji. It is obvious that we cannot trust to such a personage for the serious charge made against Shivaji and that quite a number of the details in the English account cannot be accepted with the blind faith with which historians have accepted them hitherto.

Shivaji made Anthony Smith write a note to the company (page 76 line 4) that he had not come to do any harm to the English or other merchants but only to revenge himself on Aurangzeb who had invaded his country and had killed some of his relations and that he would have the English and the Dutch give him some present. This the English and the Dutch actually did when Shivaji came to Surat for the second time. The Dutch Records will throw fresh light on this point and help us to determine the truth or the falsehood of all the statements made in these records. The Rev. John L'Escalot had suggested that Shivaji attacked Surat in order to prevent the Mogul and Vijapore forces joining hands against him. This appears to be a reasonable ground and if that was so Shivaji could not be thought to be so impolitic as to give offence to the English, French and the Dutch.

6 & 7 Coronation. The wives of Shivaji.

Henry Oxinden was present at the time of Shivaji's coronation at Rairy Castle. He reached the place on

May and left it on the 13th of June 1674. The house he stayed was at a distance of a mile from the palace. C he had an audience with Shivaji when Shivaji told him th English might thereafter trade in his territory freely. At audience he writes on the 27th and on the 30th to B His narrative of the whole tour is included in this v All that he has to say about things which he saw and t to be gathered from the two communications an diary. On the 26th he had an audience with the king, “ busily employed with other great affairs, as his cor marriage &cea”. Shivaji and his son afterwards took leave of him and retired into their private apartments whe became busily employed with the Brahmins in consu and other ceremonies. And Oxinden adds, “and I g honour &c. an account of my transactions hitherto account is the letter of the 27th [No. 480]. In the le the 27th appear the following words:— “The Raja was still so busy about his coronation marriage with tw (blank) women that it was yesterday before we had an &c.” This cannot mean that he was married that day women. What it obviously means is that on the 26th the consultations about marriage and other ceremonies ge On the 29th Oxinden heard about Shivaji’s being “ Weig gold”. On 5th June, he had a message to be pre the court on the 6th at 7 A. M. On the 8th he repor Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any S ceremony.” He has not mentioned, the date when the marriage with two women suggested in his letter of t was carried out. He is certain about a marriage on the

There have, so far, been several theories about Shivaji and there have been varying calculations regarding their There was an old theory that just as Shivaji went th formal thread ceremony for the purpose of coronatio took a new wife in order that there should be a p crowned queen. But the protagonists of this theory o the fact that Shivaji had already two sons—Sambhaji an ram—born to him. If the alleged marriage after the ceremony was the proper marriage, and the lady with w was married after the thread ceremony was the o qualified to be raised to the position of a queen, th

Introduction

marriages previously gone through would have been valid and the progeny not entitled to succeed him. pundits who had assembled there seem to have appreciated absurdity of the situation. They, therefore, decided the proper thing to do was for Shivaji to go through approved form of marriage with his wives. This view is borne out by a contemporary record called the *Rajyabhisheka-pataru*. The author who says that he was closely watching several ceremonies with a very critical eye records that Shivaji was married to the "same ladies". (beginning of the third *Shivaji* i. e. chapter). Oxinden remarks that the marriage on the 30th was gone through without any state or ceremony. Suppose Shivaji was married to a new wife for the purpose of coronation then it would certainly have been celebrated with some state and ceremony. But these marriages before the coronation with former wives who had already borne children were being gone through over a period of time for the sake of the ritual. Oxinden has not noted in his diary the day on which the marriage ceremony with two ladies referred to in his letter of the 27th May was gone through. Jedhe's chronology mentions that on 30th May Shivaji was married in accordance with the rites of the man. This marriage on the 30th appears to have been with two of his wives. The third must have been disqualified for the purpose on some religious ground. That disqualification being removed she was quietly married to Shivaji in the approved form on 1st June, and she must have been Shivaji's fourth wife in the same order, his first wife being deceased some years before. So the result of this discussion we arrive at the following conclusion:

(1) Shivaji did not marry any new wife for the purpose of the coronation.

(2) After his thread ceremony he went through the approved form of marriage with his former wives who were three in number.

(3) A marriage with one of these took place on the 1st of June and the marriage with the other two took place at some time before, according to Jedhe on the 30th of May. Jedhe's chronology can not help us to explain whether he married on the 30th to one or two wives.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar has only referred to *Rajyabhisheka* but does not appear to have used it. The two marriages mentioned by Oxinden he splits having taken place on two different dates and he gives the date found in Jedhe chronology and to the 8th of June; with this distribution how he can make number eight is difficult to see. There are now published letters of Oxinden. In none of these does he mention the date on which the idea of marriages referred to by him in his letter of the 27th was carried out. The interpretation submitted does not come in conflict with any facts which are established from contemporary records. Sir Jadunath has muddled the whole question.

8. The Capture of Shringarpur is referred to in (20) dated 10 June 1661. The exact date 29-4-1661 is to be found in the details of the incident are fully described in Shiva Bharat. Sir Jadunath is forced to borrow the details wholesale from Shiva Bharat in spite of his strong prejudice against the work.

9. Shahaji's imprisonment for two days is referred to in (67) dated 20th July 1663.

10. The raid on Rajapore : one particular detail referred to in (79) viz. "digged up the English House for treasure" is described in identical terms by Shiva Bharat and the Dagb Register. The date of the raid is approximately supplied by the Dagb Register.

11. Letter No. 99 dated 14-12-1664. and Letter No. 100 dated 14-3-1665. These letters when read together give the following results. However, Jedhe and Shivapur must be taken into account to supply the connecting links :—

25-11-1664 Shivaji lays the foundation of Sindh (Patre_Yadi 421).

8-2-1665 " Shivaji starts on the Barsilore expedition. According to Shivapur Yad and letter No. 107.

13-2-1665 Present at Gokarna for Shivaratra. (No. 100)

22-2-1665 Shivaji comes to Carwar (107)

The exact date of the capture of Bisnur is not available

Introduction

23-2-1665 He departs from Carwar. (107) ,

Hubly taken letter dated 14-12-1664.

12. No. 178 dated 23rd January 1670 reports "Shivaji a engaged in arms against Aurangzeb" The exact date *Shivaji taking Sinhgad* thus demonstrating that the peace relations between him and Aurangzeb were broken 4-1-1670. Sir Jadunath Sarkar's remark regarding renaming of the Fort Kondana, Sinhgad on that day (168. 3rd edition) is based on fiction. His non-acquaintance with Marathi materials landed him into this inaccuracy because Rajwade's Vol. VIII. mentions this fort as Sinhgad letter No. 12 dated 3-4-1663.

13. No. 200 dated 5-7-1670 reports " Shivaji has taken Mahuli ". Shivapur Yadi gives 16-6-1670 as the exact date.

14. No. 250 dated 13-12-1670 reports raid on Karanjedhe gives Margashirsha as the month (November).

15. No. 256 dated 6-2-1671 reports the capture of Satara. The incident took place in January 1671 according to Jedhe Deshpande chronology.

16. No. 307 dated the 21-6-1672 reports the taking of Jewhar by Moropant. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe which is 5-6-1672.

17. No. 322 dated 18-10-1672 describes the desertion of Siddy Hilal and Jadhavrao from Mogul forces. This corroborates Parnalparvatgrahanakhyan (पर्नालपर्वत ग्रहणाख्यान), canto II verse 43/44

18. No. 392 dated 15-9-1673 reports Shivaji's taking of Satara. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe which is 27-7-1673

19. No. 450 Narayan Senvi's letter dated 4-4-1674 reports Prataprao's death. According to Shivapur Yadi Prataprao was killed on the 24-2-1674.

20. No. 85 II. dated 8-5-1675 reports Shivaji taking of Ponda castle. No. 82 II. reports Rustum Jamma going to Ponda-the letter is dated 22 April 1675; according to Jedhe the fort was stormed on 17th April 1675. The letter No. 3-5-1675 reports Shivaji having possession of two out

posts. The exact date must be fixed with the help of some reliable authority.

The capture of Ponda was a great success for Shivaji. He had to put up a very great fight and he presented each man half a Sir of gold who would go up the ladder. Why is it to be inferred that the attempt was "forlorn" merely because he was giving a big present as an inducement. Letters 80-85 will convince anybody that Sir Jadunath's adjective "forlorn" is misplaced.

21. Vol. II. No. 282 dated 9-5-1677 reports Shivaji's alliance with Golconda. Jedhe supplies the month (Phalgun) February-March No. 539 Vol. II is from the pen of an eye witness of Shivaji's visit to Hyderabad but he does not mention the exact date.

22. No. 234 Vol. II reports Sherkhan being routed by Shivaji on 26-6-1667. The letter is dated 27-6-1677. For George has the given exact date and the report is also precise. Jedhe does not mention the exact date.

23. Shivaji's death. The only occasion when the English seem to have made an attempt to determine the exact date of Shivaji's death. The letter is dated the 28th April 1680. "It is now 23 days since he deceased". According to the date is 3-4-1680. The chaitra full moon did not extend to Sunday. Sir Jadunath's attempt to back Sabhasad in preference to Jedhe is misplaced. The first mention of the events is 19th April, and even while making attempts to give the exact date Bombay did not say that Shivaji died on a particular day.

Literacy :—"Shivaji could never write his name" is a categorical assertion of James Grant Duff. In this collection there are about eight references which have a direct bearing on the question of literacy.

(1) No. 53 "Showing us with all a writing from his name with his own chop and others accustomary to it as also the print of the Raja's hand on the top of the paper done in Sandal."

(2) No. 60 "yesterday arrived a letter from the Raja written himself to Rougy."

Introduction

(3) No. 429 "the peace though fully agreed on between envoy and us—is not yet signed and confirmed by Shivaji".

(4) No. 473 "several writings being sent by Narsenji signed by Shivaji."

(5) No. 198/II "That a letter the Raja sent me signed himself."

(6) No. 224/II "Having this day received a message a letter from Shivaji Raja."

(7) No 226/II No. 231/II No. 251/II] are letters of Shivaji.

(8) No. 26—Let "Hossan.....who brings letter for Shivaji inquire where Shivaji is and thither carry the letter and deliver it into his own hands for we fear these Brahmans in their letters speak what they please &c."

What no 26 means is that the letter should not be delivered into the hands of the Brahmans because they in their letters say what they like. Therefore, to prevent this the letter is to be placed into Shivaji's hands so that he can use it for himself. The reference to the chop and the print of hand is regarded by some as the strongest proof of Shivaji's illiteracy; but this was a usual Mahomedan practice. At the beginning of his career he seems to have been following it, just as his officers used to be styled in Persian style. References 2-7 are unambiguous. They mean one thing and one thing only viz Shivaji could write in his own hand. The three letters referred to in (7) stand in a class as they go with (1). When we add to the above references the accounts in the *Tarikh-i-Shivaji* and *Shiva Bharata* the combined effect of all these, points towards the view that Shivaji could write and used to send autograph letters. One reference to an autograph letter is found in Dutch Records no 29 no 763, where the Dutch factors refer to an autograph letter to the French Factory. Sir Jadunath Sarkar quotes no 60 in his third edition of *Shivaji* at page 91 without any comment on the letter from the Raja written himself to Rougy" and yet at page 27 that "the weight of evidence is in favour of the view that Shivaji was unlettered"! We do not know

was the evidence which he weighed and what is its value he does not vouchsafe any references.

Shivaji and the English East India Company

The point of the first contact between the English and Shivaji came at Rajapore when the Company was asked by Rustum Jamma to spare some granadoes for Shivaji. They do not appear to have agreed to the proposal. The second occasion was (No 3) when Shivaji's forces for their success against Afzal took several coastal towns in Konkan, Dabhol being one. The governor of Dabhol fled from Dabhol to Rajapore with three of Afzal Khan and subsequently went to Jetapore. The English were there and were busy settling the private account of the late governor with the governor when 500 to 600 men from Shivaji came to Rajapore and 200 to Jetapore. The governors of Rajapore, Dabhol and Satavli were on the English ship before the Mahratta forces asked the English to help capture the junks and the governors. The English refused to do this, alleging that it would be inconsistent with their religion to deliver up to his enemy any man that sought their protection. This naturally displeased the Maratha forces and the governors. The governors requested the English to take possession of the junks and to own them. The English took possession of a junk weighing 300 tons renamed it "Merchant" and helped the governors to tow the other junks to Vengurla and place them under Dutch protection. The Subedar at Rajapore asked for the junk, "Rajapore" and the English had consented to hand it over provided the dues from the governor were secured. However, this agreement was not carried into effect, and the Mahrattas in the meantime employed the brokers of the English and Philip Gayford. They were subsequently released and Henry Revington effected the release of Gayford by surprise. In the meanwhile Revington agreed to send granadoes to Siddi Johar. There were other acts of hostility against Shivaji committed by Revington and others, which culminated in the English giving assistance to Siddi Johar to besiege Panhalla and throw balls with the English flag (No. 36). Shivaji's flight from Panhalla is not described by the Rajapore

Introduction

But President Andrews reported to the Company on April 1660 that Henry Revington and others were put in prison (evidently sometime before), the English house burnt, and some horses taken away by the Mahrattas. President Andrews attributed all the loss to the rashness of Henry Remington. Surat had a consultation on 16th April 1660 and the President and the Council decided to disown the hostile acts of Henry Revington and his adherents. The prisoners were at Rairy, then at Songad and then at Dabhol. But in taking this severe action against the merchants, neither Shivaji nor his officers are likely to be blamed, and President Andrews expressed the same view to the disconsolate prisoners at Rairy castle in his letter dated the 10th May 1661. He told them that they had to thank themselves for the position in which they found themselves and that they had suffered in defending the goods of the company, but for the future they must quietly but if they meddle in other people's squabbles must anticipate trouble. While they were at Rairy they had to suffer hardships but at Songad and Dabhol they were free to move about or to write to their friends but were not allowed to leave these places. Through them Shivaji started negotiations with the East India Company. The objects with which Shivaji was trying to negotiate an understanding with the English Company will be discussed a little later.

The next point of contact was at Surat, where according to Shivaji, he had gone to revenge himself against Aurangzeb for several wrongs committed by the Mogul army in invading Shivaji's country and he had no intention to do any harm either to the English or any other merchants. For a fact the English found nothing in Shivaji's first raid on Surat. The letters which are printed in this volume show that the English had made preparations to defend their factory but it does not appear either from the Dutch or the English records that Shivaji had any inclination to raid Dutch and English warehouses while he was getting rich booty outside. There is no reason why he should do it when the object of the raid was either revenge against Aurangzeb or money and money he was collecting.

plenty outside. This is further confirmed by the consideration that he abstained from attacking the castle where the officials had taken refuge. At the time of the second Surat in 1670 all the foreign companies presented Shivaji a few articles and saved their properties. No. 237 records Mr. Master who was in command of the English defence by the advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and present to Shivaji of scarlet sword blades, knives &c. had given the English his Caul even before this time perfect immunity from any trouble from Shivaji which the European factories enjoyed excited a good deal of curiosity at the Mogul Court.

In No. 89 Surat advised Carwar to remove to Hubly that place to be secure against Shivaji. But Shivaji raided (346) and the English Company lost goods worth a few hundred pagodas. When Nicolls complained to Shivaji about this Shivaji replied that he had given no orders to disturb the English in their factories, that he liked them to trade in the country and that he had not received any report from his officers about the English house being raided and that he did not like to know the names of the persons and the officials who did it.

We have mentioned before that the English merchants of Rajapore had been advised by Rustum Jamma to spare the granadoes for Shivaji ; not only that they failed to comply with this request but they further sold the granadoes to Siddi along with mortar-pieces and helped Siddi Johar in his attack on Panhala. What part the granadoes played in the siege is not far from record but the fact that the English merchants of Rajapore were actively helping Siddi Johar without any protest on Shivaji's part remained absolutely undisputed to the directors of the Company. Shivaji, therefore, had the merchants arrested. Shivaji returned everything which he had taken and all the other Rajapore merchants except the English who were obviously harmed him. Later on a peace was concluded between Shivaji and Vijapore and Shivaji commanded that no one of the Konkan coast except the castle of Danda Rajapore should be a source of trouble to Siddi of Danda Rajapore.

Introduction

territory at his pleasure ; and the only way to stop this was to bring the castle under his jurisdiction. The Rajapore merchants knew that Shivaji's great need and ambition was the taking of Rajapore castle, and the best way in which the company could make amends to Shivaji for the wrong which the merchants had unauthorisedly done him at Panhala was to help him turn a difficult corner and attain an object on which he had set his heart, spent an enormous fortune and sacrificed a large number of people. As to the losses which the company might have suffered at Rajapore in the capture of the English ships, he was prepared to compensate them. Randolph Taylor writes (53) on 6/2/1662 that Shivaji would grant the company a place convenient for them in his possession with several advantages if they would assist him in taking Danda Raja castle. Both Raoji Pandit and Shivaji were anxious to have the English to trade at Rajapore (60). The French met Shivaji after some negotiations settled at Rajapore. Shivaji gave the French leave to trade freely in his ports and when they were with him he inquired as to why the English would not return to Rajapore and he was told that the English wanted ready money ; Shivaji expressed a wish to compensate them in customs duties.

While both sides were feeling their way with a view to reopening negotiations Shivaji raided Surat twice and Bombay but did not molest the English. In the meanwhile Bombay was transferred to the English East India Company and the Company was building there a strong warehouse and fortifying the place. After their settlement at Bombay Shivaji must have found that the English could be of great help to him if they chose to or else they could be a source of annoyance and he, therefore, showed a keen desire to accommodate them. The English, on their part, were anxious to have an agreement with Shivaji because there was war going on between the English and the Dutch ; and the Dutch had made proposals to Shivaji to render mutual aid viz. Shivaji to help the English to take Bombay and the Dutch to help Shivaji to take Danda Rajapore castle. The English, therefore, did not raise any objections to the terms of agreement proposed by Shivaji. While negotiating about the terms of agreement with Shivaji the company had to consider before every step the advisability of entering into peace with him because

information regarding these negotiations was sure to leak in spite of all attempts to keep it secret (296) and consequently the Mogul was expected to look at them with distrust. Bombay clearly set out this point for the consideration of the Mogul that one particular business should not be allowed to come to the prejudice of the general business of the company. The reply of Surat (372) to the question was unambiguous. They clearly foresaw the displeasure of the Mogul and expected some trouble. But since the Island of Bombay was the only port both for provisions and for traffic on Shivaji's territory, it was opposite to Bombay and as they expected to establish several new factories in Shivaji's territories (429) Surat decided to enter into peace with Shivaji and to endure patiently the difficulties the Mogul might impose on them rather than decline the trade and benefit of the company in the island (460). The various other causes also which might have helped in inducing them to arrive at this decision. One was the war with the Mogul and the other was that the trade of Surat was declining. The reasons for this decline are clearly set out by the President of Surat in his dispatch to the company dated 1st November 1669. (176) The "Banians" were deserting Surat because of the insufferable tyranny of the Governor and the "lordly moors". The Cazy was tampering with the administration of justice. Shivaji's raids on Surat might have been another contributory cause of the ruin of the port but the dispatch of the President of Surat make it abundantly clear that it was the governor of Surat who utterly ruined the famous trade place (46/2). The Dutch and the French also thought of leaving Surat and had made up their minds to quit the place but the English President tried to quit the place but was prevailed upon to continue.

Surat took several objections to the terms of the agreement with Shivaji but the Dutch war was in progress and in consideration of this they waived their objections especially as Bombay had come to realise that so far as trade and commerce were concerned Shivaji was willing to give the company every facility that they asked for (23/2). Thus all objections were overcome and an agreement was effected between Shivaji and the English East India Company. The articles show Shivaji conceding every thing relating to trading and other rig

jealously guarding the rights of sovereignty. Henry Oxinde's letters from Rairy are very clear on the point. (481). The great advantage which the company derived from the conclusion of the peace is to be gathered by reading the two letters 365 and 426 which Carwar wrote to Surat, together. No. 365 boasts that what the Mogul, Vijapore and the Portuguese could not achieve the English had achieved viz., obtain compensation from Shivaji. Letter after letter will be found in the second volume to the effect that Shivaji freely granted Couls to the factories of the company and that the company was nowhere troubled after or before the peace by Shivaji's forces. Shivaji's fleet gave the English information about detention of some English vessels near Goa. He can truly said to have acted up to Nerajee Pundit's assurance that after the coronation he would behave more like a king. (47)

When the negotiations for peace commenced it was not quite clear from the very beginning to Bombay and by Bombay to Surat that (282) Shivaji's " chiefest design of making peace with us (English) (was) in the hopes of an underhand assistance against Danda Rajapore and *till something as to that granted he would not pay a penny.*" This is Bombay's advice to Surat dated the 8th November 1671. The question is far did the English comply with this suggestion of Shivaji. The reply to this question will determine whether any blame attaches to Shivaji and his officers for " excess of intrigue and finesse." or whether they were merely paying the English in their own coin in keeping them in suspense, so long as the English were keeping him in suspense as Mr. Ustick advised to do (273).

The help which Shivaji was expecting from the English was of a double nature. The Rajapore merchants had not only sold granadoes to Siddy Johar but also helped in fitting them. Shivaji did not expect the English company to go far. What he wanted them to do was to supply him with guns as others were doing and to refuse to harbour his enemies Siddy Casam and Siddy Sambole in Bombay. As regards guns. Mr. Ustick was not to promise Shivaji granadoes but to keep him in suspense (273). Bombay after setting out Shivaji's chief design in concluding peace with them suggested to Surat to spare 3 or 4 great guns and t

these to the Portuguese who in their turn were to sell them to Shivaji. Before the conclusion of the peace the English (25) sold two guns to the French who sold these to Shivaji. N. Senvi was instructed to represent to Shivaji and his court (370) as for guns, after peace he shall have not only two as many as he will." Two costly brass guns were lying in Bombay and therefore Bombay reported to Surat that there was nobody to buy these guns except Shivaji and Bombay was prepared to part with these for ready money (193/2.) Surat prohibited the sale (195/2.) (42/2) Shivaji asked for 50 great guns but Bombay was of opinion that 10 should be spared. Further opined that it would undoubtedly be very good for the company to ease their large dead stock by the sale of some of the guns and especially the two great brass guns which were lying with them but if this course would be dangerous to the company at Surat, Surat was to advise Bombay accordingly and Bombay would stop the sale (44/2, 45/2) the sale was eventually stopped. (103/2, 104/2, 195/2) are in support of the same policy. The French supplied Shivaji with 2000 maunds of lead and iron guns; with this Bombay thought Shivaji would be able to put out a notable fleet against the Siddys, because the only thing that he was in need of was the guns and he had implored Bombay to supply him with them. Bombay had quite a number of spare but they did not think it advisable to part with these because they thought that the transaction would affect them adversely. Bombay knew that at Rajapore the French were supplying guns to Shivaji, so whether they themselves did it or not Shivaji was getting the guns and the powder he wanted from the French Companies. They, however, did not like to bring them "into intrigue" (213/417/419/424/434.) At Madras the French pursued the same policy; Shivaji asked for people who could make gun carriages and for engineers who could "combine mines". The request was refused as it would have increased Shivaji's power. (251, 255). One thing is further worth noting about the two brass guns, which have been referred to so often. They were carried to Surat and were sold to the local governor. Berkley castle brought out 13 guns out of which some were spared for Shivaji.

The supply of guns was the active help which Shivaji asked of the English at Bombay; this they would

Introduction

render. There was another way of doing him service and that was to refuse shelter to his enemies at Bombay. As far back as June 1669 the Siddy of Danda Rajapore solicited permission of Bombay to winter there in case of necessity, and Bombay promised him all civility (166). The Siddy was much straitened by Shivaji (171) who wished either to storm or starve him. The Siddy on his part was going to hold out as long as he could but if forced to yield was going to hand over the place to the Mogul. So, as a part of a campaign against Shivaji a fleet was fitted out at Surat and sent against him (340) under Siddi Sambole. So any help rendered to either of the Siddis was a hostile act toward Shivaji. One or the other of the Siddis used to winter in Bombay every year in spite of all promises to the contrary. Shivaji and his officers remonstrated against this very bitterly year in and year out. The Siddies were by this means a source of help to the island and Bombay bitterly complained against Siddy Sambole's behaviour (402/404). He had all his provisions from Bombay, but for which he could not have been preserved and he returned the obligations by stopping all provisions coming to Bombay and Bombay thought that his chief design in coming to the port was to do more harm to Bombay than to Shivaji. He blocked the river at Caranja and was thinking of building a fort upon the island and Bombay was of opinion that it "concerns us to look about and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these falsehearted villains." (404). Surat had a consultation on the matter and they decided to dissuade Siddy Sambole from this design by a considerable present. This was in 1671 but the next year Siddy Sambole arrived in Bombay harbour to winter exactly at the time when Oxinden was preparing to go to Rairy to have the articles of peace signed and sealed by Shivaji. Once during his visit the Siddy enlisted a number of Portuguese and "topasses" who were inhabitants of Bombay in his service (19/2). Shivaji was naturally affronted by the Siddy's wintering at Bombay, and he sent many letters threatening to attack the Siddy's fleet in Bombay harbour and burn it. But all the while his hands were very full and he could not bring things to a crisis (221). The wintering of the enemy's ships at Bombay was a continuous source of annoyance to Shivaji and in spite of his great efforts and sacrifices both

men and money he could not capture the Danda Rajap. So the only thing to do was to build a castle somewhere in Bombay and thus prevent the enemy from wintering there. This is the origin of the Hendry-Kendry affair. Of course the English fought hard against Shivaji but eventually they gave up the fight. All the stages of this struggle can be seen from the complete records which appear in this volume for the first time. The company at last came to the conclusion that the struggle with Shivaji was a costly affair and they decided not to pursue it further. The advice which Surat gave to Bombay was to leave the dispute for the Siddy and Shivaji to settle themselves and to give some plausible excuse for not continuing the struggle any further. The English resisted the attempt to build a fort but the Siddy built a fort on an opposite island before their very eyes, and from this position Shivaji's fleet could not dislodge him (1684/5).

Shivaji died without achieving his heart's desire of capturing Danda Rajapore. Shivaji knew that it was within the power of Bombay to give him effective help by supplying him with guns and by preventing the wintering of the Siddies there. With that design that he entered into a peace with the English Company on terms which he did not concede to a superior power. Is it, then, in any way conceivable that the Company should ignore these gross breaches of neutrality and neutrality and award them funds to feather the nest of the English merchants of Rajapore and to rehabilitate them in their former position? The fact remains that the Rajapore merchants did him harm at Panhala and they were given a chance to make amends for the same, by serving him as they had done at Vijapore before. Why should Shivaji alone be bound by the contract? Did the English Company remain strictly neutral? Bombay came in closer touch with the Siddies and left to themselves they would have satisfied all the able demands for help made on them. But they had to follow the directions of Surat, and Surat had its eyes always directed towards trade in Mogul territory. The professed policy of the Company was not to take sides but to keep fair with all parties. Trust in God to procure reputation and advance themselves. The question to be answered by the perusal of the correspondence is, did the Company maintain fair relations

Introduction

both ? After the conclusion of peace Shivaji granted the Company Cauts at all places and the feeling of the Company at time is well summarised in the following words. That Sh "will ever rob us in his own country, there appears to be no or suspicion about it" (198/II.) There can be no doubt the policy pursued by Surat was not friendly to Shivaji ; it be that they apprehended danger to their trade at Surat being friendly to Shivaji, or that they apprehended danger Bombay by Shivaji's conquering Danda Rajapore Castle that they intended to secure the Castle for themselves Henry Revington had planned to do with the assistance Rustum Jumah and, therefore, were keeping Shivaji in suspense till they gathered sufficient strength to acquire and hold. They apparently wished to have some voice in the matter. Siddy had authorised them to negotiate peace with Shivaji Shivaji did not encourage them in this venture. This in short a rough outline, as disclosed by the correspondence of one party, of the relations between Shivaji and English; and so long as the English on their side were keeping Shivaji in suspense he cannot be charged either with faithlessness or excess of finesse and intrigue if he on his part kept them in equal suspense.

While dealing with the broad outlines of the relations between Shivaji and the English a few minor points have been left out. These throw further light on the English policy and therefore, call for a passing reference here to make the picture complete. The professed general policy of the Company was to keep fair with both sides. In this connection the advice which Surat sent to Carwar deserves particular attention. (35) "forbear assisting either, but carry an equal hand towards both behaving themselves like merchants whose sole design is to carry on a trade in the country, being courteous and civil to both, *especially to that side in whose possession the country remains*" The next point for the company to consider was their attitude when they happened to suffer some wrong at the hands of an army either of Shivaji or that of his enemy. They merely submitted to the affronts even at some risk of being misunderstood (365) and Surat taking every thing into consideration advised their agents to keep their temper because they argued when a rude army comes they are

mindful as to what they do and they do not know friend foe. At times the agents lost temper and thought of strong action but all considerations in defence of self etc. were thought to be inopportune, (87/2, 88/2) and they were advised to humour the officials and not to wound high sense of personal dignity. The two passages one below and the advice of Surat to Carwar quoted sum up the attitude of the Company towards local rulers at the beginning of their career. (86/2 Bombay to Rajah) It seems to us that Anagee Pandit "has taken some implacable disgust and offence at some passages which happened between him and you, you will do well therefore your prudent, meek and discreet deportment to work him a more affectionate opinion of you, for he is a person of authority under his master, having the title and power of Viceroy in his command and being a wise man justly expects to receive all due honour in his place, though we would have you keep the respect due to the Hon'ble Company. My advice to avoid all ungraceful effects of haughtiness and and to govern yourself with a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings and commerce with the wise and searching persons with whom you have to do, who make not only a sport of you but a great advantage when they have to do with persons subject to the heat of passion or self-opinion, of which we doubt no experience of the world has sufficiently convinced you of.

Nos. 347 and 349 clearly set out the lines of a tradition. The instructions to Mr. Nicolls will be read even with a good deal of advantage. Nos. 382/383 deal with embargo on a ship. The company eventually raised embargo with the full hope that it would go a long way in creating favourable opinion about the Company. 318/2 is a good instance of taking advantage of every little thing for furthering one's end. The Company consider ways and means of creating a favourable impression about themselves at the Mogul Court because of the struggle with Shivaji about H —Kendry. The English tried to keep their peace with Shivaji a secret from the Mogul so also they tried to keep a secret from Shivaji an understanding which they were having with the neighbouring Raja (313) The Company used to employ spies to obtain information about Shivaji and his movements.

Introduction

Contemporary English opinion about Shivaji and contemporaries

In order to understand fully the significance of Shivaji's achievements and the greatness of his glory one must try to understand the circumstances in which he was placed, the persons with whom and against whom he was working and the contemporary political situation of India. He had to achieve success overcoming the difficulties which stood in his way by such means as were then available and were likely to be efficacious. A true picture of the times can best be found in contemporary writings, provided the writings come from untainted and unbiassed sources. And we can well say further that it must have been on the basis of similar contemporary opinion and information that Shivaji shaped his policy, planned out his expeditions and entered into war or peace with this or that power.

The conditions at the Moghul Court and in the Moghul dominion as reflected in these documents may be summed up as follows. At the beginning of Shivaji's political career Aurangzeb who was the governor of the Deccan was engaged in a series of wars with the other Mahomedan powers in the Deccan which had resulted in weakening them. The external wars and reverses had not only weakened the authority in the Deccan but the Mahomedan states but had also impaired the cohesion of the states creating internal squabbles. Aurangzeb went to Agra and usurped the throne by putting his father in prison and either assassinating or imprisoning his brothers. The Moghul Empire was naturally torn into factions and no central authority could make itself effectively felt. Besides Aurangzeb had a number of other things to engage his attention near home to secure the safety of his position before he could effectively check and control the governors in distant parts of the kingdom. When Surat was raided by Shivaji the governor and other ministers of the king and eminent merchants sought refuge in the castle and left the city to take care of itself (678). There was not even an attempt made to put up a fight as there were not even trained soldiers in readiness. The money provided for the defence of the Governor used to appropriate to himself. Besides, there were many Umraos displeased with the King who preferred to stay away from Court under one pretext or another. The

were others who tried to prolong the expeditions as they offered them chances to make more money than what they could while they were present at Court. When Shivaji had established his reputation as a hero and had a solid force under his command the Umraos liked to be on friendly terms with him so in case of any danger from the King they could rely on Shivaji's support. As it was rumoured Aurangzeb, who was at Aurangabad and was Viceroy of Moghul possessions in the Deccan, was for a time in league with Shivaji. Besides, the Umraos were used to a life of luxury and even in military camps they used to have their harems around them. For example, when Siddy Sambole was in imminent danger of attack from Shivaji's fleet, the English warned the Siddy and advised him to leave, he could not disembark because he had not enough of his men. The English paid him money, which he wasted on women instead of paying his soldiers. William Miller writes regarding this, "I can perceive the Siddy minds not of but his dancing women whom he hath continually before him" (314/2). Many of the Umraos used to claim immunity from attack, from Shivaji. The governor of Bijapur after the first raid instead of improving his ways seemed to have had some understanding with Shivaji. Besides, there was no safety of life or property to non-mahomedans subjects of the Moghul. The administration of justice was corrupt and based on religious considerations (139/2).

Vijapore after the death of Mahomed Adil Shah and the minority of Ali Adil Shah was in a hopeless condition. So the Umraos did not like to salute the bastard King (1) knowing full well that life at the court was buzzing with intrigue every one of the Umraos looked to his own immediate interest, and tried to keep away from the capital. No two Umraos in the army would support each other. When Ibrahim Khan was routed by Shivaji, Rustum Jamma did nothing to help him but kept up appearances by feigning that he had defeated him and had been suffered to retire to Hoker. Shivaji. The Queen of Vijapore always suspected him to be her enemy and he suspected her to be his enemy. The whole administration was rotten to the core on account of corruption and incapacity. At Rajapore where the English records begin, the Governor of the place escaped by flight

Introduction

when he was attacked by Shivaji's forces. The same state affairs obtains at the close of Shivaji's career at the other end of the Vijapore kingdom when he was on his expedition to Karnatak. "The Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of his approach" (263). Owing to her bad government and execution the Queen had raised her subjects to rebellion (24). When the Queen was banished most of the Umraos made it their business to rob and despoil the country ; and they kept on bastard as the king because they could not decide with whom to replace him. When the bastard came of age he developed into a treacherous villain and either imprisoned or poisoned some of the best of his Umraos (67). The King was incapable of doing anything to protect his subjects by raising an army or putting up any defence anywhere and his subjects got an impression that he himself was in league with Shivaji (106). Cowardly as he was, cunning was his only weapon. Vijapore used to pay an annual ransom to Aurangzeb but the king pleaded exemption for such territories as were under Shivaji. So, when the Moghul started expeditions against Shivaji, the generals of the campaigns were naturally called upon Vijapore to start simultaneous operations. Vijapore made some show of doing this, but withdrew without fighting Shivaji's army (415). In fact it could truly be said that once the fight between Shivaji and Moghul began, Vijapore quietly slipped out of the struggle. Both Vijapore and Golconda were so much crippled by their previous wars with Aurangzeb and by their internecine warfare that they by themselves either singly or in cooperation were unable to fight the Moghul army. They regarded Shivaji as a "bulwark" (111) between themselves and the Mogul and therefore often times helped him with men and money to fight for their freedom (393-4). Being the policy of the State, the Umraos and generals of Vijapore on their part used to maintain a political war against Shivaji at the king's charge, and they never designed totally to betray Shivaji as it was not in their interest to do so, because they could not maintain themselves in times of peace (59/2).

Golconda was neither worse nor better than Vijapore, the king of Golconda knew that discretion was better and paid ransom to Shivaji and saved his country from ruin. The king and his councillors were careful not to give any oppo-

nity to Shivaji to pick up a quarrel; later, the king conspiracy with Shivaji to take Ginji.

Buhlol Khan, Rustum Jamma and other great were neither friends of the king nor enemies of Shivaji. He picked up the struggle with Shivaji out of policy and (59/2). While the Umraos and their armies were at home effeminately afraid to "wet their tender sides," he played his game wisely and conquered vast territories.

The Portuguese by forcible conversions and their cruelties were getting very unpopular.

It was in these troubled times that Shivaji began to build his fortune and establish a kingdom for himself. The letters give us an idea formed by his contemporaries as to how he has been able to achieve his great object. The factors which changed these letters in strict confidence and the opinion found in this volume, with regard to Shivaji and his contemporaries is fairly honest and fair. Shivaji was very keen on getting news from enemy quarters. He kept his plans strictly to himself and nobody had the least idea about these before they were actually put into effect. The plans were sudden and subtle (318/2) and his contemporaries who had anything to do with him were always baffled by his actions. His contemporaries were of opinion (108/2) that he would keep his oath; while some others were of opinion that he was guided solely by self-interest. He had his neighbours in dreadful fear of the movements of his army. He paid his men handsomely and got the utmost loyalty from them. He himself worked hard and made others do the same. He moved only when the days were clear and the sun was shining, even when the sun was obscured during the rains. While other forces rested at winter quarters, his forces moved up and down the country if there were no rain or patches during the rains (310). He always kept his forces on a "running banquet" up and down the country and thus stole a march over other forces which were resting (198). He kept up a fight on all fronts and prevented his enemies from combining against him. At times he lulled some one of his opponents into quietude with peace and would then successfully lead his force

Introduction

tories of the other till he sued for peace. If in the meanwhile the former proved recalcitrant he would worst him too. In conquests he appears to have observed a distinction between campaigns for money and campaigns for territory. So if the Chauth ($\frac{1}{4}$) or Mokasa ($\frac{1}{2}$) which he levied on a place was paid then he used to desist from conquest. He repeatedly demanding of Surat the chauth before he went there for the second time. After his taking of Karanja the other towns and villages in the country near Nandurbar and theabouts promised him in writing that they would pay him chauth (250). After conquest when the country was within his jurisdiction he used to protect the territory; and molestation of his subjects he used to resent; he was very angry with the Khan of Carwar (18/2) for having siezed upon a very rich merchant from his territory. In his campaigns he used money freely but corruption in his own camp he put down with an iron hand. But he at times gave a second chance to the offenders to prove their loyalty and to work for him (268).

This was the man who was destined to be the founder of the Maratha Empire. The times in which he lived were troubled, and there were mighty kingdoms, around him, the Moghul Empire being the mightiest of them all. The great Empires were, however, manned by hereditary office-bearers who were slothful and corrupt, were eating up like parasites the revenues of the soil which were meant for the fitting up of an army. To this must be added the religious intolerance of Aurangzeb. Since which was being rehabilitated after the first sack by Shivaji deserted by the "Banians" because of insecurity of life and property. Under such circumstances Shivaji's rule must have been welcomed at several places. Such was the decay and of the kingdom full of corruption, intrigue and discontent amongst the nobles and the citizens. Shivaji knew how to play his cards successfully. At the beginning of his career he knew his forces were small and his resources slender, and he would have been crushed outright by any one of his opponents had he engaged them in an open fight. Against Afzal's forces, Shasta's forces, his "Mavli" forces were entirely powerless. It would have been a mad gamble to risk these few men in a fight with either. But though prudent he was bold and fearless.

and what he could not dream of achieving by an open force he effectively achieved at grave personal risk. As the R. L'Escalot puts it, he was "if necessity require, venturer desperate in execution of his resolves" (79). He risked his life and came out victorious. The effect was electric; with the death and wounding of the generals the opposing soldiers were demoralised and he gave to his army the glory which he knew that at the time was incapable of achieving for him. His territories of Vijapore and Golkonda were honeycombed with vice and corruption but he did not like them to join hands with the forces against him. He also knew that these powers preferred liberty at any cost to a subjugation by the Moghuls, when Jayasing brought together all the forces which were opposed to Shivaji under his command, he knew it was futile resistance. So he capitulated on heavy terms. He thus broke the force of the great Mogul army which was directed against his territory towards Vijapore. Shivaji was sent to Agra on a pretext and was imprisoned. But he effected his escape and recovered his territory. In the meanwhile his men became sufficiently seasoned and trained to warfare and after his return from Agra the policy of personal risk and careful nursing of his army gives way to a policy of personal direction of his lightning campaigns throughout the countryside. He succeeded in keeping the Moghul and Vijapore forces apart. So he kept some section of the Umraos in both the courts at his side.

We have two penportraits of Shivaji in this record 73 of Part I and page 334 of Part 2. He was a person of tall height, with an erect bearing and excellent proportion. He was active and whenever he used to speak it appeared as if he was smiling. He had quick and piercing eyes and was fairer than any of his own people. At the coronation he weighed 120 pagodas. He was amused by the periwigs of the Europeans but very much resented the forcible conversion of his subjects to the Portuguese and the tortures of the Hindus in other parts of India imposed by Aurangzeb's mad bigotry.

From 1659 onwards Shivaji had continuously to face his opponents and for a part of this time the factions at Bombay were in opposition to him. Whether they

Introduction

peace or in oppsition they all the while were closely watc him and his contemporaries. President Aungier of Bombay several dealings with Shivaji and with most of his contempor also. The President has given expression to his views in dispatches to the Directors in London, which might be take be a fair representation of contemporary opinion about Shi

In No. 272 Vol II he says :—"With a success as he as Caesar's in Spain; he came, saw, and overcame an reported to have taken so vast a treasure in gold, diamc emeralus, rubies and wrought corall that have strenghtene arms with very able sinews to prosecute his further design

"He being no less dexterous, thereat than Alexa the Great was for, by the agility of his winged men (him terming them birds) he took in less than eight months whe had delivered to Jaysing" and in No 279 Vol II, "But it is well known that Shivaji is as second Sertorius, and comes short of Hannibal for Stratagems." The Company found to be, "the fairest enemy and noblest friend."

No greater praise can be bestowed on an opponent by contemporaries.

Summary.

The purpose of this introduction is to examine the Eng records and to discuss how far they would be helpful to the st of the life and times of Shivaji. From the very nature of existing records, it is not possible to discover anything in t which would be useful for the study of his early life and beginnings of his career. Shivaji is first mentined in the Rec in December 1659. The question which would naturally sug itself to anybody is where is the student to look for histo materials covering this very interesting period in Shivaji's The simple and the only answer to the querry is and will be to carry on researches in the family records of per with whom he mixed, conversed and had consultations in whose company he matured his plans. Some records of type are to be found in Rajwade's 15 th volume.

In this volume we have published with expert and ex enced help everything which we could discover in the

Office Records concerning the life of Shivaji. Not only there has been no conscious omission but we have something from the collection made by Messrs Sen and Di which we thought would be of assistance to the study of the life and times of Shivaji. Extracts from Dutch and Portuguese sources which are to be found in the India Office are not included in this volume because they are not English Records and this volume meets with the approval of the public and patronised by them we might be encouraged to plan collection and publication of Dutch, Portuguese and other records on similar lines. Marathi and Mahomedan records have been receiving some attention for the last quarter of a century.

The whole collection of English records having now been made available in this volume, I thought of examining extracts with a view to see what assistance they could give to elucidate some of the prominent incidents in Shivaji's life. With this end in view I have discussed above some of the incidents which the factors have referred to and the discussion gave us the following results.

1. The report of the Afzal incident in this volume is based on hearsay and the report gives us no information about the place, time and persons involved in the struggle except the victor and the victim. The result is that the English records are not of any help on the point.

2. The Panhalla and Kolhapur incident is reported on personal knowledge. But the reporters have not been able to give the details.

3. The report of Shasta-Khan's incident is presumed to be based on Shivaji's own letter to Raoji Pandit. But the reporter failed to report where the incident took place. Surprisingly enough the Surat report gave us a proof how the incident improves in passage from south to north and also in the course of time.

4. The Jayasing incident is imperfectly reported.

5. The Surat incident is fully reported. I have analysed all the reports and have come to the conclusion that the reports about cutting of heads and dismembering of body are based on

Introduction

Anthony Smith's reports alone. The Dutch records do support his yarns nor does the 'Quisseh' published by Sir J. Modi in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. Asiatic Society volume VI Nos. 1 and 2 at pages 80-81. The conclusion to be drawn is that even for Surat incidents cannot *implicitly* rely on the English Factory Records.

6. Oxinden was present at Shivaji's coronation. But he does not appear to have moved about and mixed freely amongst people. He has not mentioned the guests who were assembled there, neither has he cared to mention any details of the ceremonies etc. For a full account of the coronation we are forced to have recourse to other sources.

7. The raid on Hubli is reported fairly accurately.

8. The references to Shivaji's literacy are direct and conclusive.

9. The English East India Company came in conflict with Shivaji's fleet at Hendry-Kendry. We have in this volume a full account from English sources about this incident.

10. This record reveals the relations between Shivaji and the English so fully as no other collection has yet done. I have tried to bring out the salient points involved, in the discussion on this very interesting topic. I have also commented on a number of other incidents and the evidence available in the records regarding them. The examination of these materials strengthens the conclusions drawn above.

To sum up, it can be stated that unless the interests of the Company were directly at stake the factors have not been very inquisitive nor very precise in their statements. The details of several incidents in Shivaji's life as and when they happened, was not the object with which the letters were written. The incidents in Shivaji's career come in casually therefore, the places, exact dates or names of several persons who were in command of Shivaji's forces etc. are not usually mentioned; to the writer whether *x* or *y* was in command did not concern him in the least nor did he mind the exact date. To study the life of Shivaji on the other hand, it is these details that are

most important, as the nature of the main incidents is fairly known from other sources. Herein the English record therefore, mainly a corroborative value and the most they to put a limit to the time before which any incident might happened. But to fix the exact date we must resort to sources; and in spite of Sir Jadunath Sarkar's high authority I venture to submit that only Marathi sources can supply deficiency as no other source can. The incidents discussed above have revealed the inherent defects of the English records.

For the first time we are presenting to the public valuable copies of *all* the extracts concerning Shivaji which are to be found in the India Office. I have suggested some tests by which the records should be tested for dependability and examining in this way the most important incidents in Shivaji's eventful career I have brought to light deficiencies with which we are faced at every step. I have done this in any factious or carping spirit, but with the purpose of appraising the records at their proper value. Sir Jadunath Sarkar says "the records of the English factories on the Bombay coast and inland are of the highest value for *dates* and *facts*." Only a close student of Shivaji's life can see if this high praise is justified. Did Sir Jadunath find the dates and places of Afzal Shasta and other incidents in transcripts of the records which he got at "great cost"? These are found in Jedhe chronology and these are exact dates and places which Sir Jadunath has accepted without any test. Chronologies are not treatises and if they have no formal introduction or conclusion it is none of their fault. It is a sad mistake to deduce dates from such documents. Sir Jadunath has laid down a few tests by which Jedhe chronology is to be tested. In applying these tests, I also admit that the document we possess is not the original. The only test, however, which should be applied to it is to see how many dates concerning Shivaji are found in it are wrong. Out of a total number of 168 incidents concerning Shivaji only half a dozen seem to be wrong. Those who know anything of the Modi script and can read for themselves original documents know very well how mistakes creep in, in the process of copying and how to correct them. There are just two or three incidents which have so far baffled all explanation. Sir Jadunath

Introduction

that the dates about Muslim dynasties were copied from short Persian manuscripts; it may be that some of the dates relating to Muslim dynasties might be proved demonstrably wrong but does it, therefore, follow that what Jedhes noted down from personal knowledge about Shivaji was wrong? The chronology is to be used as material for the life of Shivaji and as such we must expect accuracy in the documents where some incident with regard to Shivaji's life is concerned. The mistakes made in reading Modi script have now been corrected, so Sir Jadunath need not hereafter complain about that.

“ The only contemporary records of Shivaji's and even Sambhaji's times that now survive are in English and Persian and none at all in Marathi.” This is what Sir Jadunath is pleased to assert in his bibliographical note to the life of Shivaji; we have printed here the full text of the English records and we have tested a few incidents to see how far they help us in “fixing dates and events.” Now what does Sir Jadunath mean by state-paper? If he means the inward and outward registers, of course, they are not yet discovered. When Rairy Castle passed into Moghul hands and later on into the hands of the East India Company almost the whole of the record was lost. But this does not mean that there are no records. The central place where you should expect rich material has no doubt disappeared but letters went out from Shivaji's court and letters were to be received at Shivaji's court from other families; and so long as such families have not absolutely disappeared there is no cause for despair. The process of unearthing, sifting, editing and publishing may prove to be very troublesome and exacting but all the same Persian or English records can hardly be substituted for Marathi records. There are obvious and natural limitations placed upon the English and even Persian records which no amount of partisan blindness can remove. We have here the full English records concerning Shivaji but in spite of all our researches the English records have not fully and clearly told us as to why he would not be in league with the Moghul and crush out the Muslim dynasties in the Deccan. This is however to be found explained in Shivaji's own letter to Maloji-Raje Ghorpade printed by the late V. K. Rajwade (Saraswati Mandir,)

There is a letter written by Shivaji to Vankoji in which he has explained the way he relieved Vijapore when Dilal Khan attacked it and forced him to retire to Pedgao beyond the lagoon. He also informed his brother of the return of Sambhaji fully realising that he could never get proper opportunity at the Moghul, Vijapore or Bhaganagar court. Shivaji also gave his opinion that the fort of Ahiwant was like the fort of Panhala. Can there be any extract either in the Persian or English records to take the place of an original letter of this nature ?

Shivaji's instructions to quartermasters and soldiers embodied in a circular dated May 1671 in which he says he has made ample provision for horses (grass-gram etc.) and also sufficient provision for soldiers and enjoins on them strict discipline. He further orders them to conduct themselves in such a manner that the change for the better from Mohad rule may be felt by the subjects. Can Sir Jadunath discover Shivaji's instructions to his soldiers from Persian sources ?

Shivaji's letter to Peshwa Moro Trimbak was published by Rajwade as far back as 1903 (Vol. 8 th No. 12) in which he instructs Moro Trimbak to go to Sinhgad because he has received information of some treachery. He also writes that he has postponed his departure to Konkan and further gives detailed instructions to deal with the situation at Sinhgad. Whence are these details to be discovered except from Marathi sources ?

Shivaji's policy with regard to the imposition of duty on salt is explained in a letter from Shivaji. (Rajwade's Vol. 10, No. 27) In this collection the factors have said that salt is cheap in Shivaji's territory but they have not explained his policy which is enunciated by him in a letter in Marathi. Why is it to be neglected because it is in Marathi ?

The instances cited above and the discussions on the English records will make it abundantly clear that in spite of the English records being contemporary and in spite of being carefully preserved they do not record events with punctilious regard for accuracy either with regard to dates or details. They cannot reveal to us the mind of Shivaji as a few letters by him can do. The English learnt things after, some long after, their occurrence and in many cases the s

Introduction

their knowledge was rumour or hearsay. The fact is there are obviously certain limitations which are imposed on every kind of document by its very nature. It is not possible to find unbiassed contemporary opinion about Shivaji and his contemporaries in Marathi documents as we find in this volume or as we might find in Dutch, Portuguese and French records. It is not possible to get a complete idea of JayaSing's expedition from Marathi letters; for that we must read his own letters. It is not possible to form an entirely correct idea of all the forces which were combining against Shivaji from time to time, from Marathi records, but we must search for such firmans as were issued by several Muslim states in the Deccan. But the motives which were uppermost in his thoughts, the plans which he made, the homage which he received all the numerous living details about his life and times can be learnt only from Marathi sources. The analysis to which the English records have been subjected above reveals to us the true limit to which the documents can be used as also the real limitations of the records.

A similar study will disclose the limitations of such documents which Sir Jadunath roundly styles Persian state papers like Padshahinama and Alamgirnama going to disclose the motives of Aurangzeb? Most of the volumes referred to by Sir Jadunath are books prepared to order, and it is too much to expect that they will disclose the whole truth. The motives which the Moghul and Vijapore generals were actuated by and the means they adopted in their campaigns must be studied from the firmans which they issued in their campaigns from time to time. Such firmans are being discovered, though with great difficulty by assiduous investigators, and no state-paper can take its fair place (Shiva-charitrapradip 93).

This discussion will have gone a long way in bringing out the limitations of all the sources found in various languages which can be properly used as materials for the life and times of Shivaji. Before I conclude it would not be inopportune to briefly state what contribution this volume is likely to make to the study of Shivaji's life.

- (i) This correspondence has disclosed the relations between Shivaji and the English fully.

- (ii) Hendry-Kendry,
- (iii) Shivaji's trade policy.
- (iv) Treaty between Shivaji and Vijapore,
- (v) Capture of Rajapore by Shivaji—transfer to Vij and re-capture by Shivaji.
- (vi) Rustum Jamma delivers Rangna to (121) Pandit before Shivaji's return from Agra.
- (vii) More details about Netaji.
- (viii) Marriage on 8th June 1674.
- (ix) Idea about Shivaji's contemporaries and his time.
- (x) All the stages in the contemporary opinion about Shivaji from "rebel" "rogue" to the "Noble and Shivaji Raja."
- (xi) Contemporary opinion about Shivaji.

Corroborative use.

- (xii) Literacy.
- (xiii) Karnatak expedition.
- (xiv) Expeditions of Kudal--Hubly--Carwar.

Starting with a very humble beginning Shivaji found a kingdom for himself during a short period of twenty-five years. He fought with three Mahomedan dynasties the greatest amongst whom was the Moghul and that while the greatest Moghul was reigning. His genius gave Deccan the opportunity to rise to her full height and demonstrated to the world that once the spirit to be free is fully roused and is stimulated, nurtured and fostered under proper leadership, no amount of reverses can quell it. It was the living memory of Shivaji and his ceaseless and dauntless efforts which kept the flag flying during the dark period when Aurangzeb personally led and directed his forces against the Marathas. The memory of Shivaji and his times is a rich heritage for the Deccan. Many of her sons, notably the late V. K. Rajwade, have made ceaseless efforts to collect together the materials for a sufficiently accurate and a sufficiently connected account of Shivaji's life and the work of Rajwade is inspiring the efforts of many a research student at Poona, Dhulia, and other centres in Maharashtra.

Introduction

During the twenty-five years of his life which were of struggles Shivaji came either in contact or conflict with the Mahomedan dynasties, four European companies went up and down through the whole territory from Gujarat to Tanjore. There are bound to be very rich materials in several languages which can throw new light on several incidents of Shivaji's career which are awaiting discovery. The publication of all the extracts from the English factory records is one of the great work which must be done. There cannot be monopoly in the affair. All those who come in contact with Shivaji have some contribution to make and these contributions must be sought for in different quarters and different languages.

There is a good deal of rich first-class material published in Marathi. I have briefly tried to demonstrate the use to which it can be put. Sir Jadunath has used not more than half a dozen letters from Marathi and he claims that they are based as it is on English and Persian records his biography of Shivaji. "So far as existing materials go is definitive." The claim is fantastic even for Sir Jadunath Sarkar's complacency. First-class historical material from Marathi sources he has not used, possibly because he cannot use it properly; and curiously enough Sir Jadunath has gone on to employ secondary Marathi materials such as Bakhars, some of their English translations, to fill in the considerable gaps in his book after use had been made of such English and Persian records as were available to him. The Bakhars, Marathi scholars have learnt to ignore since Rajwade subjected them to a searching analysis and found that they contained merely a few particles of truth floating in a sea of absurdity. The researcher must learn to make a clean sweep of the ready-made materials. A researcher must build up his history inch by inch based on such facts as can be ascertained from contemporary documents such as diaries, letters, firmans. This process is laborious exacting and not likely to yield quick results. But it is the only one possible if the foundations of the historical edifice are to be firmly and truly laid.

B. G. Paranjpe

English Records on Shivaji

(1)

F. R. Rajapur p. 89	} HENRY REVINGTON AND RANDOLPH TAYLOR TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated Rajapur 10 December 16
------------------------	--	-----------------------------------



Our business at this present is not soe much about your present business as your future, if you thinke fitt to make it so. Therefore wee come to speake of things that may bee, and of what is already done, as followeth. Into what an exigency the Portugalls all alongst this coast are now reduced unto by the and our common enemy the Dutch, wee beleive Your Worship are advised something of, but whether fully or no is uncertaint therefore wee shall, being soe neare their head and having had correspondence with it and received information from it, advise you the condicion of it, by which you may easily judge of the members of other townes belonging to it. From Goa hath binne sent this yeare an ambassador unto the Queene of Decann, who hath binne an enemy unto them through the instigation of the Dutch Vingola, [Vengurla] whose bribes (shee being a mercenary queene) made her to send formerly an army against it; which so much animated the Dutch, there enemy at sea, and so much discouraged there own souldyers in the citty, as made them send a prementation[ed] ambassador, with a pishcash of 100,000 seraphees [sic], to prevent her intencions of sending an army this yeare; who, wee beleive, made peace with her, because there ambassador coming through the towne of Raibagg, advised us as much. If no sooner was hee gonne, but the Dutch with another pishcash supplanted them in the favour of this princess againe, being (before said) a mercenary queene, and obtaines her command of 1000 horss to goe against it; which was sent and, the army coming by Raibagg, the Generall desiring to see us, wee gathered in discourse from him as followeth. That the reasons of going against Goa was first to demaund the Kings right, which was the two fortified places of Bardeis and Salceets [sic], which formerly belonged to a king of Vizapore, who dying and leaving foure brothers, they warred each with other, and the eldest, having destroyed the two youngest and overcome the third, forced him to fly; and hee making Goa his citty of refuge, hee was soone afterwards converted into the Christian faith; upon which the K

his brother, because hee might live like the brother of a
 gave him the two premencioned places; which hee enjoyed
 dying left them by testament unto his sonn; who being be-
 into the Romish faith, and dying without an heire, left the
 testament unto the King of Portugall; and ever since they
 and received the revenues of them very peaceably and
 untill now, the Dutch being there enemy and keeping all
 of releife from them at sea, the Queene laies claime to theis
 and demaunds 20,000 pagodas yearly of them for the re-
 of such places as they inhabitt on the borders of her c-
 which at this tyme they are not able to pay, having n-
 from Portugall; so that what the yearly revenuo com-
 spent in the maintayning of souldyers for there owne d-
 and a great deal more to, because there is now no trade an-
 fore there cann bee no custome. So that at present the
 more holds then they cann long hold; and wee are inform-
 themselves that, unless there happens a warr with [betw-
 the Dutch and English, or a releif comes from Por-
 its impossible for them to subsist in Goa itself above three
 more; for the Governours of Goa are not beloved amon-
 people in Goa, and all the feadolgos in Goa etc. places, t-
 the props and maintainers of theis places yet, are now con-
 there estates away as fast as they cann; and when they
 don that (which will not bee long a doing), they will des-
 places and leive them to those that will take them. Ther-
 Your Worshippes please to take it into your considerati-
 finde out some way to treate with the King of Portugall, v-
 well assured by wise men heere that you may have what
 you desire upon honourable tearmes; for thats the thir-
 stand upon, and say that they had rather loose there citt-
 castles unto there enemies honourably then deliver the-
 there freinds dishonourably; although they are inclynd
 latter, were the conditions agreable with the former. Th-
 that lay before Goa made an assault upon Bardeis, worste-
 and tooke possession of some part of the outer works; b-
 supply of souldyers out of the citty they beate the Moar
 regaind what they had lost, and kild him 4 or 500 men wi-
 loss to themselves. This yeare the Dutch expected land-
 yers to come upon there shippes; but wee heare they want
 in Batavia. Yet we beleive they will not want long, and
 once bring but 500 or 1000 men before Goa, as they m-
 well doe, by landing them at Vingola to joyne with the

its very probable that they will take it. But if Rustum Jer etc. proves succesfull in his present designe, the Dutch will faile of assistance from the Moore, if the Portugall bee but liberall to him as they have binn to the Queene, because he is man of his word; and then if the Portugals should bee driven to desert the place through necessity, and declare that they deliver it up to the English, and wee therupon enter it with a feiw men it may bee a sufficient ground for us heerafter to claime it though wee were forced out of it by the Dutch. It was beleived and told us by Rustum Jemah himself, who is much the English freind, that hee should have binn sent this yeare against Goa formerly hee hath bin, but the Queene suspects him to bee an enemy, and so indead hee is; which leads us to another subject as worthy of your consideration as the former. The person that is cald King of this country is knowne to bee the bastard of the Queenes husband, and she, notwithstanding that, would have crowne settled on him; but some of the Umbraves of this country knowing him to bee spuriously begotten, will not give him homage and refuses to goe to court; and these are Rustum Jemah, Bull Ckaune [Bahlokhana] Shawgee [Shahaji] and Sevagy; which latter lyes with an army to the northward and commands all alongst the coast from the upper Choul unto Dabull; against whom the Queene this yeare sent Abdle Ckaune with an army of 10,000 horss and foote; because shee knew with that strength hee was not able to resist Sevagy, shee counselld him to pretend freindshipp with the enemy; which hee did. And the other (whether through intelligence or suspicion its not knowne) dissembled his love toward him, and sent his mother as a hostadge, assuring him of the reality; upon which Abdle Ckaune advances, and the two armies lay within little distance of each other, while with a party from each theis two went to meete and imbrace each other. After having had some discourss publicquely, they desired to bee private when Sevagy with a dagger from out of his bosome stabd the other to the hart. After which, the signe being givin, his army consisting of Rashpootes, Hendooes, etc., fell upon the Moors kild about 3,000, and put the rest to flight; which they pursued in there pursute tooke the great castle of Panella, some eight miles from Collopore, where wee livd; which was the onely place of refuge for the King and Queene to fly unto in tyme of perill and hath taken possession of all the port and inland towne which hath made some of the port towne governours fly from thence.

governments unto this port of Rajapore, which is because it belongs to Rustum Jemah, who is a freind of and is now upon his march toward him, and within few wee shall heare of his joyning with him, and then (according to H[enry] R[evingtons] promise unto him coming downe) send him all the granadoes which last desired, and advised us to spare Sevagy some, promising wee would lye with our shippes before Danda Rajapore that Sevagyes men should assist us ashore, hee having taken the town of Danda Rajapore, but not the castle, there is a great treasure, part of which wee may have castle to [o] give him but the rest. And this is the buisness wee have to recommend unto you; which H. R. hinted Mathew Andrews in a particuler letter, but hee presented it into his next generall, whereunto Mr. Forster signes Gray writes for every office boy to take notice of, and of us to act nothing in it; which hee need not have done, can wee or hee act anything in this buisnesse before out two or three shippes and men for the purpose? But bring things in the meane tyme to such maturity and as that hereafter they may bee ready for you to pluck much wee are resolved to doe. One months tyme more beleive, put an end to this trouble; for Sevagyes father, that lyes to the southward, is expected within eight dayes his army, consisting of 17,000 men, and then they in Vizapore, the King and Queenes residence, whose strength consists onely in men, and they are not above 10,000 so that in probability the kingdome will bee lost. If it proves so, all that Rustum Jemah hath promised us, of a part of remitting you part of the salt peeter costomes, and of your part in taking Danda Rajapore Castle, which are three things wee doe desire to bee instrumentall in, will as certainly be remedied. Wee onely want power and means, and a good port. Suratt. [E. F. India 1655-1660 pp. 247-51]

(2)

F. R. Rajapur p. 103.	}	H. REVINGTON AND FACTORS TO WILLIAM MINGHAM COM- MANDING THE RAJAPORE MERCHANT.	{	Dated 14 Jan
--------------------------	---	--	---	-----------------

Since our coming up from Jettapore wee have not understood the Commanders minde of Sevagies forces now lying at Rajapore, notwithstanding wee invited ourselves unto his

the next morning (after coming up at night) hee desiring absence from his presence till the presente evening, when desired his excuse till tomorrow morning, and then wee inte visett him, after which you may expect to heare further from

(3)

F. R. Rajapur p. 104	} HENRY REVINGTON, RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c TO SURAT.	{ Dated Rajapur 4 Feb. 1659
-------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Since our last, Sevagy's forces (whose actions you can but here of, being so neare us) hath gon on successfully possessed themselves of severall port townes on the coast; amongst which Dabull being one, the Governour runn from thence hether to Rajapore with three of Abdell Ckaunes jounkes (w^{ch} Sevagy kild)...; where being come, his sonn, Fosell Cka joyning forces with Rustum Jemah, lord of this towne, they write to the Governour of Rajapore to receive what goods in theis jounkes (as the Governour informd us), while they marcht towards Sevagy's forces, then lying at Panella; and in way encounters with each other, in which encounter Fosell Ckaune, being in the front, was first routed and many of his kild, and afterwards persued; while Rustum Jemah had some of his men slaine and himselfe suffered to retreat back to Hookery. Which newes coming downe to Rajapore put the Governour into such a fright that hee would presently have fled from hence, without making up any accompt with us or the towne but wee perswaded him to stay till hee heard from his men who wee are informd, and doe beleive, is Sevagy's friend, because the Queene was not his nor hee hers, and his syding with F. Ckaune against Sevagy was lookt on only as a warlike pol^{icy} for hee now sitts still while Sevagy proceeds beyond him to Rajapore. But all this did not really (though semingly) prevaille this Governor to stay; for hee told us hee would come to us next morning and give us a note upon the towne for monyes our broker had disbursed upon our house (being already a 700 pagodas) and for 2,000 pagodas that our sheroff Tymogy unto Rustum Jemah and had taken a bill for it in the English name (unknowne to us; which bill, at his being imprisoned Raybagg... hee sent downe to us, desiring us to receive it of aforesaid Governour. Now, it was no more then reason in to demaund this mony of the Governour, because that Tymogy sheroff, owed us about the same some...; and besides, how wee know but, our sherff being imprisoned (as before), and

5,000 pagodas forced from him so unjustly, might make him come insolvent and not able to pay what he owed the Company. Therefore wee, finding this Governour the next morning as good as his promise, sent for him, and heard that hee [] ran away in the night downe to Jettapore, aboard the [] jounkes, intending to bee gone; upon which wee presently downe to the *Diamond* (who was then lying ashore triming haule off and fall downe belowe the Dabull jouncks; accordingly she did, and being manned with about 20 lascarre halfe a dozen of our selves, desired the Governour of Rajap, come aboard us; when wee demaunded a reason for his run away in that nature. And hee not given [giving] any reason demaunded our mony; which hee paid us in goods to the value of 1200 pagodas, as per the inclosed list, and for the rest hee hee would pay us afterward. But at this instant comes 500 men to Rajapore, and 200 downe to Jettapore to take theis joy of Abdle Okaunes, and desired our assistance; which wee denied and returned answer that wee came downe only to even our accompt with the Rajapore Governour, and after wee had done our owne businesse, they might doe what they pleased. After they required us to deliver up the Dabull Governour, the Raj Governour, and the Suttaly [Sataвли] Governour, who came aboard; which wee denied, being not consistent with our religion to deliver up any man to his enemy that comes under protection; and besides, there being aboard of us was only to keep up an accompt depending betweene the Rajapore Governour and the English; which when that was done, they had liberty to goe where they pleased. This angered them, but pleased the Governor, in so much that, upon the newes and sight of Seven men, they presently desired us to take possession of the three jounkes and to owne them. But that wee would not doo, only, if they would deliver into our hands the jounk of about 1000 tons, wee would [keep?] possession of her till the rest of the mony was paid, and that wee would have liberty to employ this monsoone on the Companies accompt, without any detriment to the Company for any damage that should happen to her; which they were content, and drew up a writing amongst themselves, for us to shew unto Sevagyes forces, that this jounk was the Englishes; which being done, they desired us to carry them to Vingola; but that wee could not answer to Sevagy; therefore desired excuse, and encouraged them to goe aboard there with two jounkes and sayle for Surrat or some towne under

Mogulls command. But they would not goe, the souldyers in great jounk (being upwards of 50, with there weomen, being 1 declaring for Sevagy ; upon which hee protested against them and hired one amydea, wherein, with a letter of recommendation from H. R. to the Cheif of the Dutch in Vingola, hee went ; where hee is under there protection. Thus having done our buisness the best we could, H. R. went ashore, to acquaint Sevagen that, as wee were strangers in this country and merchants wee weare not to meddle or side in fighting with any party, but trade with all, if wee could ; and that Governours were gone and left two of there shippes (the other being ours, for money owed us), which wee beleived would yeild to them. And the next day wee went up to Rajapore, leaving Mr. Mingham commander of the jounk, whom wee have named the *Rajapore Merchant* and intended to have filled her with rice, beetlenutt etc. and so sooner to Persia and Coung, which must needs have gained Company money, wee paying nothing for her hull, and lascars wages heere being 50 per cent. less then in Surrat, and there provisions too ; but having no money, this our intention was frustrated, and now wee think of sending her up to you at Basse where from whence (or Chaule) she might gaine the Company a considerable peece of money unto Persia. But when wee are thinking of this, another thought arises : how wee shall get money to pay lascars and to buy shippes provisions sufficient to carry her up to you ? and a little powder etc. necessities shee wants ; for here no money to be had, Vougy and all the merchants and exchange men being gone. Which leads us to Rajapore, where being come up, the next morning the Generall desired to speak with us. And the next day R [andolph] T [aylor] went over to river to know his minde ; which was made knowne by demanding the aforesaid Governours, but it was told him they were certainly gone. The hee required us to take the jounks ; which we denied him. Afterwards hee demanded of H. R. the goods of the jounk wee had ; of which the former was offered him, provided hee would give us a bill upon the towne with Vougy Shepperds the Desies, etc. merchants hands for the payment of as much money as wee had them delivered us for ; which hee promised and desired the goods to be sent for up, but untill the writ was made and delivered, wee would not send for or deliver goods. And upon that, and some other discourse about D [ar] R [ajapore] C [astle], which his master hath a great minde for to helpe him in taking it, or rather the money in it (of which

Companye is largely advised), wee parted; and afterwar
downe to Jettapore about the Rojapore Merchant; in whic
the souldyers in the great jounck, being fearefull of havi
weomen abused by the soldyers of Sevagy, altered there
tioned resolution of delivering there shipp up to Sava
stood upon there owne defence, and tooke the men belo
the other of there shippes and woyhd anchor, falling do
lowe us and Sevagyes forces, who lay on both sides w
there motien, but she fired through them and came to an
beyond the command of there gunns. Upon which Vou
Velgy being in Jettapore, Sevagyes men coises on them,
the English would not take the jouncke for them but lett
which caused us to send them word that wee would fire th
about them, if they delivered us not our broker. And up
they all runn up the hill, sending Velgy away before
which made us follow them to the topp of the hill; wher
come, they were all below the hill; unto whom wee s
Gyffard and the commander of the *Diamond* to demand our
But instead of delivering him, they kept Mr. Gyffard to
the *Diamond[s]* commander back to bid us to come no furth
in the meane tyme they marched away with about 200 so
as farr as Carrapatann that night; from whence we
received letters from Mr. Gyffard that they say, unless v
theis jounkes and deliver them our goods, they will ke
and Velgy. Now wee recommend this business...unt
consideration, whither it bee fitt for us to take theis joun
them, one of which lyes in the river empty, and the other
men and weomen; or whether wee should deliver the joun
goods in our possession to them whom it concernes not.
reasons it appeares unreasonable, although they doe detay
Gyffard and our broker; whom they cann but keepe pris
long as wee cann have a letter carryed to there master
who is so great and noble a person as wee beleive hee wil
maintaine this action of deteying any of us upon so unrea
accompt. And wee thinke it more fitt that Mr. Gyffard
imprisonment in a just cause by them then wee unjustly
anything that might cause a just imprisonment by others;
the dishonour that would redound to our nation by delive
so many soules into the hands of there enemyes who
etherwaies to us then freinds and the looseing of so man
mens lives (for anything wee know) by pining and greiv
extremity, if not by mercyleess cruelty, for the redemption

Englishman from imprisonment, who hereafter, wee hope, bee rewarded for his suffering...Your letters to Cale Velho cannot as yett bee sent forward by land, theis poore people be afraid to pass through or by souldyers; yet this cossett venture up the coast, for the trouble is now running downe, wee hope in one months tyme it will bee gonn so farr, as business will bee donn; for wee are now boyling peeter Rojapore and are sending up to boyle more at Nemtovad, wh wee hope to have all downe before the raines falls....As for other goods, they are and might bee now bought cheape, notwithstanding theis troubles, and without trouble might bee brought after the raines; but as wee begunn, so we end, your sending mony to pay our debts or to buy more goods makes uncapable of doeing any other buisness (besides the salt-pee for our imployers against next yeare...Intrest of one per cent [month?] runns deepe in a principall of 5,000%. [E. F. India 1655-60 pp. 354-58]

(4)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON TO SIVAJI { Dated Rajapur
p. 109. } 13 Feb. 1659

To Sevagy, Generall of the Hendoo Forces.

How much freindshipp the English hath promised to act you against Danda Rajapore Castle your servants Dorogy wee beleive hath informd you; but how much injury wee have received from them wee are ashamed to tell you. Only thus may wee be pleased to understand: that because wee would not take jounkes lying in Rajapore River, and bee enemies to those were our freinds, therefore hath our broker and one English binn carryed away by your servants and kept and abused in prison for 25 dayes; and although now our broker is released, still the English man is detayned and imprisoned in Carrapat Castle, to the sorrow of us and feare of all merchants in the townes under your command, beleiveing that this action will hinder there and our trading. But wee are patient and hope satisfaction by a letter from you unto the cheife of theis forces. Therefore wee pray that theis may come to your hands and intreat your answer to this for the restoring of our English man and what else hath binn taken, against your command
[E. F. India, 1655-1660. pp. 358-9.]

(5)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON TO FOSELL { Dated 11
p. 108. } CKA, ABDLE: CKA: SONN. { 13 Febry

Wee beleive before this comes to your hands th
sarvant Mahmud, Sheriff Governour of Dabull, hath wri
all buisness, therefore wee shall be breif, not knowing,
whether this may come to your hands; but if it doth,
please to beleive that the English are your freinds, bec
are told and have heard that our good freind, Rustum Je
yourselfe joynd forces togeother and went hand in hand
your enemy, and therefore wee were willing to doe w
Dabull Governour et prv: [sic? and private] people desi
besides it was against our religion and reason to fight
you our freind, and deliver your shippes to your enemy
because wee did not doe this, one English man was car
force away, and put in prison, with our cheif broker,
gyes souldyers; but now wee cannot helpe all this, beca
have great buisness, yett hope to see peaceable tymes a
the good of your country.

(6)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON &c. TO { Dated Raj
p. 108. } RUSTUM JEMAH. { 13 Februa

The good that the English promised unto this tow
beene in some measure begunn already by your good en
ment, but it is our unhappinesse that such trouble is come
us incapable of proceeding any further at present, yett sir
Maldarr [Amaldar] came hether with a letter from y
wee are very glad to understand the continuance of your c
over us in this towne, which wee resolve not to leave
sorry that your servant Abdle Careeme left it, whom
hath acquainted you with all passadges and that you ar
with what we have donn, which wee think will please
displease nobody else, for you may bee confident the Eng
never doe any injury to so good a freind and wee hope
look upon us as your servants and not suffer one of u
imprisoned in Carrapatann Castle for no other reason but
wee would not take the jounkes of Fosell Okaunes for
men nor deliver the goods amounting 1171½ Pago. whi
Careeme gave us for your account. Wee beleive that
never gave his command to abuse us for denying th
therefore wee have writt to him and sent this letter to y

ring that you would send one of your servants to him with Likewise wee have sent another letter to Fossell Okla wh when you have read, you may send to him if you please for he would be freends to all them that bee yours. What you w from us that wee have to sell you may command before anot because wee are your friends &c.

(7)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON, &c. { Dated Rajapore
p. 110. } TO SURAT. { February 1659,

Our broker writt a letter to Rustum Jemah and Sevagy wh hee was imprisoned with Mr. Gyfard; and afterward a mald from Rustum Jemah was sent downe, with one man of Sevagy with order that what had bin taken from the towne of Rajap should bee restored, and that our Englishman and broker released. After which our broker was sent us; but Mr. Gyff is kept by a rogue Bramman in Carrapatan Castle, out of lu and expectation of a bribe. Wee have writt to Sevagy and Rust Jemah againe about him (they being certainly freinds), acquainting them with there roguery, who may chance to bee tu out for it, as Dorogy the cheife commander of the forces t carryed him away first, is. [*English Factorie in India*, 1655-16 p. 358.]

(8)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON & { Dated Rajapore
p. 113 } FACTORS TO SURAT[?] { February 1659/

Mr. Gyffard hath binn in prison for the space of one mon the reason of it you will read at large in the enclosed let which is copy of what wee sent to Surat, since which Rust Jemahs servant sitts downe in Rojapore, in the Custom Ho and Sevagy hath commanded all things that his souldiers to from the townes men to bee restored and our broker is alre released and so likewise will Mr. Gyffard, who is in Carrapat Castle, under a Braminy that only expects a bribe for his rel ment; but wee will not doe that, but have writt up to Rust Jemah and Sevagy, whose letters will wee beleive turne him of his place for this action, as the latter did the Commande those men that carryed him and our broker away first.

(9)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON &c. { Dated Rajapore
p. 114. } To Surat { February 1659

Since our last generall wee received advice from Mr. Phil Gyffard of the Governour of Carrapatann Castles intentio

send him from thence (where wee supplied him ever
meate and drinke) unto Suttoly or Chelna [Khelna
gad] Castle; and having notice which way they intended
wee waylayd them with about 30 men, some ten mil
Rajapore, and (thanks bee to God) mett him in a tow
upon by 25 souldyers, from whom wee rescued hi
any prejudice on eyther side. This action, wee co
done out of passion, because wee had not patience to st
friend S[e]lvagyes answer came unto our letter in
mentioned, having so good oppertunity before. [*Englis
in India*, 1655-1660, p. 359.]

(10)

Factory Records, } HENRY REVINGTON { Dated 1
Rajapur p. 122. } &c. TO SURAT { 19 March

Rustum Jemah being (as before wee informed you
Sevagy, hee still enjoyes his owne towne of Raj
hath two or three more given him by Sevagy, w
Careeme, the former Governour of Rajapore, is com
governe; with whom came about 100 souldyers. ...

Wee have writt Rustum Jemah all the buisnes
feare that, now Sevagy and hee are joynd, that great
present will not admitt of smaller to enter his cor
And besides wee see how Sevagy sends 3 in 4,000 me
this coast, not to take townes but to get mony to ma
army; and so wee beleive Rustum Jemah may doe, f
true beginning (though not a faire one) to the purpose.
received letters from Rustum Jemah who bids us not
but wee finde that if a Governour cann bring but m
master (per fas aut nefas) in a tyme of necessity, th
no dispute made where had you it, or how did you
Shawbash, and well donn, thou good and faithfull ser
hee hath brought it. ...

The Companies granadoes wee could sell to Rust
for great proffitt, but hee would pay for them out of th
of Rajapore; which wee acquaint you with and desire
whether wee shall sell them on such termes or no. ...

Tymes are dangerous, and although Rustum Jen
freind, yet letters miscarries to him and his to us, as
dayes since his letters to us was taken away by some o
forces and the fellow drubd, for the comman sou
understand not there masters mindes. ...

If you shall object and say wee are none of the Compas servants (because you have said so) and therefore will have n ing to doe with us, wee only desire this: pay the Compa debts, for which wee are now imprisond in Rajapore for (altho in our owne house), and then, upon your discarding letter, shall see and heare how wee will leave the Companies service [*English Factories in India*, 1655-1660 pp. 364-367].

(II)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 5 Apr
p. 127. } TO H. REVINGTON. { 1660.

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 2d. instant from Rayapatan and another of 3d. ditto from Aniscorah were delivered us yesterday; the by the peunon you returnd, and the latter by the maldar that c from the King; who misinformd you that the phirmaund brought was for the English, for that at his arrivall here it delivered to the Governour, Abdell Careem (to whom itt directed), in same place and forme that you received yours. The importe thereof is cheifely to command the Governou assist and furnish the English with all things necessary transportation of the mortar peeces and granadoes whether Sy Jore shall require them to bee sent, and that with all expedi possible. ...

Wee sent this morning to the Governour for a receipt for mortar peece and four granadoes hee received for his mas but hee refuzeth to give any acknowledgment thereof, alledg that they were sent up by vertue of a letter from Rustum Je unto you and therefore his receipt is needless; which answe hee is a rogue, and wee in the condition wee are, must accep The Governour tells Tapidas that the two men that came night from Rustum Jemah brought him a copy of the letter first wrote to Siddy Jore, and that his master is much disple with the English for selling the granadoes to Syddy Jore, v they were first promised him; for which cause hee intend remove the English from all his ports and entertaine the D having for that end sent them some clothes etc. to Vingola. this is so like the rest of this gent [lemans?] fables that wee c beleive more of this story then that the copy of said lette sent him; which how it comes to pass, itt would bee worth en ring after. Wee are now glad to heare of the victory you the King hath obteyned against Sevagy, and hope your

6 Ap. 1660]

English Records

will confirme the truth thereof. ... [*English Factories in*
1655-1660. pp. 370-1].

(12)

Factory Records } PRESIDENT ANDREWS (Dated SURAT
Surat, Vol. 85, p. 108 } TO THE COMPANY. 16 April 1660

Sevagee, a Jentowe of greate power in Deccann, raiset
army in January last to oppose the now reigning Kinge
and [hath?] taken many townes there, among which was
pore. A shroffe employed by H. R. etc. had some monthes
lent a greate person, Rustan Jemah, [] pagodas, []
tooke a bill (as is the custome of many Bannians that are in
service) in the Englishes name; therefore desires Mr. Revin
to assist, in this hurly-burly, to procure him his money. He
claimes warre, and flyes Rajapore, with the rest of the Eng
into a small shipp of Bennidashes lying in the river; enga
your servants; puts you to charges excessive of peons and la
wages for the vessell detained; seizes on three junckes ther
ng in the river also; and in treatinge with the prement
savagees soldiers, Phillip Gyffard is seized on and Velgye
broker, both carryed away to prison; keepes one of the ju
on pretence of moneys owing by them unto you (when they
not one pice), and intends to make use of her. The consequ
s left unto Your Honours to judge. Wee feare another
umblaes buisnesse, unlesse you please to goe to warre with t
or none urged him to this action; only he would be me
with that which concerned him not. Mr. Gyffard sometime
was released, and the junke still kept, to trade (say they)
hey can gett moneys; which because wee send them not
asons wee shall now render) their censures come apace.
say they) you send us back our bills of exchanges non acce
which will be losse to the Company. There is not one bill
ack; all are accepted, except one of 2,000 rupees or thereat
which was not accepted in January last; and the shroffes o
romises depending with much civilitye and no such clamor
wee have from them.

*

*

*

*

13 April 1660

It is wrote from Daman etc. places near Rajapore tha
[i. e. Revington] with the rest by the countrey people of De
e put in prison, the house on which he layd out so mu
our money (uppon promiss of repaiement by Rustan Jen

is burnt, the horses which he carryed away with him from hen under notion of his owne, and without leave or lycense (seeing it) put to Your Honours accompt, are taken away, and th restrained; all proceeding from his rash precipitating him into those dangers rehearsed, which concerned him not. We heare as yet nothing from them knowing they will not write unto us so long as they can have any hope of deliverye, because they have so much abused and slighted our power as persons our letter making a Maygame (which wee are informed of by witnesses). Yet our charitye shall not be in word only, but deed, and so soone as wee are ascertained of their condition, shall not faile to remedie and deliver them; but with all shall employ those in your service which by your orders are seclued till further order. [*English Factories in India*, 1655-1660, 368-369]

(13)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 2, p. 16 }

CONSULTATION
IN SURAT

{ Dated 16 April
1660.

The indirect and hostile practices of Henry Revington and his adherents in Rojapore being come to our knowledge per the advices of the 4th February and 19th March, wee tooke in consideration their nature and shall endeavour a redress.

Sevagee, a potent rebell in Decan, having overrunn most that country, amoungst the rest tooke possession of Rojap the Governor of which towne, escaping the enemy by flight, on board a jounk riding in the Road. Henry Revington and having notice thereof, cause a vessaile appertaining to Benna (then on shore) to be haled off, wherin went himselfe and a dozen more English; they fall downe, below the said jounk commaund the said Governour on board upon pretence of a debt owing to the Honourable Company, in a hostile manner detain him on board untill hee had in parts satisfied the debt per delivering a quantity of goods into their possession, and a jounk of tunns burthen security for the remaynder.

In a short time a revolution in affaires gave the said Governor (so abused per Henry Revington, etca.) his former place government in Rojapore. Hee then retakes the jounk and goes aforesaid and confines the English to their howse, not (as Henry writes) because the Honourable Company's debts are not discharged there, but for the violence used against him (as before rehearsed) under pretence of a debt; for wee are well assured the said Governor

17 Ap. 1660]

English Records

nour was not indebted one pice to our employers, only summ of money was lent to a person of quality in the per our Sheroff there, in the name of our nation, and so deposited per the said Sheroff in building a howse for the able Company in Rojapore, which sum was to be repaid Governor of that towne unto the said Sherroff. For these summs, which concerne not the Honourable Company said H. Revington &ca. have not only involv'd themselves trouble, brought a scandall upon our nation, but what may be of worse consequence, made those people (our friends) our present and future enemies.

To prevent the evill consequence wee, the Privie Councell of India, Persia, etca., doe concurr to send our letters to the Governors of that country, disowning the unwarrantable acts of the said H. Revington and his And as wee have formerly disowned Henry Revington actor, so doe wee now discard Randolph Taylor from the able Company's service, for refusing to comply with when wee appointed him Chief there, but contrarily continuing the only maintainour of H. Revington in his unwarrantable courses; and shall write to the rest (whome wee are so as to think misled per the other) to repaire unto us, there employment for them there, and least the pretence engagements there for the Honourable company should their coming, wee shall send to the merchants of this place certificate under the hands of the Sheroffs of this place are contented to stay for their mony till such time they are accommodated, which wee expect suddenly from Persia shall wee cleare our employers debt in that factory.

(14)

F. R. Rajapur	}	THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR	{	Date
p. 131				
		TO H. REVINGTON		

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13 instant arrived unto us yesterday this will find the person returned from Vizapore that viz King about the granadoes, which wee should be very sould; being joyfull that the shell you have broke so much the Genrall. Wee can but wonder at the freedom of Jemah[s] brothers coming into the camp, concluding have been as much concerned in their brothers actions as self. But we beleive, by what you write, its agreeable

genrall dicrecion [discretion?] to conceale there misdeeds i
this troublesome tyme then to call them to accompt and afflict th
punishment due for such offences as they are questionless guilty
of. Pray advice if the Meir Mahmod Cossim be the same tha
was Governour formerly of Rajapore. Wee are very glad for you
incounter with Fazell Ckawn, hoping his discourse unto you was
reall, though when he sayth he wrote to his Governour, Mahmo
Sheriffe, to deliver what he had of his fathers to the English, w
beleive hee ether complemented or elce expects to have from th
English what was delivered out of his jounks. Wee shall b
glad to know the effect of Velgyes discourse with his Banian
who doubtlesse knowes the whole buisnesse better than hi
master.....Yesterday came a letter from Vaugy to a Bramani o
this towne, wherein he writes of his safe arrivall to Hookery an
kinde reception there, Rustum Jemah sending a coach to meete him
and two doolyes to light him to Madonias house, where hee
permitted to remaine at present. When further punishment wil
be inflickted, we know not; but we heare that Timogy, for fear
of bearing Vaugy company, is privately gott away from Hookery
which we rather beleive, for that his servant here hath ster
[steered?] the same course, having caryed his wyfe and childre
and what elce hee could with him. Wee should be very glad the
Sevagys forces that were at Vizapore were gonn towards home
as is reported, that so there might be the more hopes of gayning
that castle out of his hands, and concequently of an end o
these troubles. Please to advise the opinion you have of Panella
and whether there is any probability of redemoion. ..
[*E. F. India* 1655-1660. pp. 373-4].

(15)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 23 April
p. 133 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1660
(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 19th and 20th instant were delivered us las
night...The ardas mentiond in the front of the first of yours we
received enclosed in Mr. Gyffards; which, though useless a
present, the Rajahs [Sivaji's?] men haveing not appeared thi
way since the tyme wee formerly advisd you of ther departure
yett may pleasure us upon any such occasion as that was fc
which wee desired it, and prevent what inconveniences the
seemingly threatned us. Wee take notice of what Rustum Jema
hath wrote you, parte whereof, as his desire to have your compan
in Hookery or your returne to Rajapore, this Bramyny th

hee hath sent downe signified unto Tapidas, to the end acquaint us therewith; which what to think of wee being soe much jugling and baseness amongst the bo in this country; but wee beleive your answer thereto w him to declare his minde a little more fully, and if you assured that hee had no ill meaning in his invitin Hookery, in respect to our future quiett (upon any alterc tymes) it would bee very convenient that you accept invitation and give him a vissitt, by which wee s cleared of all jealousies that his misinformation may ha a conception of; but this wee doubt not but you will consider of before you put it in execution.

The next buisness we meat withall is that about t does, wherein you desire our openions, which wee ince agreeable with yours, provided the agreement may authentique by the Queens signifying unto you her thereof, which upon any alteration of government wee may bee an assistance to us for the recovery of our righ any enemyes of the present genralls (Syddy Jore) shoul future roguisly alledge that hee abused his trust w blanks the Queene had given him her chop too; or le change of the Government unto Sevagy, hee as our on plead the like, although all unreasonable ... [*H.* 1655-1660. pp. 374-5.]

(16)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated
p. 136 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1
(EXTRACT)

The small vessell wee formerly advised you was Surrat is heere still, the laskarrs denyeing to goe throug the Syddyes vessalls of Danda Rajapore, who are sa abroad, lookeing out for the Persia etc. vessalls that be this port; but the owner of the vessell, who is one of th merchants, having promised them to gett the Englishes said Syddy, they are contented to proceed, provided he cure the same; for the effecting whereof he makes it his three or four words under our hands, which if you please and draw out, we will likewise signe thereto, he being man and having imployed a great part of his stock in boate and her cargoe. Her is no newes worth advis

Rustum Jemahs men sitting all heere still; only it is said that Syddy Jore hath sent men to take possession of Carrapatann Sandall, etc. townes, the certainty whereof we beleive you are better acquainted with then we. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. p. 376].

(17)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 30 April
p. 137 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1660

(EXTRACT)

The favour the Queenes scriveran promised you in procuring a quick dispatch to your buisness wee are glad to heare, and the kindnesse hee hath donn you in giveing you a vissitt is generally taken notice of heere as a perticuler favour, being lookt upon by all as a very eminent person; which questionless the Dutch finde to bee accordingly, or elce they would not allow him so large a sallery as 1000*l.* per annum to drive on there buisness with his King against the Portugall, though I hope they will find but ill success to such endeavours, and that by one trick or other hee will assure them hee is a Bramine. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660 pp. 376-7.]

(18)

E. F. India } REVINGTON TAYLOR & { Dated Collapore
1655-60 p. 377 } GARWAY TO RAJAPUR { 30 May 1660

Yours of 19th May wee have received, and approve very well of your denying Rustum Jemahs Maldars the granadoes, for it was a trick that they intended, to gett them from Syddy Joar and not to carry them to him. Wee come now to answer unto your other letter (which hath no date), wherein wee read as much as wee heare here, that Rustum Jemah is very sorry the English hath been disgusted by his servants, and to satisfie us hath commanded his two brothers and son in law to court H. R. highly, which they have donn; but at this tyme great actions are in agitation, and wee are jealous hee hath some snake under his hearbo, that there is something in his hart which his tounge hides by fare language. Otherwise, why should he pretend to fetch away the granadoes in Syddy Joars name, and desire H. R. to returne to Rajapore, now that the tyme of yeare calls all merchants up into the country ?...

(19)

Dutch Records (at the
India Office) *Letters from* } (EXTRACT)
India, 1660-1661, Vol. 24, } (Translation) { 10 June 16
No. DCLXIV. } { (Now styl
31 May 16

REPORT FROM COMMANDER ADRIAN ROOTHASS TO THE
HONORABLE JOAN MATSUYCKER GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA ON THE EVENTS
OF HIS MISSION TO THE COAST OF INDIA FROM
27 July 1659 to 10 June 1660.

In the kingdom of Visiapour the position has become
what more favourable. The rebel Suwasie [Shivaji], who
brought his troops close to the capital and about 4 hours dis-
from Wingurla, was driven off by the Desai of Gondal [K]
and defeated in a bloody fight by the King's troops, join
those of the King of Golconda who had come to his assist
Peace has now again been restored in the disturbed province

(20)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON, &c. TO FORT { Dated Raj
p. 140 } St. GEORGE { 5 June 16
(EXTRACT)

The Panella Castle is closely besiedgd and Sevagy
Queens grand enemy, in it with about 5 or 6,000 men.
Queens genrall, Sallibut Okawn, a Syddy, hath promised to
some granadoes, which undoubtedly will bee the chiefest d
bers of the besiedged. [E. F. India, 1655-1660. pp. :77-8]

(21)

F. R. Rajapur } RICHARD NAPIER, &c. TO { Dated Coll
p. 145 } SURAT { 15 June 16
(EXTRACT)

The Companies granadoes etc. remaine still in Rajapur
Vauggy is not there to receive them, being, for his re-
practizes against Rustum Jemah and the English, carryed
Hookery, where hee accompanies Abdle Creame, [Abdul K
the former Governour, in restrand; who was likewise disc
[from?] the Government of said towne for the like abuses to
Mr. H. R. etc., and a new Governour sent downe in his place
when Vauggy will retorne wee know not. There is no new
merriting your notice; but if any profers at Panella, whe
Revington now is, wee doubt not but hee will acquaint you
with. Wee (God bee thanked) remayne sure from all tre

though the country is still disquieted with what occasi-
by the rebellion of Sevagy. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. p. 37

(22)

F. R. Suart } PRESIDENT ANDREWS TO HENRY { Dated 2
Vol. 85, p. 178 } REVINGTON SURAT { gust 16

(EXTRACT)

Consider what little reason there was for such a dispose
the Company's 'granadoes' to Rustum Zaman; hee but a subj
the country all in an uprore; no certainty what party we
prevaile, there being on foote at that time so many; and last of
the small faith of Moores or Hindoes prompted mee not to ad-
to the practic of that I saw so little probability to prosper,
rather to wait another opportunity. Though hee was your fri
then, yet hee might be overpowred by the Queen, whose subject
was, and shee not his friend. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. p. 382.]

(23)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON TO SURAT { Dated Collap
p. 147; } (EXTRACT) { 12 October 16

The not selling of the Company's granadoes unto Rust
Jemah is more then you cann answer, although Mr. Andrew
pretends that hee hath given an answer for it, but his answer
both weake and dishonest which I come to prove, vizt, first
you looke about the middle of my letter to the deceased Presid
&ca. Councell dated the 7th May 1659 from Raybagg you
find written thus much: whatever hee (Rustum Jemah) doth r
is of force after his death, whoever should commande Rajap
afterwards, according to the lawes of the country, provided
cann but shew his hand, or bring sufficient witnesses. Now
this the Company cannot but looke upon your first reason
weake, for though, as you say, there were trouble in the coun
and although Rajapore should have binn taken away from Rust
Jemah by the Queene, yet his bills for so much mony from
towne of Rajapore would bee in force, and the mony secure,
cause wee could have paid ourselves out of our owne customes
well as have received it from the towne, and who would not
such a commodity (which is not every ones commodity) :
little tyme, for so great profit.

6 Dec. 1660.]

English Records

(24)

*Dutch Records (at
the India Office)
Letters from India,
1659-1660.
Vol. 23, No.
DCLI*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
JOAN MAETSUYCKER, AND
COUNCIL FOR INDIA TO
THE DIRECTORS OF THE
DUTCH EAST INDIA
COMPANY.

Dated
December
(New style)
6 Dec. 1

(EXTRACT Translation)

The country of Visiapour has been much disturbed last
owing to the bad Government of the old queen, who has
her subjects to rebellion by her extortions. One of these
named Siwasi has been so successful that several towns
castles have fallen into his power and his troops already occupy
the suburbs of Visiapour. We hear, however, that he has
obliged to retreat. On account of these disturbances it has
impossible to present to the King the gifts we sent last
We reported the death of Governor Tollegan and the appointment
of his son in his stead. But without any reason the queen
taken the post from him and given it to Charechan, the son of
well known Chanchanna former Commander in-Chief of
army. This alteration of Governor at first caused much
at Wingurla.

(25)

Indian Antiquary }
Vol. L. 1921, p 315 }

(REFERENCE)

{ About middle
March 1661

.....And afterwards in despite of all the king of V
pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore,¹ a great port, plundered
and seised our English merchants, Mr. Revington, Mr. T
and digged up the English house for treasure, and kept the
chants in prison about eight months.....

[Escaliot's letter to his brother dated Surat 28 January 16

1. 'The loss of the letter, just referred to, [dated 10 and 13 April
1885] is the more to be regretted because it contained some account
disaster which had overtaken the factors stationed at Rajapur '.....
again 'In the absence of any account of the disaster from the English
the story must be pieced together from other sources'—E. F. 1661-6
and 4.' The date is fixed from the Dagh Register 1661 p. 215.

Orme Mss. Vol.
155 pp. 1-21

TO MR. MATTHEW AN-
DREWS [AND] MR. JOHN
LAMBTON

{ Dated Soang
[Songarh] 10
June 1661

(EXTRACT*)

Yours of the 2d of May I received in Soangur Castle 8th June, unto which I reply, the original of our disaster a no fuel to our discontent, it being first our duty to our Mast to stand or fall with their estate and innocency in ourself which made us fear no evil, that we did not run away (althow we could have done it) at Sevagee's approach.

But God be thanked, we are not in fault, but in misery our sins towards God, not Sevagi, out of whose hand pray G deliver us by his provident [*sic*] and our own endeavours, whi prompted us to write to you before from Waysetty [Vansot Castle, and now we are further encouraged by your letter to wr again, which we accept of, in hopes you following our advi in this particular, will be a ready way to gain our liberty, vi

Sevagi, you may please to know, was the only person had to work withall about Danda R. C.....[Danda Rajap Castle] and to that purpose talked with Dowrowgis, his ch servant the last year about it, and understood that if that Cast were taken from the Siddy, all this country about it would fi into Sevagis hands, and that if we assisted him in that busine there would be nothing in reason, either for money or port tow but should be given or granted.

Upon this subject the Braman at Rajahpore, when we we prisoners, talked with us something, promising us a handson seat called Meate Bunder upon the Coast, but at this time we to him our intentions was lost through his imprisoning and robbin us, and how to discourse about it farther we knew not, witho he [repaid] us able [? all] again.

After this he set a [sum] of Pagodas on our heads, to ga our liberty, and so sent us prisoners to Waysetty Castle. No his reason for this is nearly arbitrary, and more we know n what to say, unless you can give yourselves a reason why robbs all Banians, Moorsmen, Persians, and Arabians, and aft

* The contemporary version of these extracts is missing. The copy he given was made by Robert Orme in 1785, according to whom, 'The abo appears to be written from the English servants of the Company who we kept in confinement by Sevagi'

10 June 1661]

English Records

wards imprisons, frown and drubb them for more money you can do that, you may know why he dealeth hardly, so har[d]ly with us.

Here are several brave Persians and Arabians, that paned from aboard ship this year, who suffers worse then and the only reason we [blank] he hopes to have our ass against Dada Rajapore Castle, for we believe his demar [sum] of Pagodas from us is only to bring us to secure him particular, therefore we are resolved to [treat] with him desire you to do as followeth.

1stly, First to restore to us our liberty, and what had taken from us, or at least our liberty.

2dly. That he must pay the charge of our ships; now doth not ask us what that must be, this may secure us to creep out of our obligation (if we please) by asking more he will give, but if he should ask, we will tell him a 1000 for every ship, and that 4 ships are requisite, which being able, will be beleived the soonor, and yet we have another to creep out at, for we may demand all the money before which he will never do.

3rdly. He must give the Company a port town convenient shipping, and liberty to build a Castle on their own charge with his assistance of labourers, stone and time [? time which we will pay.

4thly. Half custom of the town is to be ours and we to nothing either for goods imported or exported.

5thly. A Tanksall for a current coyning of silver all his country, and that no Mallabars shall be countenanced him, which we think fit to put in, because at Rajapore he us he was a Mallabar himself, and has of them at court these as circumstances.

6thly. That we must have liberty to buy saltpetre without trouble.

7thly. That he gives a house in the port town for accommodation and housing our goods.

These are the particulars we intend to discourse of and desire you in your next letters to write kindly unto letting him know that you are very sorry H. R. staying in Rajapore when he was going to Goa (as indeed he was), should so bad entertainment, when that the cause of his staying was only for our advantage but his too; and then you may particularize the prementioned business and particular conditions,

we are doing what lyes in our power that is just and handsom for our releasement.

But it is possible he may say (being a perfidious man himself), how shall I beleive these promises, and what security sh I have for the performance of this, when you have your money and liberty, or only your liberty?

To this we have no more to reply then to say, we have no reason to doubt his performance in giving us a town &c. privileges after we have done the business than he to doubt our endeavours in doing it, because it was our proposition not his; and besides, it was our proposition to his servant Dowrowgy, when we were out of his hands, and at liberty, as well as now in prison therefore we rather expect some security from him; but if he should be insolent and say we were now in his hands and would keep us and our money till the business was done to keep us and kill he may; but for money and service he never would have from us so long as he kept us.

We expect every day to be called by Rowgee Pundett who is sent by Sevagi to examine us, we having not seen Sevagi since we passed Rajapore.

This we write as privately, intending to write more after examination, and therefore we keep the cossen [sic, ? cossid] by This day the Braman enordered a Moorman to be tortured with stripes before our face, we suppose to terrify us, and this day have privately given it out to one that is likely to tell him again that if we are not released, or any one dies, there were those Surat that would grant Orangzeebs desire in transporting an army into Decan, which hitherto the English would never do, because they were friends with the Queen of Decan, but she being now deposed and gone, it would be as little prejudice as trouble to were it to be revenged, and this we beleive will fright him more than the stick did us.

And let us tell you a profer to Shesta Okaune, who lies at the hill not above 7 gow or 40 course off us, would be very acceptable to the C...[Okaune, Khan] as the business may be carryed, and then Sevagi may be soon routed, for all the difficulty is in Chasta Okaunes coming down the hill, but of this let nothing be said or done before we advise you to it. What you write to Sevagi was very well; the letter the Braman hath, who broke our ours before we came, and tomorrow he sends it to Sevagi. What answer will be returned we know not, but let what will be, he send your answer to him about the Castle be as we advised, and if

10 June 1661]

English Records

writes for money, please to tell him, as we have done by let our masters will never pay a pice for our liberties; and altho you have money of theirs in your hands, yet you dare not 1000 pagodas much less a greater sum; and one thing more must give you a caution of, not to beleive any report that spe we should do or say anything contrary to this, for it is pos they will write to you [that] we have agreed to pay so money for our liberty to hear what you will say, as they di Velgy when he was in Kelna, and we in Waysetty, that he fest we had 4 mans of gold in Nauggees house buried, whe~~r~~ was no such thing, only to hear what we would say; ther pray give no credit to any report contrary to what we write desired and write nothing contrary to our desires.

And further that if you write about the Castle, that you w give us some latitude in case of necessity to steer another than we have already laid down, which we promise you shall be so far out of the way as to be a dishonour to our emple and therefore let Sevagi know from you, that you have le conclusion of this buisness to H. R. &c., therefore if [them] it is needless to spend time in writeing so far as [since [blank] had liberty to [blank] here. We have no pape this tore out of books; our other letter, after examination, be writ in Banian paper, which we must beg of the o Braman, with whom our Broker Vilgy is talking, but of we as yet know not.

Our granadoes were not sold to the Siddy of Dandah, l Sciddy Joar, the King's Generall, who hath now Carapata the Island too, and himself gone to his country.

Our Cosset in his way saw Rustan Jemah, who told h [had] written 3 letters to me to go away, I am glad to he much, for by that he must know of Sevagis intention; he speaks a gross untruth, and as I wrote before in my letters Waysetty when I know what your [blank] intention is conce me I shall then speak that which shall give them advantage reason enough to do what they please against him. Ever one of our keepers are sent to the Rajah about what my letter will tell you, therefore we end this and rest.

Your assured loving friends,
Henry. Revingto

Upon better considerations we think it better to tell him our ships are of several burthens, and we know not how time it may be before the Castle is taken [or] how many this business may require, therefore cannot set down their cost as 10000 pagodas a ship, and when you write him, do not insert his letter in ours, but give it privately to one of the consuls deliver us, and pray prefer our liberty before anything else, when he hath granted, then tell him you will confirm what shall have concluded with him, otherwise not. Pray send paper, quills, penknife and wax. If we should write a letter in money, let it signify nothing and let the Rajah know so. The news we writ in our last of Vilgy's being released, we now to be false, he being brought hither among other Bani Rajahpore under pretence for speaking for us in our business that now you may employ whom you please in buying pepper.

The Captain Chaule hath returned an answer to us, but an one as a heathen would not do, being altogether uncharitable of which he may hear hereafter; yet he saith, if he hath order, he will send what we want, because he saith that Goa is nearer us than him when he is from us miles and Goa 180 Grand Viliaco.

Pray let Mr. Gray be entertained into the Commrs. suit again, and this copied out fair.

Here is one named Sombole a prisoner in this Castle came this year from and was taken amongst the rest with dollars worth of goods belonging to Hodge Zahad Beaque. A man knowing me desired me to write thus much, and the master would send 100 pagodas to release him. I have advised him not to declare who is his master, least they set a great price on his head so that he hath entered what lost in his own name.

Mr. Napier died about a month since in Rajahpore.

Ced Kishnogy that owes the Com. 3400 pagodas in Rajahpore for cloth and lead is dead, drubb'd to death in Kelna, upon news his wife poisoned herself in Rajahpore, so that now it is some trouble to find his money; but money he hath to my knowledge in Persia and was sent in goods this last year upon a junk to Gombroon and is not as yet returned; therefore the Agent of Persia doth not lay out for these ships next month I hope you will, and they will pay the Company &c. all they lost with advantage for this affront, for now the Queen is beloved most of the Umbraws make it their business to rob and this part of the country, and they only keep the bastard king.

10 June 1661]

English Records

time for name's sake, because they know not who else to see Shasta Okaun having taken Durvice the Heir to this crown one of Sevaji's Castles.

You must excuse the rudeness of my writing which I can put into a handsome form through the unhandsomeness meanness of my accommodation; besides I am so watched, I am forced to write by piece meals.

H. R. wants some shirts, breeches and cotton waist which if you can send me, pray do. The Company owes money, which he paid their clamorous creditors in Rajahpore appears by the books ballances the first of January, which I hope to find in Rajahpore again, so that you may pay yours for what you send him, if the Company hath discarded him. wants likewise a small tooth comb for among 170 prisoner cannot keep himself so clean as he would do.

What goods you buy this year, let not be brought down hill to the northward of Goa, but to the southward, as Carwar. there you must have a great care how money is seen, for know it belongs to Rustam Jemah.

Thus you see how times change men and they that were greatest promoters of trade when we came first into the country are now the greatest destroyers, but it's no wonder, for the soldiers must spoil before it can mend anything.

We hear of an army coming from Agra and Sevaji is preparing for them and hath lately enlarged and strengthened his country by overcoming the 2 Rajahs of Dulvice and the Rajah of Singapore, by which means he commands all the Coast from Danda Rajahpore Castle to Carapacam, which he threatens to resolve the next Monsoon to command as far as Goa, and to farewell Goa in a short time.

We all, as well as R. H. [Sic? H. R.] want cloaths. If you can furnish us the [therewith it] will be acceptable by the cossetts, with whom one of our four men may be sent to bring them, or else write to the Capt. at Shauli to furnish us from them [thence], whither we have sent to be supplied and desired him to value himself for their amount upon

The Company and ourselves have lost to the amount of 1000 pagodas, among which the Mercore piece they have rated at 2 pagodas and 2 shells at 1000; the rest of the shells are we have remaining in Rajahpore, but these 200 are not all the Company's because there was 300 of the *Eagles* owners and 250 of H. R. the rest the Company's 1000.

We estimate the Company's loss to be about 2 or 3000 pagod and the other 8 or 9000 is H. R., R. T., &c., but if you recd Kisnogy's debt, which this country must pay, then the sum will be about 15 or 16 thousand pagodas or thereabouts, and t owe Vauggy 3000 pagodas or thereabouts besides [blank]. stopp as per your advises formerly, and unto Velgy the Comp owes 2300 pagodas.

This is what we can remember, which we advise you of your satisfaction, besides we owe to several Raybagg mercha the 15000 pagodas returned in bills of exchange, which hath b Tymogy's trouble and amounts 600 more on account of our for debt, so that the Company will not be much losers, but we sl if our masters right us not.

Pray advise us what the Company writes concerning us, then you shall hear further from

Your very loving friends, H. R., R.

As yet we have not been spoken to by the Braman about business.

The Nocquedah of the Surat Jounk that came to Rajahpor in Kelna, where he has had the strapado so barbarously gi him, as that his hands and arms are dead and their use l Welgys hands continued dead for 1 month and was fed by ano like a child.

The like cruelty I beleive was never known, for men t robbed of all and then to be wrackt for having no more. I f God deliver us from the hell we are in and from another.

Remember me to the padre, and desire him to remembe in his prayers. H. R.

We have now talked with the Braman who first of all dem ed money from us which we having denied, having lost all; for our masters, tho they were monied and great men; yet would sooner spend money to revenge themselves than give to release us out of an unjust imprisonment. This being told with some earnestness and some other circumstances, accor to our promise to you in our other letters, he fell off from discourse of money unto business, and demanded what bus we could do for his master, if we had no money. We told that when we met his master we intended to speak of some ness that might have been for his advantage and our master of which he knew something already, and then he desired speak our minds, which we did according to our other let the business of D[anda] R[ajapore] C[astle]; desiring farther

10 June 1661]

English Records

we might be set at liberty now and be doing our masters bus-
against the ships came to Rajahpore, and after the rains
over, we would send to Sevagi to conclude the business,
which he hath hearkened, and we are confident the bus-
pleaseth him well, but he cannot believe we are real in what
say, and therefore denyed letting us have our liberty or not
'till the business was done.

Then we bid him keep the money for security, to which
answered, when we were gone we would not value the money,
saith he, how can you [blank] my master that he wronged?
We know we should not have done what you have done, there-
fore we must keep you till Sevagi is at leisure to talk and
his friends with you. We replied, that in keeping us, he would
injure our masters more than he hath already done, for now
we are to buy pepper &c. commodities which the ships will want
which he answered, there was no buying goods, for all the money
was in his masters hands, and then he named the port towns
[which] were under his masters commands, among which Dacca
is one, that we may accept of; but we told him it was in vain
to talk anything about the business, unless he intended to give
us our liberty, without which we should be looked upon as his slaves
and not his friends, after which he replied, if we were not in
his hands, our men would enter the Castle first, and keep it for them-
selves, but we gave him to understand, that to enter the Castle
after we had made a breach must be his men's work, and that
our men must lie under breast works &c. upon the Island, play
small shot, and securing the mortar pieces; therefore he need
not fear any such thing but we had reason to question his per-
formance of conditions after we had done the business, and there-
fore desired to know what security we should have, unto which
he said his word. Upon that we replied, if his word were suffi-
cient for us, was not our word sufficient for him? But then he an-
swered, that they had wronged us and so had not we them. In-
deed after we told him upon which conditions the business might
be done according to our other letters, he told us that notwith-
standing all this discourse, he must have money, for his master Se-
vagi could not attend the other business, therefore bid us set
quiet for a month or two and afterwards it may [be] his master
would look upon us, [at] which we rise [sic] telling him his men
might slight the business, yet the Mogull would give the King
3 lack of rupees to take it for them, therefore bid him chew
that cud, upon which he said how how how what's that all

down again, and we told it him again and went away while only said he would give us a Jebob for that too.

Two days after Sevagi came to Marr Town below this where he staid about two days, called for the Persians and A and demanded money from them, and so commanded them to Castle, and hath delivered them and all the prisoners unto Ro Punditts hands, to do with them as he thinks fit, which is bad; but for us, we are to sit still till his return from Cuttack, a town which the Mogul took lately from him, which hopes to retake this rainy times, and then we shall hear an him, so that being unwilling to keep the cossett any longer this day went to the Braman and desired to know what an Sevagi returned to your letter, who told us that he had little reply unto it, and what that was he would write you, but we bid us write unto you for money, and that without money should not be let go, that we were taken with other merch and had all taken from us, that everybody had money put their heads and those that paid it was let go, and those that not were put in irons and drub'd, therefore as you were our thers, you must get some money and release us; unto which replied that for money they would give none, therefore it better to write of business. No, no, saith he, you must about money, and that he would do so too, and then we ask him how much he would write for. He said 100000 pag but we told him that was a sum which if you should sell all and the Company had in Surat, you could not make. But, he, there is a great deal of difference between the buyer and seller. Let them write what they will give, and I will tell what I will take. But they will give nothing at all, replye again. But however, do you write as well as we, saith he, we we promised him to do, and so we have, desiring him in his letter to you he would not insert what he hath taken in all from English, but only write that he had taken about 3,500 pagod the Company, for which we have two reasons.

First, because when you write to restore what hath taken away and our liberty &c. [and other] condition taking the aforesaid Castle, he may be the more willing to with so much then all and besides have the greater confidence in us.

2dly. Because he may think we are afraid to let our masters know what we have lost, and consequently that our masters not look upon us as such great men as he thinks we are; a

10 June 1661]

English Records

we can get what the Company hath lost with our 1 shall be content to loose the rest, we knowing our 1 take such care of us as to gain for us what we have they see fitting.

But we fear there is no money will be repaid send us our liberty, which as you desire to be inst and to have our advice, so we shall gladly afford : desire you to write a letter to Sevagi exactly as we have the enclosed, unless you find more writ then we have you, and take great care that your translation gives no allay to their translation as may make it appear : the original. Vauggee is dead, and severall vessels upon the coast, all the Umbraws are divided, and Vizapore will be plundered. One thing H. R. thinke good for you, to write to Rowgy Punditt the Braman you can pay none but what is due to him upon account which he desires you insert as followeth :

We having not taken up more than one years wages

H. R. 1½ years wages 666 rupes, which if that we and he demands it of you, he will pay it, but more, your own brother or father, he durst not do it, neither masters.

With the letter you send to Sevagi you must send who knows how to speak the honour of our countrey English, and how willing we were to make Sevagi and how sorry you are he understood us not better and must be know not except Hossan, who having learned will, we beleive do the business handsomely.

By that time your answer comes, Sevagi may and then we shall understand each other better and this unhappy business to some better end.

We want money and cloaths, the former hope we you, and the other any Braman in Choule may send order where Hossan [in] this rainy time may furnish with a Pallenkeen and leave his horses there.

To conclude. This Castle is the only aim he has he be persuaded to the beleif of us, he would be ready fore, whoever comes to him must make it his business him to beleive us, and for our purposes we may very and endeavour the business upon these conditions, we be bound to, but whether you approve of the conditic

not him know so much, for if you do not like them, you may
some evasion or other when we are at liberty, and one thi
us inform you that that Castle is not to be taken by the E
for themselves, without good store of men, and where will y
them but from Sevagi, which was our design, and he to hav
country and Castle too, but now we being prisoners he wil
country and Castle too, giving us any other port town to b
Castle upon. We pray God to send us out of his hands, so v

Your loveing freinds

Soangu, June 28 [sic ? 10]
Recd. June 28, 1661.

H. REVINGTON. RAND: TA

RICHARD TAYLOR.

PHIL. GYFFORD.

Let Hossan or any other that brings the letter for
enquire about Basseen, where Sevagi is, and thither carry th
and deliver it into his own hands, for we fear these Br
make letters to speak what they please, and send us
of it in English, and pray hasten the business.

Yours H. R.

[E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 5 to 9

(27)

E. F. India }
1661-64 p. 50 }

CHAMBER TO PRESIDENT
AT SURAT

{ Date
{ October

Wee are much aggrieved to heare how you are abu
the Surat Governor, and that he hath confined you priso
the companies howse. If this be indured by these Gover
they will presume further; and wee have the like compl
present concerning Xaigee (who is father to him that
Visapore Generall and hath Mr. Revington in durance); f
came in July last to Porta Nova and robbed and pillag
towne; whereof the Companies merchants were the g
loosers, having taken from them in ellephants, callicoos,
cloth, copper, benjamen, etc. goodes to the value of 30,00
awes and are utterly unable to pay the Company their ren
in their hands, being about 4,000 pa [godas], unless our n
will licence us to vindicate them by their shipping at s
this Xaigee hath now Porta Nova in possession.

(28)

Orig. Correspondence }
Vol. 27. No. 2900 }

CONSULTATION AT
SURAT

{ 25 Oct. 16

(EXTRACT)

The President propounded the Companies commission
taking of Danda Rojapore Castle; but there was the same

of men and shipping objected. The President also having mission directed to President Wyche, which was not to untill the Persian action was finished (and yet remayn supposing the same may give further instructions to Danda Rojapore, that affaire lies dormant untill a groe awake it. [E. F. India 1661-64, p. 17]

(29)

E. F. India } 1661-64 p. 50	CHAMBER TO COMPANY	{ 28
--------------------------------	-----------------------	------

It was declared that there was now reason for shi at Porto Novo, since, "the towne is wholly destroye merchants totally ruined by Xagee, the Visapore King's ... 'your fort is weakely manned; and this is a time not provided, when wee have noe lesse then five or six armi the compasse of 100 miles about us'

(30)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 85 p. 257	PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated Swalle 7 Decembe
---------------------------------	---	-----------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The 10th Aprill we made our addresses to you from now we shall begine, ending that subject where then we ed, which was with Mr. Henry Revingtons imprison Sevagy, a rebell unto the King of Decan; who kept seven more English in prison six months, demandi summe of mony for their releasement. Though we w perswasive letters unto him for releasement, yet they w be taken notice of, till Mr. Revingtons sicknes (being a caused a feare of his death, that upon his peroll [i. e. pa promise of returne when well, leaveing all the rest but k rgion [surgeon] behind him, he was sent away from him, to us the 17th of October passed, in a weake condition. No nor care was nor is omitted for the restauration of his h [we] feare his recovery. The rest are all in prison, and not heard from them since Mr. Revingtons arrivall. Th all in a cumbustion; no tradeing nor civill comme rebell of one side, the King of this country for the c divers discontented nobles within the kingdome, rer peeces. What will be the end, God knowes; but to : other Englishes liberty we shall use all meanes possib. India 1661-64 p. 11-12].

(31)

E. F. India	}	INSTRUCTIONS TO	{	1661
1661-64 p. 18		A VESSELL		

All Malabar vessels met with were to be seized, as being 'o ancient enemyes'; and in addition, any belonging to Bijap ports, 'from st. Johns [Sanjan] unto Goa', in retaliation for t imprisonment of the Rajapur factors.

(32)

E. F. India	}	SURAT TO	{	1661
1661-64 p. 27		COMPANY		

We need not discourse of the necessity of a place of yo owne to reside in, being that since the open trade we have i these people (that looke upon us as women, not men) been st abused for noe cause, taking all pretences for an occasion affronting us.

(33)

F. R. Surat Vol.	}	THE PRESIDENT AND	{	Dated 11 Janua:
85 p. 287		COUNCIL OF SURAT		1661/2
TO THE COMPANY				

(EXTRACT)

There is noe trade at Rajapore ; the whole country being meere feild of blood; the King of Decan at open warrs with th King Oranshaw, severall rebells within the country of Decan war ing both with their owne King, one another, and this Kir allsoe, that we cannot but feare it will reach hither suddenl

[F. F. India 1661-64 p. 30]

(34)

E. F. India	}	ROYAL WARRANT	{	21 February 166
1661-64 p. 99		TO PRESIDENT OXENDEN		

CHARLES R.

Whereas complaint hath been made unto us, on behalf of th company of merchants Trading into the East Indies, that dive English men, having noe relation or dependance on the sa company, doe saile the Indian jouncks, teach the natives there build and navigate ships, and trade in those parts to the grea prejudice of the English nation, contrary to Our royall chart graunted to the said company, Our will and pleasure is that yc cause all such disorderly persons, resideing within your jurisdic

27 Feb. 1662]

English Records

tion and agency, as shall in the said manner violate
ledges, imunities, and powers graunted by Our said Cha
said East India company, to the prejudice and discour
trade in those parts, to be forthwith seized and sent for
And for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant and
unto you. Given at Our Court at White hall, th
February, in the 13 yeare of our reigne.

By His Majesties Com

EDWARD NICHOLSON

(35)

E. F. India
1661-64 p 76

}

SURAT TO
COMPANY

}

27 1

The want of money.....is very greate,.....The
.....you being pleased to disowne all debts (which
thing here) :.....and last of all, the scarsity was never
as now caused by the Governour taking all merchants
to his hands for accompt of the kinge, which before the
whome they pleased and what price they could best a
the Sherofe of the towne ; but he gives them his owne
make[s] them what weight hee pleases. That hath frig
of the merchants from this place, that to this day ther
shipp gone out of the port to Persia, which is the onely
supplies them in the monsoon with money. The oppre
wronge of this Governour to all merchants, our selve
Persians, are soe great that there is a generall complai
weeke passes our heads but he creates some new troub
us or other. The Dutch are not permitted to sell their
formerly, their copper being called into the kings n
Persian[s] forced by delayes and demurrsto pay twice th
of the place for dispatch. [So] that untill their pride
calling them to accompt for injuries and delayes, be
downe, you cannot trade here with any freedome or pr

(36)

Factory Records
Surat Vol. 85
p. 294

}

PRESIDENT ANDREWS
AND JOHN, LAMBTON TO
"THE DISCONSOLATE
PRISONERS IN RAIRE
CASTLE"

}

Date
10 Marc

(EXTRACT)

Your severall letters of the 28th December, 16 Ja
the 3rd Ditto were receiued, wherein wee read that whic

wee see much desire, earnestly thirstinge after your liberty. cannot blame you for that, but you must understand that have our hands full of buisnesse, many shippes to dispeed, ad also to give aboute our Honble employers affaires in n places to bee acted, which takes up all our time and not to s it unnecessarily in inditing and sending costly letters to a R that takes noe notice of them, for never yet any answers returned. Nor indeed to your selves, were you not Christ and ~~our~~ country men, being that soe much wee have been sle ed and disowned by you, which in your letters still you cont practizing disrespect and abusive language which have cause to avoyd the trouble of reading them, not troubling our selves writing, being that it will, you say, bee but a divertment; yet shall not further enlarge on this subject, because it may bee closer imprisonment, caused by the nonsucceeding of : designe, hath made you more impatiently abusive as you we your last letter; which wee shall wave and come to tell you the Bill of Exchange was noe sooner presented, but ready m by the President himselve paid out; soe much did wee desire : liberty, and now if knew wee how probably to obtaine without answering the demands of those unreasonable r wee should not faile to put it in practice; but our answea you, and them also, is to part with noe money; for though good opinion you have of your selves have caused you to : vallow upon your selves, yet indeed wee knowe not for what, lesse disobedience to orders, abusing superiours, bee commend ...How you came in prison you knowe very well. 'Twas no defending Companies goods, 'twas for going to the Seige of l nella and tossing balls with a flagg that was knowne to bee Englishes...It [i. e. Shivaji's action] was but as any other w doe, having power to revenge himself of such affronts; for : chants are not to sell their goods, when if of that nature as gr does, to goe and shoote them off against an enemy; for march while trading in a strainge country ond may live quietly, if meddling must looke for a requitall of their deserts. Wee...r tell you plainly and none but what rehearsed is the cause of : imprisonment; Mr. Revington himself having mentioned comands of Sevagec [?not] to sell any, are cast in : teeth of being at Pannella Castle because he w returne the injury as hee hoped more to his satisfactio he could obtaine money then to word it... [E. F. I 1661-1664, p. 87.]

(37)

Letter Book } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 3. p. 113 } M^s
(EXTRACT)

If at the arriveall of these ships Danda Rajar in possession for the use of the Company, then wee with what conveniency you can and with discreete you remove from Surratt and settle your Presidency and there secure and fortifie your selves as well as y what English are in those parts, till wee shall bee s you of your condition; and then wee shall proce you with all things needfull that your advices shall

[E. F. India 1661-1664

(38)

F. R. Surat } COMMISSION TO CAPT. E. MASON { 1
Vol. 2, p. 76 } OF THE ROYAL WELCOME { 1
IN HIS VOYAGE TO PERSIA { 1
(EXTRACT)

What Mallabarrs or Decan vessayls you sha endeavour the mastering, take out what merchantabl vessayl on fire, the men set on the next shoare you c can be done conveniently.

(39)

F. F. India } INSTRUCTIONS FROM KING {
1661-64 p. 128 } CHARLES TO SIR ABRAHAM {
SHIPMAN {
(EXTRACT)

Our maine design in putting Our self to this for making this addition [the island of Bombay] ions being to gain to Our subjects more free and b East Indies, and to enlarge Our dominions in the advance thereby the honour of Our Crown and the nerce and weale of Our subjects,.....

(40)

F. R. Surat. } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL {
Vol. 85. p. 302 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY {
(EXTRACT)

Pepper also, from Carwar; for none cann bee pore, nor the English released. Wee intend, if pos some of their jounckes from Mocho, gaine their restitution of estate of Your Worships etc. taken from Revington; for many letters wee have sent to Sev

clares it, and received noe answeare; and shall now send u
the Kinge of the country; wishing our endeavours may bee m
effectuall. [E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 80]

(41)

F. R. Surat } PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND COUNCIL { D. St
Vol. 85, p. 311 } AT SURAT TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR, { 17 M
"PRISONER IN RAIRE TO SEVAGE" { 166
(EXTRACT)

It is now some weekes past since wee heard from you, t
wee are unacquainted with your condition or of that of
Country, not knowing where either the Kinge of Vissapore
Sevagee is, that wee might adresse our selves by a letter u
them for your release, therefore have sent a letter to either u
your selves to send forward to them...

Wee shall, soe soon as the *Hopewell* and *Royal Wellcome*
turnes from Persia not fayle to give commission to the latter
of August or begining of September for them both to lye on
Coast neare Vingola, the one and the other neare Carrapatan t
if possible wee may sease on some Jouncks coming from Moc
and Persia and not to give liberty to any Decanner, if that w
can prevaile for your liberty, if our letters doe not. Tis repbr
the ould Queene is to returne, and if it bee our good fortune
light on hir, surely the King will not faile to procure your rele
for hir beside a returne of satisfaction. What you heare or c
heare concerning hir, or any Jounckes or persons of quall
expected, give us advise that wee may proceed accordingly.

Wee most willingly would procure your freedome, but h
to treate by sending a person into soe remote a Country and in
an Enemyes (wee know not whether) is most [?un]certa
Knew wee but any certainty of attaining your desires, and
expectation answeares such a mission, wee would not spare [a
a parcell of money that wee could disburse.....[E. F. Ind
1661-1664, p. 88.]

Wee shall send the Letter unto the King of Vissapore by
other conveyance, soposing it difficult for you to doe.

(42)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION in SURAT { 21st July
Vol. 2, p. 84 } 1662
(EXTRACT)

Wee considered the captive condition of the Honble. Co
panies servants and loss of our Honble. employers and their ow

estate in Decan, for whome, though wee have used me libertie, by writing both to Sevagee and the King o have they now been restreyned 17 monthes, and hav redemption without payment of a great ransome. ' bers of the same body, being very sensible of their a injurie done to our employers, doe in justice think required from us, to recover their libertie and our their estates by force, since all faire means hath a administred and prevayl not.

To which end wee at this tyme met, and after sor tion, concluded theseizure of their vessayles at their r Mocha to be the most effectuall means for their liberty because we expect the two shipps aforesaid [the *R* and the *Hopewell*] to be on the coast. To the performace have now sent two expresses, with Commissions to t ders of both shipps, to put out of harbour upon receipt (or so soone as the weather will permitt), the *Hopew* off Rojapore and Carrapatam, and the *Royall Welcome* Vingurla, Dabull and ports adjacent, for surprizall of Decan at her retourne from Mocha, being expected to former Port, limittting them to the 20 of September for ment.....and then they are to retourne to Carwarr...

(43)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 383	} COMMISSIONS TO CAPTAINS EDWAR MASON AND JAMES SNOW OF THE <i>Royall Welcome</i> and the <i>Hopewell</i>
--------------------------------	---

[The purport of these commissions is, as stated i to Randolph Taylor of the 17 May 1662, to seize on belonging] " to any Deccan people, either to the King Sevagy, or any marchants of the country" and "on t Decan which wee are credibly informed will retourne this yeare and probably to Vingula, because she from th Use hir with all the respect requisite to bee shewed a person, but take great care she escape not your l once possest of hir." [Captain Mason was to proc gola " and Captain Snow to "the Ports of Raj Currapatan "]

(44)

Factory Records Surat, Vol, 85 p. 351	} THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO THE "PRISONERS IN RAIRE CASTLE"	{ Dated 6th Aug. 1662
---	---	--------------------------

[EXTRACT]

Your letters of the 11th June and 14th July wee have receive to which we have little to reply. Your bill drawne on us for 100 rupees wee have paid, and our indeavours for your liberty are put in practice, which we hope ere long will succeed, to our and your content, by surprisal of some vessales belonging to the Porto of Decan, wee haveing timely sent Comissions to the Commanders of our shippes for the performance thereof in hope whereof and of your liberties wee rest.

(45)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 89 p. 353	} PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND PRISONERS IN "RAIRE"	{ Dated 19th August 1662
--	---	-----------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee received a letter from the Marchant unto whome we writt in Rajapore for the delivery of our letter unto the King of that Country, who according unto our desire delivered it, and received a verball answer that for him to write to Savage was to no purpose; hee would not regard it, but an Army of his was proceeding towards him, and he hoped that might accomplish his and our desires, for soe soon as able hee would set you free, and promised further he would write in a few dayes unto us. Upon the receipt of his letter wee shall againe adresse our selves unto him, and hope, the Monsoon being neare ended, some opportunity will offer to put in practice our desires for your liberty either by some person falling into our hands or procurey of them from the shoare. Our endeavours shall not be wanting. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 90-91].

(46)

E. F. India 1661-64 p. 106-7	} AUNGIER AT BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ 26 September 1662
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

Yesterday there came aboard us one Mr. Matthew Noel from Chaull, who tells us that hee was sent thither by Mr. Andrewes in order to the releife of Mr. Randolp Taylor etc., the Companies servants at Rojapore. Hee brought us letters from the said Mr. Taylor, giving a relation of their imprisonment, and likewise a

11 Oct. 1662]

English Records

way proposed for their release, by intercepting the Queen's
pore, remaining now incognita at Chaull...

(47)

F. R. Surat Vol. } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF { De
85, p. 361 } SURAT TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD { O
BROWNE AT BOMBAY {
(EXTRACT)

Wee are heartily greived at the unhappie surprisall
Rajapore freinds Mr. Randolph Taylor, etc., and in Christian
pasion earnestly desire their release, and have wrott to m^r.
[Marlborough] that hee would bee pleased to put in
what they propound, onely wee are obliged to mind my
I have a respect to the time, that it may noe way hinder his
dispeed home ; and this is all at present desireing you serie
weigh the premisses.

(48)

Factory Records, Surat { (EXTRACT) { Dated 1
Vol. 85 p. 395 { 1662
LETTER FROM GEORGE OXINDEN & COUNCIL AT SUR
"TO THE COMPANIES SERVANTS THAT ARE
CAPTIVES IN RAIR CASTLE TO SEVAGE
THE REBELL"

Yours of the 13th October came to hand ... the Presi
promiseth all readiness to increase your joy and happiness
procury of your liberty which we assure you shall be end
ed by all possible means ; nor have wee binn backward
readiness to advise about it with Bennidas, Vealgee and
who were best able to direct, puting in practice what we
concluded upon, which was that Bennidas should use his
vance by a Braman to be sent to Sevagee to deale with hi
mans, if by this way he may be prevailed with, which w
assured carries good probability with it, and Vealgee hath
mission and order to do what ever may be suitable to your
Hee is voyadged downe the coast in ship *Richard* and
And last of all, wee are our selves in action for your redemp
this Govenor, who is become highly civill unto our nation
the President arrived, granting all whatever is desired fro
with the greatest freedom imaginable, that wee live now i
reputation, being encouraged to make new requests. Who
it being accustomed that all Presidents that are now co
doe present the Govenor etc. the Kings ministers of this
which wee are in hands to doe ; at which time wee are in

make our request in your behalves that this Govenor with sor other of the principall officers would wright to this Kings General Shasta [Chhaune], who is reported to presse hard upon Sevagee, which being effectually importuned hence in a letter may worke for your libertyes... [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 107]

(49)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 } pp. 224-5	RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. "FROM RAIRE" CASTLE TO SURAT	{ Dated 20 Decembre 1662
(EXTRACT)		

As yet there is no alteration in our condition, our la acquainted you wee were in ; wee dayly expect the returne the Governor of this Castle and then hope to conclude something. God grant us once free of this misery, for the better effecting of which wee purpose to enorder Herjee at Chaul voyage to Rajapore and try if the merchants there can prevail with Rougy Pondit, Governor of those parts, to write to his master in our behalfe, which if that rogue will be perswaded to doe will be very advantageous to us. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 108.]

(50)

E. F. 1661-64 } p. 144	REFERENCE	{ Decembre 1662
---------------------------	-----------	--------------------

When Sir Abraham Shipman first arrived to Bombaim, being informed that the Vice Roy would by no meanes deliver up the island according to the articles, they [i. e. the inhabitants] send hither a Bramin (or one of their priests, unto whome they entrust their greatest secretts), who came in the name of all the inhabitants, both of Sallsett and Bombaim, to acquaint mee that, wee would appeare there, they would deliver up the island in spite of the Portugalls, and likewise contrive it in that manner that there should not be the losse of one man ; desiring, as a gratuity for this peece of service, onely that they and the children might bee free, and they would bee His Majesties most faithfull subjects ; for that which most afflicts them is the tyranny of the Jesuites, who have brought them to that subjection that when the father of a family dieth, what children hee hath are taken from their parents and brought up in the Jesuites colledge never suffering them to returne againe to their relations ; which is a bondage very grievous to them.

[Sir George Oxinden's letter to Lord Arlington of 6th March 1665]

(51)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 p. 247	}	THE FACTORS AT CARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	{	Da Jai 1
---------------------------------	---	--	---	----------------

This countrey at present is much unquiet and dangerous
merchants caphilas to pass up and downe by reason of t
ference that is between the King of Canara and the K
Decan, who hath an army of 15000 horse and 20000 foot in
nesse to give his enemy battle, who is thought to be as pe
the other. This is all that wee can at present advice you. '
India 1661-64 p. 239]

(52)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2. pp. 132, 134	}	COMMISSION FOR CAPT. JOHN TINKER COMMAUNDER OF HIS MAJESTIES SHIP THE <i>Converline</i>	{	Dated 3 Fe 1662,
--	---	---	---	------------------------

Since our directions to you of the 2d present, wee are i
ed that the Rebell, Sevagee by name, is fitting out two ves
considerable burthen, which hee intends for Moeha, lade
such goods as were by stormes and foule weather drove up
Coast, which wee are advised is of very considerable
Wherefore, that wee may redeeme the Companies Factors,
they have injuriously imprisoned, and if possible indemn
Company for great losses sustained in their plundering our
and seizing our Masters estates, wee would have you to se
the road of Rojapore (from whence they are to set out) whe
doubt you will not find them, but their place of lading
miles up the River, over against a small village called Jet
Wee would have you with what speed you can, fit and ma
boats well, and send them up, and if they find them there, s
them and bring them away ; but then you must have a gre
that you secure the goods that nothing be purloyned or em
.....Perchance, although you doe not meet with the ves
yet your appearance may fright them into desires to co
with us, whereby wee may not only make Honble. Tearn
redeeme our poore country-men out of Prison and mise
those rogues have inflicted upon them. Sir, wee desire
weigh and consider well before you enter upon this ent
because you have the soldiers on board, which if you thin
be unruly and plunder and purloyn what may be found i
vessayls, then not to attempt it, for at the concluding of
of Peace, the Company, will be required to restore all

again. But if you can confide in them.....then proceed, and wish you all good success and safe retourne to your lov Friends

GEO : OXINDEN
JOHN GOODIER
GEO. AUNGIER.

(53)

F. R. Surat Vol. 10 ³ pp. 233 -237	} RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. TO SURAT	{ Dated Rajapo 6 Feb. 1662/3
---	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

The 17th past month wee wrote you from Raire, and ther advised our being sent for by Rougy Pundit to Rajapore. S day wee set out from Raire, and the 29th ditto arrived at t place, where wee were gladly received by all the merchants inhabitants of the towne. Notwithstanding, our irons remayn still on us, which the timerousenesse of those that brought would not admit should be taken of untill they had delivered to Rougy Pondit; and he being gone to Carapatam, wee remayn four dayes in the towne in said condicion, untill Rougy ca who then presently caused our irons to be knocked of before would see us. And afterwards sent for us, with whom what c course wee had shall breifly acquaint your worships. He told that he had wrote a letter to the President, and the contents the of, as allsoe of the answer returned thereto, which he sayd gi hopes of an accomodation between his master and the Engli which he declares to be very desirous of, and therefore sent for to treat about the businesse; which that wee might the clearl doe, wee told him it would be necessary he declar'd us freen and gave us liberty to speak our minds freely, which he acco ingly did before many auditors. Then wee told him what v had severall times done formerly. that wee were but inferiour s vants and therefore could doe nothing of this nature witho speciaall direction from Your Worshipp; but this wee were assu of by former experience, that our masters would never cons that an agreement should be made with any persons that th estates and servants have suffered by, without reperation be fi made for the losses sustained, which if he could not give credit from our relation, wee desired him to satisfie him selfe from merchants who were present and well acquainted with the tr thereof; that if our Masters loose a pice they will spend 10 m to recover the same, for as they are hugely careful that none

their servants shall offer any abuse, so when they have offered them, they are the readier to revenge it, by which they were thus carefull no offence should be given me the same; and wee having suffered so much by his masters robbing of Rajapore, contrary to all lawes of justice and being strangers and persons that never had offered the wrong, he could not imagine our masters would be satisfied satisfaction of the losse were made; and that wee should deceive him and abuse our selves to say any thing else to he told us what was past must be forgotten, and that for the never any such thing should happen againe, nor should suffer by his master to the value of a corne of rice losse in severall reasons for what had happened, but not one of them all any of what Mr. Andrews falsely advised the cause was cause of what happened to us, as all the merchants can testifie, as, his master then having warr with the Deccan (which since is ended and they now certainly are at peace and therefore he robd his countrey; as also the great losses that then were upon him, occasioned by his warring with the potent Kings and Oran Shaw having spoiled him of great part of his dominions etc., but now his master had no such necessity depending; but although any such should happen yet he now was fully resolved never hereafter to commit outrages as formerly, and would give us his inviolable promise should never be any wayes injured againe; shewing us a writing from his master with his owne chop and other testimony to it, as also the print of the Rajah's hand at the top of the paper, done with sandall, declaring his intention as prementioned. To all which wee answered that we had confidence of the truth of what he had alledged, wee did believe our masters would be perswaded to trade againe to these places as they are now in the Rajah's possession, provided repayment were made to their former losses; which we hope would be made and assured him his master would not be a loser thereby. And as the substance of our discourse at first meeting; so we returned to our lodging, and at night he went with us home to our house handsomly; which was performed accordingly. But before wee came from the Durbarr, where the merchants were met, together with the cheife officers of the towne, he obliged us to sweare that wee would not depart from Rajapore without his knowledge, untill the difference between his and our masters were composed; and that aft

promised to doe what in him lay to effect the same, he ingage us to doe the like; which once being done (as wee hope speedily it will), he assures us of as great priviledges in all kinds as we injoyed formerly. Wee then parted, being accompanied by all the merchants and most of the eminentest persons of the towne to our owne house with horses, trumpets, flaggs, and great concourse of people, all discovering great satisfaction for our happy returne.

Thus you have a relation of what hath happened since our arrivall, which wee speedily send by this express and desire you Worshipp to send downe a person that may treat with Rougy about what remaines to accomplish an happy agreement of peace and amity between the Rajah and our honorable imployers, giving said person full power and directions how to proceed in all things. We think Velgee is the fittest person for such a work being thoroughly acquainted in all things, and wee have assurance from Rougy and all the merchants that he shall come, and if occasion returne againe with as much freedom as any man what ever; therefore he needs feare nothing to come, but if anything happen so that he cannot come, then wee judge it meet some other person of good ability be sent to conclude all things, which will be farr better thought of than if the businesse be referr'd unto us for they will ever be apt to be zealous that much of what wee should speak (all though nothing but reason) proceeded from ourselves and not from the directions wee had received, but one coming immediately from thence will be better thought on though he discourse the same words as wee might, and wee judge Velgee will be the fittest person to act this businesse but in that shall submit to your Worships directions and shall not need to advice anything by way of directions for him that comes the business being sufficiently knowne, besides he that comes may repaire unto us and have what assistance wee are able to give him; the sooner this is put in practice it will be the better for now upon the shippes going to Mocho from severall ports the businesse may be ended upon better termes than at any time else, and wee are thoroughly possest that, friendship being once concluded between us, wee may afterwards trade with safety in all Sevagys ports (having satisfaction for our former losses); for now it is certaine that the King hath given Sevagy a phirmaund for Rajapore etc. places that he is possest of, to injoy the benefit thereof. But for our better security wee may get the Kings phirmaund to secure us in all parts of his dominions, and that [then ?] wee shall be safe. At leastwise, if anything should happen not suspected, th

6 Feb. 1663]

English Records

Company will have wayes enough to satisfie them being still part of the Kings dsminions and Sevagy who, allthough [he] should be the veriest rogue in the world, have no regard to oath or promises so solemnly made, of their owne convenience will diswade them from before, if ever these should be violated, no persons would beleive them or remaine in his countrey. But of this else may be necessary to be treated of with said King say more hereafter, or if your Worshippes will licence Volgees coming hither and our concluding the business, Rougy, Randolp Taylor will repaire to Surat and discontinue knowledge in all things unto you. This he would have done now, but it would not be admitted of readily, and it not convenient to presse much for it, much lesse going to Surat, as your Worshippes of the 8th Januar us by Rougys, directs, to which letter wee have not yet reply. Wee believe the Rajah would gladly afford them any place convenient for them in his possession, with other advantages, if they would assist him in the taking of Rajapore Castle, which if commanded by you, wee will talk with Rougy about, but as yet have not said a word of it. There will 2 ships sail hence for Mocho, wee think to the Rajah's account, unless the merchants purchase one for her lading, which we hear some talk of, and think it not fully doe, but wee hope thoughts of this apprehending will diswade your Worship from a speedy conclusion of it, least the Rajah should be incensed at any delay when we are so willing of a reconciliation between us; but when that things reasonable cannot be obtained, you shall see we will not be afeard still to hazzard our lives rather than to any unhandsome articles; but wee hope all will be to a good and happy conclusion, which God grant. The merchants of Towne have appeared hugely zealous in our business, therefore merit your thanks, which if given them in a few words by your Presidednt privately, it will be very well taken. Their desire to have their service presented to the President, who has heard of his fame and great esteeme of all men, and who have done anything that gives them hopes to partake in freindship. It will be necessary that the copy of last year's Bookes be sent us that wee may know the amount of our paynes losse, to which wee shall add all particular in which there is occasioned to discover the amount of all losses.

If a small vessell can be spared to bring Volgee or the pe that is sent hither, it will be more credible, and a good mean to hasten the agreement; therefore wee hope one will be sent, as so that a handsome Piscash will be sent, on her for Rougy, wh may not be lost in making up of the businesse; but let it c privately and not to be delivered untill wee find it conven Here is severall other officers in the towne that will expect so thing from us, which is but customary; therefore wee hope will please likewise to send what necessary to give them, as a household stuff, what may be necessary for our owne use. We are wholly disfurnished of all things, having not pots enoug boile our victualls in, and wee are unwilling to buy any th here. What sent may remaine on the vessell untill our order their disimbarking. All goods that usually vend in these p will now sell very well. If you please to send any they may maine on board untill the business with Rougy be concluded when it is not speedily effected and no safety for the landing they may be sent a little lower downe the coast and landed th but wee doe not feare there will bee any occasion thereof. [F India 1661-64 p. 230-32]

(54)

F. R. Surat Vol. } RAJAPUR TO SURAT { Dated 18th
103. p. 248 } { February 1

The 9th instant arrived the *Convertine* in Jettipore R there, understanding by a letter wee had kept below to be car aboard any English ship that was discovered neare the por our being in Rajapore, they wrote a letter to us to come all ab said shipp. The merchants understanding wee had a letter c came to us, whom wee examined a little to learn Rougy's thou of our going downe, and gathered that he would not willi consent to all our going untill the difference between us agreed on, which was our thoughts too; so in short, two of went downe, vizt. R[andolph] T[aylor] and P[hilip] G[yff] together with the merchants of the towne. At our coming ab the Captain shewed us the commission he had for surpris the two vessailes that are lading in the river, wherein, bein provision made for any accident that might intervene, he u the necessity for following the same; to which wee answ that beside the discredit that would reflect upon our natic such a thing were done, after wee had past our words to indee a reconciliation between our Masters and Sevagy (which all spectators would think wee had falcified in procuring what

should happen, seeing no such thing was acted before and Rougy having promised to doe the same, nay wee should have satisfaction, wee say besides this Worships may say is only to shun the appearance is not discommendable), wee alledged two Engl aboard, which in our judgments would loose their li practized (as wee might all have done, had not a letter prevented the execution thereof), which to reason may seem improbable would have happened; is as prementioned. But the most diswasive argument small matter them vessailes had then in them (omit and difficulty there would have been in taking the being very inconsiderable, having only some rice a little sandall wood and some course black cloth, all being ashore at Rajapore, and 20,000 Pagodas were come downe, which together will make the shippes say worth 50 or 60,000 Pago: But then having so aboard as aforesaid, it was by a generall Consultation best to desist from thoughts of taking the vessel might be farr better oppertunities for regaining our it could not be procured by faire meanes, which if sure would be much better, seeing there appears a lity of Sevagy's gaining further on the coast, and friendship with him there will be no safety in stay for that traitorous blade Rustum Jeamah (who is towne as he was of Rajapore) will easily consent to thereof as he did of this, and then the English, if with Sevagy, must suffer amongst the rest, as Rustum Jeamah laugh in his sleeve, as now he doth finely play the rogue underhand and thinks no of his villany; but this may be said to looke a great However, if satisfaction can be had on peaceable conclude it will be best pleasing, and therefore advise up with us to Rougy and talk with him about which the merchants assuring he might safely accompany us up, where Rougy was civill to him and him what he had formerly done to us, and Velgee as to the same purpose as wee had done, that our mast would have the mony, and added that in default the provocations given them by so many abuses offered, the President had given very severe orders upon he was come on. but in regard they had notice of

to make satisfaction for all, the execution of part thereof was pended, but that would fall the heavier on him and his coun if a speedy conclusion were not made to satisfy the President, to that end had wrote to him, whose answer might come in dayes, at which time if he would call here againe, he hoped things might be composed, and so Velgy, staying only a houres with him and being civilly treated, departed, and the in the morning the shipp set saile in prosecution of her voyag

* * * * *

In the meane time, before the *Convertine's* returne, wee bel his veasells will be gone for Mocho, and not knowing if they returne safe, whether he will afterwards be brought to reason conditions, it would be hugely necessary that they were laid for. If this be concluded on (and against their returne) it must be at least two or three vessells imployed in the busin for it's probable Rougy may enorder their returne to some port and not Rajapore, as Carapatam, Sattoly, Dabull or K but if two vessells could be appointed before Dabull and K in all likelihood they would be met with, which if should ha s), it would be convenient a perfect list were taken of all th that are found in any of them, which may be had from the cl of the shippes and vessells be demanding one of him, and te him that if afterwards any more or lesse be found than wh gives account, it will be worse for him. And having thus obt ed a perfect account, if there be occasion for restoration, not can be demanded more than said list or account specifies. [India 1661-64 p. 233-34],

(55)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 103 p. 251 }	MASTER AT CARWAR TO SURAT	{ 27 Febr 1662|
------------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------

(EXTRACT)

As for the surprisall of the ships belonging to Sevagy at being at Rajapore, it was held not convenient by reason they but few goods in them, and besides the Honble. Companies fa were newly set at liberty, but we have enordered Captain Ti to touch there on his returne for the effecting of your fo commands, and also for the bringing of the factors or as ma them as possible he can, or as they shall agree of.

The Raja of Sunda [Sonda] and Ellapore [Yellapur] by the of the King of Vigeapore hath regained his countrey and mad wayes passable to goe to Mubely. [E. F. India 1661-64 p.

(56)

F. R. Surat } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE { 30 M
Vol. 103 p. 293 } TO SURAT { 10
(EXTRACT)

Yesterday Rougy Pundit went for Chiploon ... its thou intends to visit his master at Raighur before his returne, what businesse he so suddainly is gone is not yet cor known...

The newes here stirring is that the Mogull with 12000 men is in the upper Chaul abuilding houses for to winter in horse more are in Rimatpore [Rahimatpur] being returned persuit of Netagee Sevagies Lt. Generall, who was go plunder into the Mogulls countrey. They followed him so that he was faine to travell 45 and 50 mile a day, and yet adoe to escape with a small booty he had got. They left not persuit till they came within 5 leagues of Vizapore, whie the King and Queen into so great a fright that with a 100 they presently marched to Bunckapora. Rustum Jemna the Mogull and made his owne peace. What will follow he uncertaine but all here think the Mogull will take all the countrey. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 234-5]

(57)

O. C. Vol. 26 } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL { Swally 6
No. 2975 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 1663
(EXTRACT)

As wee design'd it, the *Convertine* putting in to Ra Road, blockt up the two vessells that were to voyage for th Sea, which brought the Governor and the rest of the inhab of the town to suffer Mr. Taylor, accompanied with some of to goe aboard the shipp, indeed to prevent their vessells so which Mr. Taylor did perswade for; so she sail'd t and at her returne brought of both Mr. Randolph Taylo Richard Taylor, leaving Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Warren behin at liberty to keep house in town, that our next care must get them to us, wherein wee will use our indeavours. [India 1661-64 p. 234].

(58)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO { 8 /
100, p. 272 } SURAT { 1
(EXTRACT)

Since my last of the 31th (? 30th) March, here hath ha ed nothing worth your Worships &c. notice, only it's ce

that the King, Queen and all the nobles in Vizapore are gone to Buncapore where they are denied entrance by Bulla Ckaun [Bahlolkhan's] mother, by reason Bulla Ckaun and King are at great variance. Rustum Jeamah hath certainly met the Mogull, but upon what conditions we cannot hear. After that he had met the Mogull he perswaded them from persuing Netagee any further by telling them that the countrey was dangerous for any strange army to march, likewise promising them to goe himselfe and follow him, which deceit Netagee got away, though not without the loss of 300 horse and himselfe wounded. The house Rustum Jeamah was a building the English here in Rajapore not begun, finished by reason of Sevagy's coming here, there is small beames and posts which, if not taken care of, will certainly rot in the raines ... Rougy is not as yet returned. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 235-6]

(59)

E. F. India } 1661-64 p. 270 }	MADRAS COUNCIL TO SURAT	{ 11 Apr 1662 }
-----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------

We have understood by a particular letter from Mr. Henry Gary at Goa that Ricloffe [the Dutch Commander], being proud with his late successes in taking Cochin, hath publicly declared that their intentions in taking that place was not for procuring the pepper and cassia lignum but to make a magazine and harbour for their shipping (having a designe taking Zeiloan); for which purpose they have sent 18,000 women for breeders to populate the place. Of which we shall take opportunities to give the King of Candy notice, hoping thereby to make the Dutch more odious in his sight and to ingratiate ourselves; and possibly this may be a means for the redemption of captivated friends, as also may prove an opportunity for settling a factory there, according to the Honourable Companies desire.

(60)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 103, p. 268 }	PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{ 12 Apr 1662 }
(EXTRACT)		

Rougy Pundit is returned. Presently upon his arrival desired me to write to your Worship &c. to send some books to make an end of the business; he declared a great desire. The Yesterday arrived a letter from the Rajah written himself. Rougy, giving him an account how that he himself with

choice men went to Shasta Okauns camp. There, upon sentence (which he did not incert in his letter) he got into h
to Salam, and presently slew all the watch, killed Shasts C
eldest sonne, his sonne in law, 12 of his cheife women, 40
persons attending him, their Generall, wounded Shasts
with his owne hand (and he thought to death, but since her
lives), wounded 6 more of his wives, 2 more of his sons, an
all this returnes, loosing but 6 men and 40 wounded, 1000
under Raja Jeswantzin [Jaswantsing] standing still and
offered to persue him, so it's generally beleived it was
with his consent, though Sevagy tells his men his permisi
him doe it. This is all at present. | E. F. India 1661-64 p

(61)

E. F. India }
1661-64 pp. }
247-250 }

PORKAD TO SURAT

{ 17

The Dutch have lined the whole coast with their fa
hereby to ingroasse all manner of proffitable commodities to
elves both of selling and buying, ... The Mallabars as yet
good tearmes with them, because yet they are blind and send
not finding the slavery they have brought themselves i
occeiving in a nation amongst them that will toll the
eat they eate in a short time, and barre them from sp
ny tongue but Dutch.

(62)

' R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE { Dated
103, p. 272 } TO SURAT { 10

(EXTRACT)

Since my last there is no newes worth writing, but on
imation of Shasta Okan's death, with the death of his
onne and sonne in law, six concubines and fifty more gr
ons, which newes I beleive is most of it very true, except
hasta Okan's death being generally reported to be false,
n apt to beleive so by reason that a trusty servant of I
eamah's, who came from Shasta Okan's camp reports he s
ive, but much wounded. The King of Vizapore is retur
izapore from Buncapatam, where they say he hath coi
repnai [Shivappa Naik] and brought him to compou
),000 Pagods. Rougy Pundit is very solicitous to know
our Worshipp will please to returne Mr. Taylor, till
rivall he pretends he shall never be really contented.

a report of Sevagy's coming this way with an intent

goe down as low as Goa, but I suppose he will hardly come raines.

(63)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT COLLOPORE { Dated
103, p. 273 } TO SURAT { May
(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 23th ... came to hand the 12 instant, and in plynance with your order wee sett out for Collopoore the whither wee arrived, thanks be to God, safe the 19th, no hindering us, Rougy being gone along with the Rajah to Co and so to Vingurla. All the way as he goes along he gives Cowle promising them that neither he nor his souldiers shall the least doe any wrong to any body that takes his Cowle, w promise he hitherto hath kept, but what he will doe when he turnes it's as uncertaine as it is whither he intends to goe no ther then Vingurla where he heard the Dutch had brought riches from Cochin. The Dutch as yet keeps their house, he offering to molest them...

The newes stirring here is only that the King is retu from Buncapore where he hath brought Snepnaick to a com tion of 7 Lack of Pagodas, and that Shasta Ckaun is not dea wounded, one sonne kil'd outright, 2 wounded, 6 women kil more wounded, and 40 persons attending their Generall left in the place. In this business Sevagy himselfe was chie actor, he goeing into Shasta Ckauns tent with 400 men and turning (after he had kil'd as many men as he could) by 1 horse under Rajah Jestwuntsine [Jaswantsing], who never off to stop him, so it's generally beleived he advised him to promising to secure him.

God willing, the 25th wee shall set out for Goa, though Sevagy's going downe the Coast the way is a little danger but wee think it more secure to travell thither then trust selves here, it being a generall report wee burnt the Kings sl at Moche last yeare. For the reasons aforesaid likewise (with advice of Narbaw Ram[k]rushna being at Goa) think it to goe under the name of Persians that Sevagy tooke pris last yeare and now hath let goe, so wee have made us one su Mooremans clothes each, which when wee arrive at Goa wee sell for as much as we can (so hopethere will be but little thereby). To secure us likewise the better from petty robber the way (who are now more stirring then ordinary, by reason

25 May 1663 |

English Records

feare of Sevagie, all the Governours as far as [Sanguelim] and Dutchele [Bicholim] are fled), wee ha
four souldiers for the way, who shall returne at our a
Goa. | E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 236-7 |

(64)

Oxendon } SURAT TO MADRAS { Dated 2
Papers } (EXTRACT) { 16

Sovagee, the rebell in Decan ... did lately in his own
accompanied with 400 of his menn, sett upon the tent
| sic] Ckaun, his army lieing round it, killed 50 great
wounded Shafta Ckaun, killed 12 of his weomen and wou
killed his eldest sonn and sonn in law, wounded 2 more
away his daughter and a great treasure of jewells and
| He | hath lost but 6 menn and 40 wounded; 10,000 hors
the commaund of Roja Jewanson [Jaswantsing], standing
lookeing on while Sovagee was doeing this. Tis thought
willingly had Shafta Ckaun removed out of the way; wh
beene done, but that his sonn, seeing him in great dange
to him as to a common souldjer, sayeing: Souldjer, why d
adventure thy life, when thou maist save it? 'Tis not th
looke after to kill, but Shafta Ckaun; by which words
menn, concludeing it was Shafta Ckaun that spake, left
fell upon the sonn, whome they slew, whilst the father
escape. | E. F. India 1661-64 p. 238 |

(65)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } KARWAR TO SURAT { F
103. p. 282 } (EXTRACT) { J

It was reported here a few dayes since that Seva
come as far as Banda, and that he was intended to take
countreys here abouts as farr as Mergee [Mirjan]. But it
that, the Moguls forces comming so hot upon him, he wa
to recall his forces. But whither or no he doth intend to
again after the raines, it is not as yet known, but,
much feared. | E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 240-1 |

(66)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD &c. AT GOA { D
103. p. 283 } TO SURAT { Jn
(EXTRACT)

Wee have received no answer from Rougy Pundit
newes of Sevagy more than that he is returned from
leaving 2000 men. Shasta Ckaun is certainly alive a

kill'd him severall men, which caused his suddaine returne.
F. India 1661-64 p. 241]

(67)

F. R. Surat Vol. }	PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA	{ Dated
103 p. 284 }	TO SURAT		July 16

(EXTRACT)

The 19th arrived a man from Colloporo who met with Jessud of the Kings aboute 2 dayes journey off of Goa, told him he left the King at Buncapore, a castle in Carna and was going to Punda with a letter to the Kings Govern there which ordered him to joine his forces with the Cud Jessyes [Desais] and some other petty Rajahs and goe and Sevagye out of Rajapore and Carrapatam, the King having given both these townes to Mamud Ckaun, eldest sonne to Con Ckaun [Khan Khanan] or Eagles Ckaun [Ikhlas Khan]. This man went likewise to Vizaporo with order from Mamud Ckaun to the cheif of his horse to prepare for Rajapore and secure his towne. The King hath likewise given Dabul and Chiploon to Feroz Ckaun eldest sonne to Abdala Ckaun who Sevagy kill'd at Jodhpore. This Feroz Ckaun is now much in the Kings favour. The King hath likewise wrote to Sevagy to deliver those townes by what means or take what followes. Its reported that the Mogull hath kill'd Mar and Sevagy at Jouly, but the former wee cannot believe. They say likewise that the Mogull hath kill'd Netagee Sevagye (generall, but how true this is wee know not. Rustum Jejee returning from whence the King had placed him to Hookery owne towne by the Kings order is denied entrance. This Jejee swears before he came out of Buncapore he saw irons put on Bussall Ckaun [Bahlol Khan] and Shagee, Shevgys father, taken off of the latter in two dayes who is now with the King without any command. Bussall Ckauns mother denying the King entrance into Buncapore, the King wrote to Shagee to perswade Bussall Ckaun to come and stand to his mercy, for the King being denied entrance was so incenced, that if he stood any longer would never have pardoned him, and now he cannot hope to be able to withstand him, the Kingdome being in peace since the King conquered Shup Naick a Carnattick Rajah and brought him into a composition of 700000 Pagodas. The rebelling of this Rajah was the cause of the King going for Buncapore. At last Shagee perswaded Bussall Ckaun to goe to the King, upon condition that he would accompany him, which

1 Sep. 1663]

English Records

did, and so the King trapann'd them both. The King h
wise wrote Syddy Mussad, Syddy Zoars sonne in law
Syddy Zoars eldest sonne (the former of which hath 1100
the latter 10000) to come to him, but they retorne him
that they dare not trust him that had murdered their fath
which the King wrote them againe that they had no re
mistrust him, he having now imprisoned Bussall Okaun
the only cause of their fathers death. This is all the newes
here at present. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 242-3]

(68)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD &c. AT GOA { Dated
103, p 305 } TO SURAT { 1661

(EXTRACT)

Wee... heare that the King of Vizapore hath give
[i. e., Robert Master, &c.] a phirmaund to trade in his
Rustum Jeamah hath likewise given them faire promises, I
are, as wee humbly think, not to be hearkened too; besides
hath an army so nigh that it can remove easily to Charwa
the goods come down, so that wee feare there is no
either.....

(69)

F. R. Surat } COMMISSION & INSTRUCTIONS TO { Dated
Vol. 2. p. 164 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR supercargo { Marin
of the *Loyall Merchant* { 1661
(EXTRACT)

Wee have thus pitcht on you to the managing of this
affaire...you having so faithfully discharged your self in
occation untill you were unhappily surprized in your re
at Rojapore by that perfidious Rebell Savage, against wh
yet wee have not had either conveniency of force or tym
you were all freed from your bonds, which is the reason w
desisted from calling him to an accompt. But forbearanc
acquittance. Wee are resolved to vindicate our Masters
and your sufferings as soone as wee can be provided fo
for as yet wee are altogether incapable for want of shipp
men necessary for such an enterprize, wherefore *Patientli*

It is certainly beleived that Savage had reacht thithe
war] the last yeare, had not the Mogulls army set upon h
erall, which caused his retreat. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 25

F. R. Surat, } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 5 Novem
Vol. 104, pp. 1, 4 } 1663

(EXTRACT)

In my prementioned letter I acquainted you that I had up a Banian to Rougy Pundit at Rajapore, who next day returned with 2 of said Governour's assistants to discourse about difference betwixt their master Sevagy and us, whom wee assayed by a letter sent to Jettapore might come aboard the ship to returne againe with pleasure without any molestation; at which the next morning they came aboard, and after several discourses about the businesse wee found that they had no commission to promise any other satisfaction for what their master robbed from that factory then out of the customes of Rajapore which I told them was different to what Rougy had promised both to the President and myselfe in sundry letters sent to Surat some of which I produced there, which expressly promised one half in ready money and the other half in customes, to which they answered (after some Bramany tricks to misconstrue the words) that what Rougy had promised he was bound in justice and honour to performe but he having given them a commission could not exceed its limits, soe wee saw nothing was to be done in this affaire, which, whilst wee were discoursing of, wee wisely indeavour'd to sell some of our goods, but the merchants durst not buy any untill some conclusion were made with the Governour, which when they saw could not be effected they would not buy anything, being wee suppose forbid the same; wee resolved to set saile with the land breeze, being no great gunny or any other commodity to be got presently, and since we found the Governour so little regardfull of his late promise durst not adventure to leave any stock behind for provision of anything against our returne, without doing which they would promise anything; so 27th in the morning wee set saile for Goa intending that our next port, having certain intelligence that the merchants of Vingurla were all fled thence for feare of Sevagy and besides at our coming off of Vingurla the winds hurried that wee could not have gone in without much losse of time.

God grant us good successe now that wee begin to approach to the extent of our voyage, where wee are sorry to hear of great troubles between the King of Decan and the Rajah of Maratha parts, whose cheife place of residence called Biddruee [Bed

14 Nov. 1663]

English Records

is like to be taken from him by said King, being that in person. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 260-261]

(71)

E. F. India } SURAT TO COMPANY { 14 Nov
1661-64 p. 205 } (EXTRACT) { 1663

...This wee advise for your satisfaction, in that you n
feare any obstruction of your business, or doubt of any
you have here; for it is a port so plentifully stored with
ping of the natives that, if any violence hould bee put
you, you will not bee long arighting yourselves when ev
please to enter uppon it. And that is what they know and
and what keeps them in soe much awe.

(72)

Orme MSS. Vol. } LOG OF THE *Loyall Merchant* { Entr
263 p. 23 } (EXTRACT) { Nov.

Onore Road [Honavar], Tuesday 24th November 1663

Wee received pepper aboard and [the news that] the
peace concluded between the Rajah of this Cuntry and
King of Deccan. The Rajah bought his peace at the rate
undred and odd thousands pounds.

(73)

Orme MSS. Vol. } LOG OF THE *Loyal* { Entries 5 to 17
263, pp. 23-4 } *Merchant* { ary 1664
(EXTRACT)

NEWES OF SIVAGEES COMMING TO SURAT.

Swally hole, 5 January 1663/64.

This day at 3 after noone came downe newes from th
dent of Savages a great Robber, being within 10 or 12 m
iratt; soe required from Mr. James to desire the Command
nd up 40 men armed to guard the Companies stock, S
nt up 10 men completely armed.

6 January 1663/64.

This afternoone at half past two another noate came fro
resident that life and goods and all at stake; so desired t
all our men except 10, with our longboats and skiffs;
onsultacon did not think that fitting, so sent up 20 men
med and out of the other ships 22 more. That night the
tt into the towne and began to sett itt on fire and fell to p
g. The men gott all safe into the English house; with
at were above before, [they] made up some 150 Engli

some 50 peones, [who] were resolved to defend the towne cowardly Governour haveing ranne into the Castle and left towne to bee plundered, there being some 20000 men and up in the towne, none standing to their defence butt the Eng and Dutch. The enemy fired and plundered the Towne and coming to fire aboute the English quarters, the English sallied and killed 3 men and a horse ; and from that time they forbore any more to molest the English ; wee and the rest of the sh haveing sent up 100 men, and there was in the English h some 50 English and some 60 [sic] peones ; soe that there in all some 210. In all the English did behave themselves gallantly, which made the Armenians and other strangers stand on their defence ; butt amongst them all noe party soe considerable to sally out to repulse them, hee wasteing with fier all Towne except the English Quarters aboute them, and soe continued plundering without resistance scorning to carry any thing away but gold, silver, pearles and diamants, and such pretious wares.

The 10 at night after had committed many cruelties, having destroyed 2/3 parts of the Towne with fier, and cutt off severall heads and hands, haveing had Mr. Anthony Smith prisoner whom after 3 daies hee released for 350 [sic] Rupees, having certified him that he would cutt off his head, and hee had succeeded if a plott had taken effect which was the murdering Sivajee, a Moore stabbing at him, whose hand was cutt off before [he] could give the blowe ; hee closing with the General being all bloody, they tumbling downe blooded the Generall : his men thought hee had been slaine, and the word was give kill all the prisoners ; butt the Moore being killed immediately, Generall forbade the execution. Soe at night, hee haveing not of some forces that were acoming against him, having soe recently enriched himselfe, haveing by report carried away from him about a million and a halfe of mony (Suratt not having been soe rich not in many years before), hee departed with the curses of many undone people. This unhapy disaster obstruct all our buisnesse, wee being forced to lay aside all buisnesse, haveing spared most part of our men.

The 17th the Kings army being in the towne the President came downe with the applause of all the townes people, Governour of the towne being as much derided and scorned for if hee had not gon into the Castle, hee might in all reason have saved the towne. At his coming out of the Castle

ple derided him and flung dirt at him; for which his
 sett a poor Bannian that was just come over the water w
 ke on his backe, with an arrowe in at his mouth and
 n; sheweing the insulting pride and basenesse of these
 it durst not stand an enemy to save there estates, yett k
 ore Bannian that durst not doe him any injurie.

The people of Suratt [were] still terrefied with fresh al
 the rogue comeing, all being ready to leave the tow
 uld, were it not for the English and Dutch. The Dut
 o peons killed, they not vent[ur]ing themselves out, but se
 ore servants. There was in this season the Malabars cann
 i Rovers [rivers] mouth and tooke a boate [in] which a Moc
 red his estate, wherein they tooke much wealth, which
 alarum by the feare of those poore Bannians that Si
 m had sett the Buzar on fier. Soe I had 40 men well a
 pare, but found no opposition, there feares not giveing
 ve to beeleeve what they saw with there owne eyes wa
 3.

(74)

R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 6 Janu
 12 p. 176 } 1662

When wee were in good forwardness in the dispatch
 rope and Bantam ships...the 5th of this month comes
 arme of that grand rebell Savage's approach to (d
 undevil], and expected hourly to fall upon the towne. The
 nt thereupon called his Councell and with as much con
 ss as the distracted time would permit, made these p
 ns, the people in the towne having already left their hous
 d in clusters, with their wives and children, to secur
 res and what they could carry away with them.

1st. Cojah Minaz having made his request to the Pre
 receive back againe the broad cloth which hee had re
 d sorted ready to transport up into the country, at
 y before the Custom House, it was debated and held to
 fest course to consent to his proposall, in regard ou
 as better able to preserve it then his was; in the inte
 ving us an instrument under his hand that in ca
 ould be, by the force of enemies, plundered, the
 e broad cloth should be upon his account and not c
 ompanys, but that he notwithstanding should be lia
 ke satisfaction, according to the bargaine made wit

2nd. The President propounded it necessary to write severall ships in Swally-hole to send us what men and they could spare by their long boats and the Companys help for our better defence, which was readily consented to.

3rd. The severall dyers and beaters having brought our gates sundry percells of cloth, entreating the President receive them, it was concluded reasonable; first, in regard he had imprested money on them; and secondly, because our house was better able to secure them from fire then theirs.

4thly. It was unanimously resolved without delay to fortify our howse and to hazard the last life in defence of our Honble Masters estate. And having recommended our selves to the protection of the Almighty (who only was able to defend us), the President employed his utmost care and pains in strengthening all defective places, quartering his people in the severall avenues where the enemy could most offend us, and appointing a strict watch day and night.

All which being consented to with one heart by the subscribers, every one betooke themselves to their respective charge, humbly beseeching the Almighties assistance and blessing their endeavours. [a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 279

(75)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86. p 2	{	THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO RICHARD CRADOCK AND FACTORS IN PERSIA	{	Swally M 22nd Jan 1663/4
		(EXTRACT)		

Loyall Merchant and Affrican are now almost in a readiness to saile, who undoubtedly would have had a more timely dispatch, had wee not been impeeded by an incursion Ser made lately in this place, where hee by fire hath destroyed thousands of houses and robb'd many of these people (it is generally reported) to the amount of a Crue [sic? crore] of rupee money, goods, pearle and jewells,

Wee soe defended our selves and the Honble. Company house, as that not only it escaped that Feinds fury, but likewise all the part of the citty round about us, though wee can acquaint you that our Masters will bee losers, who have at that time a great many goods upon Castle Green, diverse of

25 Jan. 1664]

English Records

bales were stolen away from thence before wee could
to secure them....

Postscript of 4 Feb. 1664.

The vessail that carryed these unto y
ready to saile from date of the preceeding part here
her thus long retardance given us opportunity to see
that the ships *Loyall Merchant* and *Affrican* had the
and sailed hence for England the 29th of
month, whose late dispeed hence hath been occat
devastation of this Citty of Surratt lately per
prementioned, in obstructing all trade for us
and caphilaes from bringing down our goods. A
former date, upon a rumour that Sevagy was retu
again, the people all fled out of the towne in a
then at his first comeing, securing their moneyes
the Castle ditch and vessailes in the river. His cruel
soe great in cutting of hands and head that the t
name is become soe great to these people that upon e
of his comeing, the people will bee apt to leave the
King take not care to secure them with an Army.

(76)

P. R. Office MSS. } HENRY GARY TO THE } Da
C. O. 77/9, No. 24 } EARL OF MARLBOROUGH } Jan

(EXTRACT)

I shall not omit to acquaint your Lordship what
ned to this place. **Savagee, the grand rebell to the ki**
came here the 6th of this instant with a considerable
and foote, entring the towne before the Governor could
notice of his aproche. He made a great destructi
by fire, upwards of 3000, and carryed a vast treasure
him. It is credibly reported near unto ten millio
He summoned us to compound with him for our
did the Dutch) but Sir George returned 'the messen
answer that he scorned him, and that if he sent hi
messengers, they should never return again ; Both th
house and my own (which adjoins unto it)
furnished with mariners, well armed, who divers
out upon his people that came to set fire to our neighb
and killed divers of them, by which means our own
not only preserved from the fiends furie, but likewise
of the towne round about us. which hath got us m

divers of the great ones having advized the King Orangzeb thereof, as on the contrary they have complained of the Governor, who so soon as he had brought him the news of this rebels approach, shamefully run and hid himself in the Castle. The Dutch never sallied out, though kept their house stoutly. This villain had the plunder of this place for four whole days, from Wednesday morning untill Saturday at four in the afternoon; in which intime he committed many cruelties, by cutting off of mens hands that could not give him so much money as he demanded. Six and twenty did one of our Principall Factors (that was then his prisoner, but escaped miraculously, Mr. Anthony Smith) see out off in a morning, besides many heads.

(77)

Original Cor. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated S. M. 28
Vol. 28, No. 3019 } January 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

What you write us of Mr. Revington wee have in a former long since spoake too, and by what wee can gather there was more of passion then reason in the differences that did arise; but death hath parted them and therefore have onely this to say that the surviving person hath the advantage as uncontrould, whereas, if God had pleased to spare the other, by what wee can learne, hee would have approved himself deserveing your service. Those surviving, as Mr. Randolph Taylor, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Farrand, wee have since redeemed.

The condition of Rajapors and the inland marts being now in a confused manner in the possession of rebels and dayly new commotions in the land doth dissuade us from engaging ourselves in commerce, for wee can have no other assurance then the word of a Theife or a Rebell; and so wee leave them untill we shall have a further occasion to speake of those people and the condition they are in at present. [E. F. 1661-64 p. 208]

(78)

Original Cor. } THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL { D. Surat 28
Vol. 28 No. 3019 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Janu. 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Just as wee had proceeded thus farr, being the 6 of January, the day appointed for our goeing to Swally to hasten the ships dispatch, some 3 or 4 houres before our intentions to proceed on our journey, was brought us a hot alarme that Sevogee, the grand rebell of Decan, was within 10 or 15 miles of

the towne. This sudden surprize stricke such a terror both men, woemen and children, that the Governour and of the Kings ministers and eminent merchants betoo selves to the Castle; which the townes folke perceiv theire houses and what ever belonging to them, and theire wives and children, some upon the river in vess boates, some to the out villages, that in a few howers the towne was dispoepled, excepting that part of the towne in hopes of our protection. Wee presently sent for fo from the ships to our assistance, that came to us the next day early, with whom wee your factors [and] servants and haveing drawne them out in ranke and file, with drums and trumpet, your President in the head, march[ed] through the towne to the green before the Castle, where the Governor was, ready to pop in upon the first notice of theire approach. Wee past close by him and soe marcht on, taking a good ground, that the enemy was at the gates before wee could get to our house. The next newes was the rebell had sent two a letter, requireing the Governour, Hodgeo Zaod [Haji Zahid Beg], Virgee Vorah, and Hodgeo Cosum, the eminent merchants and many'd men in the towne, to come to him in person immediately and conclude with him. Hee immediately threatned the whole towne with fire and sword; which hee presently put in practis. Wee receiveing a present answer, and that day, the 5th[6th?] at night uninterrupted comes before the Castle, and entrencht himselfe, and with his musketeers began to play upon the Castle, wee beleive with no expectation to take it, but in and frighten the Governour and the rest that had gathered also the souldyers of the Castle from sallying out upon the wall, whilst the others plundered and fired. In this interim Mynny Smith, comeing from Swally, was met with and caught by a Sevagee (for it is certainly beleived it was hee in person) tooke 300 rupees ransome of him and sent him the next day to menace us. But before wee had received many threats, hee still bid him keepe his people out of the reach of our shot, else wee would shoot them. He returned answer to our freinds. Wee replyed: if so, why did [hee] detaine an English man, take a horse out of our stable, and make fences of our goods that lay before the custome house, and also suffered the towne to be plundered? All these things speake him an enemy, and the President returned answer wee would not trust

admit of any further treaty, and therefore hee should send us more messages : if hee did, wee would kill the messenger. Wee ha almost omitted to let you know, amongst these embassaes he sent to us to demanda homage, which wee presently conclude was all wee had and that a part would not serve his tourne, an that if wee refused it, hee would raze our house to the ground and not spare a life. Wee replyed wee were here on purpose to mainetaine your house to the death of the last man, and therefore not to delay his comeing upon us. By this time hee ha broken open Hodgee Zaeds house and had one nights plunder out of it ; which being soe very neare us, as one wall to part both houses, wee feared they would strengthen that place and afterward annoy us and by their multitudes force their way to undermine and blow us up, and they did begin with their horse and foote to surround us, some of them then standing under our [eaves] for no good. We caused a party of foote to sally forth the house and fight them, in which scuffle we had three men slightly wounded, our men slew a horse and man, some say two or three, but wee routed them ; and heareing that they had taken up their randevouz in a muskeet [mashid] or Moores church joyneing close to our house, and also in Hodge Zaeds house and ware-houses (haveing out of feare of us not done him the quarter of the mischeife they intended him), whilst our men were cleareing the muskeet, they in the house and warehouses opened the doore and fled. Soe wee shut up the doores and barracadoed them and made a passage from our into his house and kept a garrison in a belcony that cleared all the street, and guarded all the other house of this Hodjees. When the rebell had heard what was past of the killing and routing his guards, hee falls athreatiing Mr. Smith, soetimes with the losse of his head, and sometim to cutt off his hands, and at last causes him to write a note to the President that, if wee persisted in fighting against him, he would raze our house to the ground and bee our destruction. By this time wee had more assistance from the ships ; wherefor the President wrote we would persecute what wee had begun and not at all moved at his threats, requireing him to save the labour of his servants running too and fro one [on] messages and come himselfe with all his army. The next day he sent Mr. Smith upon his peroll, with an Armenian that hee ha plundered and another of his servants, with another message to us and the Dutch, with offers of peace, promising to accept of what wee shall present him with ; which if wee shall not accep

first hee will plunder and fire the towne, and then see to which wee returned answered that Mr. Smith below and wee would not part with him now hee was in lot and that there was neither faith or trust in him, but a rebell, and therefore wee would not trust him. From none of his party dared to come neare us, but continued a deale of tyranny and crueltie to the townes men, cut hands of some and the heads of others, day and night burning downe the citty, untill the 11, which day hee generall fire round about the towne, which had like to troyed the Dutch house, it standing among cyted howses more then your doth, that they were surrounded in flames; but they escaped, now standing quasi alone very few houses neare it. But our quarters are all neare a quarter of a mile round, soe fearefull were they of coming neare our house againe after the first assault sustained. Soe that you may please to take notice the greatest part of the towne is burnt to the ground, but preserved; for which the inhabitants are very thankful theire acknowledgements, blesseing and praising and ascribing all to the valour of our companies, who then did sally out even to the gates of the Castle. Then by the coming in of his spies, that brought him intelligence of an approaching army, hee left the towne and returned. Hee came, guarding his spoile from the persute of any that would follow him. Hee hath carryed away in gold, pearles, stones and other rich goods to the value of many hundred pounds, and burnt of other goods and houses to the amount much more. The towne is utterly ruin'd, and very little of riches or habitation. The rogue was very cruell. At the time of his imprisonment, was present when hee cut then 26 hands in one day, and many heads. Whoev'er that was taken and brought before him, could not rescue selfe, lost either his hands or his head; and his manner was to plunder and then to cause the owner of his house to give something over and above to redeeme his house from being burnt, and yet the perfidious villaine would fire it although hee had obliged himselfe to the contrary. Now endeavouring to improve this skinnage [skirmis] to your proffitt by the acclamations of the townes people, they that are sufferers as those whose howses were

reward from the King to the English, that had by their courage preserved them, when those to whom they were entrusted, as the Governour. etc., dared not shew his head. Wee were with the noblemen of the army who came to our reliefe, from whom wee received great thanks for the service wee did the King and the country; whereupon your President, having a pistoll in his hand, laid it before the Cheife, saying with that hee did now lay downe his armes, leaving the future care and protection of the citty to them; which was exceedingly well taken, telling the President hee did accept it, and in reward of the good service hee must give him a horse, a vest, and girt a sword about him; but your President told him they were things becoming a souldier, but wee were merchants and expected favour from the King in our trade. Hee replied: what hee spoke of was intended from himselfe as a souldyer, and that hee did not doubt but that the King, when hee should be advised of the service wee did him, would gratifie us to our content. Whereupon your President hinted to him his expectations to have the customes remitted you, as a signall of the King's grace and favour, and it would animate us to be yet further serviceable to him upon all occasions. This wee have with a petition sent up to the King backt with the affirmations of the Generall of the army, the King's publique and private intelligencers (for hee maintains both in towne), the Showbunder [Shahabunder], etc., and also taken care that it be incerted from the Governour of Ahmadavād, who is this King's uncle, besides severall letters your President hath wrote to his freinds at court, as Mustapha Okaun, Rozou Zemeir, etc., which being finished and sent away, the 16th wee repaired to the Maryne for the dispatch of the Europe ships; who lade very slowly, notwithstanding the goods lay ready upon the Maryne; but indeed they were hindered sometime for want of their men which they sent to our rescue; wherein they were very [forward] and liberall, which will deserve not only to be gratified, but a perticuler acknowledgement in court to the commanders for their future encouragement when ever your occasions shall require their compliance in this nature; for if they had confined themselves to charter party and spared us no more men then there they contracted to spare, you might have been great sufferers, you having then in cash in your warehouses upwards of 100,000 rupees, all your ellephants teeth, all your broad cloth (though sold, returned againe, which wee thought as good receive as that merchant that bought it, if

plundered or burnt, to breake and runn away), a cargo royalls from Bantam, virmilian, perpetuanoes and a g other goods, as well for sale as bought for Europe. cannot compute your house to bee lesse worth to you score thousand pounds sterling, besides your and Councell, which were intended dead corps, kno would valew us at more then wee and all our families. But blessed bee God, that hath deliverd us and yo great sufferrings; and yet your losse will amount to 1 thousand pounds, in mercooles that lay before the cust to bee sent downe, and lead that was intended to bee w to the King; all which wee have advised of to court an satisfaction....

Wee have had second alarmes of Sevages retourne which did soe scare all the inhabitants that they all fl boats and some into inland villages, to preserve them their families from his cruelty, that the flight was wor his first plundering and burning the towne, and hee terrible that report of his approach is sufficient at an dispoeples the small remainder of the citty... Here is ar Amadavad Mohobutt Ckawne that Governour, who is t uncle and lord of all these provinces; who wee hear troubled at the ruine of this citty, as the choicest flo garden. Hee made what expedition possible after he Sevages approach. His army hath been here these th but hee himselfe hath not reacht further then Broac thought will come no further, now this second frigl Wherefore wee have sent Mr. Goodyer, Mr. Aungier Rolt, fittingly accomodated, to him to procure his le King for a reward, for our good service done him; whic much encouraged to beleive wee shall obtaine, his grai being so thouroughly possest of our good service in p not only the greatest, but the best and richest, part of t that wee hope by our next to give you a good accom businessse. [F. R. Surat. Vol. 86. p. 4; E. F. India pp. 298-303]

(79)

Sloane MSS. } THE REV. JOHN L'ESCALLOT { Date
No. 1861 } TO SIR THOMAS BROWNE { Jan

"Thus farr, deare Bro [ther], I had wrote on Tuesd. of January, about ten in the morning. when on a suddn

alarme was brought to our house from the towne, with news t
Seva-Gee, Raya or principall governour (for such assume not
name of kings to themselves, but yet endeavour to bee
absolute, each in his province, as his sword can make him), v
coming downe with an army of an uncertaine number upon Su
to pillage the citty ; which newes strooke no small consternat
into the mindes of a weake and efeminate people, in soe much t
on all hands there was nothing to bee seene but people flying
their lives and lamenting the loss of their estates. The ric
sort, whose stocke of money was large enough to purchase t
favour at the hands of the Governour of the Castle, m
that their sanctuary and abandoned their dwellings to a mercil
foe ; wich thay might well enough have defended, with the r
of the towne, had thay had the heartes of men.

The same day a post coms in and tells them that the an
was come within tenne course or English miles and made
hast forward ; wich put the cowardly and unfaithfull Govern
of the towne to send a servant to Sevagee to treat of some cor
tions of ransome. But Seva-Gee retaines the messenger :
marches forewards with all speed, and that night lodged his ca
about 5 miles English from the citty ; and the Governour per
veing well that his messenger returned not again and that Se
Gee did not intend to treat at that distance, he craves admiss
into the Castle and obtaineth it, and soe deserted his towne.

The citty of *Surat* is the only port on this side India w
belongs to the Mogol, and stands upon a river commodious enou
to admitt vessells of 1000 tun 7 milles up ; at wich distance fr
the sea there stands a reasonable strong castle, well manned &
haveing great store of good guns mounted for the securing of
river. At a convenient distance on the north, east, and south si
of this castle is the citty of *Surrat*, built of a large extent and v
popelus, rich in marchandise, as being the mart for the gr
empire of the Mogol, but ill contrived into narrow lanes &
without any forme ; and for buildings consists partly of brik (
the houses of the richer sort), partly of wood ; the maine posts
wich sort only are timber, the rest is built of bambooes (as th
call them) or caines, such as those youe make your angles [i.
fishing-rods] [of] at *Norwich*, but very large, and these be
tyed together with the cords made of coconutt rinde, and be
dawbed over with dirt, are the walls of the whole house
floors of the upper story of their houses. Now the number of
poore exceedingly surmounting the number of those of se

28 Jan. 1664]

English Records

quality, there bamboo houses are increased unmeasurably that in the greater part of the towne scarce tow or three houses are to bee seen in a street, and in some part of the towne not one for many streets together. Those houses which are of bricke are usually built strong, their walls of 2 or 2½ thicke and the roofes of them flat and covered with a plaster of Paris, which makes most comodous places to take evening aire in the hotter seasons.

The whole towne is unfortefied, either by art or nature. The situation is upon a large plaine of many miles extent and care hath beene soe little to secure it by art that they have made against the cheefe avenues of the towne some weakely built gates, and for the rest in some parts a dry ditch easily pasable by a footman, wanting a wall or a defence on the innerside; the rest is left soe open that scarce a signe of a ditch is perceivable.

The people of the towne are either the marchants (and of all nations almost, as English, Dutch, Portugalls, Turkes, Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Jewes, Indians of severall sorts principally Banians), or els Moores, the conquerors of the country, Hindues or the ancient inhabitants, or Persees, whose people fled out of Persia ages agoe and heere, and some miles from the country, settled in great numbers. The Banian is one who thinks it the greatest wickedness to kill any creature whatsoever that hath life, least possibly they might bee the death of a father or relation; and the Persee doth superstitiously adore fire as his god, and thinks it an unpardonable sin to throw water upon it; soe that if a house bee fired, or their clothes upon their backs burning, they will, if they can, hinder any man from quenching it. The Moores are troubled with none of these superstitions, but yet through the unworthy covetousness of the Governour of the towne they had noe body to head them nor none whome to joyn themselves, and soe fled away for comp. whereas, if there had beene 500 men trayned and in a readiness, as by order from the King there ever should (whose the Governour puts into his owne pocket), the number to defend the citty would have amounted to some thousands. This was the condition of the citty at the tyme of its invasion.

The invader Seva-Gee is (as I have said) by extraction a Rayer or a Governour of a small countrey on the coast southwards of Basine, and was formerly a tributary to the King of Vijapore, but being of an aspiring and ambitious minde, su-

and withall a soldier, hee rebells against the King, and p
by fraude, partly by force, partly by corruption of the E
governours of the Kings castles, seaseth many of them into
hands, and withall parte of a country for wich the King Vija
paid tribute to the Mogol. His insolencys were soe many,
his success soe great, that the King of Vijapore thought it
tyme to indevoer his supression, or els all would bee lost.
raises his armies, but is worsted soe every where by the r
that hee is forced to condittions, to release homage to Sevagee
those landes wich hee held of him, and for the rest Sevagee w
make good his possession against the Mogol as well as hee c

After some tyme of forbearance the Mogol demands hi
bute from him of Vijapore, whoe returns answer that hee had
possession of the tributary lands, but thay were detayned
him by his rebbell, whoe was growne too strong for him. U
this the Mogol makes warr both upon the King of Vijapore
Sevagee, but as yet without any considerable success. M
attempts hath been made, but still frusterated, either by
cuning or vallour or mony of Sevagee; but now of late Ku
Chawne, an Umbraw who possessed [passed?] by Surrat :
I arrived, with 5000 men and 14 ellephants, and had 9000
more wich marched another way towa[r]ds their randevou
wee hear hath taken from him a strong castle and [made?] :
impression into his country; to devert wich ware[war],
probable he tooke this resollution for invation of this cou
of Guzurat,

His person is discribed by them whoe have seen him to
of meane stature, lower some what then I am, erect, and of
excellent proportion; active in excercise, and when ever
speaks seemes to smile; a quicke and piercing eye, and wh
then any of his people. Hee is distrustfull, seacret, sub
cruell, perfidious, insulting over whomsoever he getts into
power, absolute in his commands and in his punishments :
then severe, death or dismembering being the punishme
every offence; if nesessity require, venterous and desperat
execution of his resolves, as may appeare by this follow
instance.

The King [of] Vijapore [!] sends downe his unckell, a
accomplished soldier, with 14,000 men into Sevagees coun
The knowne vallour and experience of the man made Seva
conclude that his best way was to assassinate him in his o
armye by a suddan surprise. This conduct of this attempt,

dangerous soever, would have been undertaken by many of men, of whose conduct hee might have asured himselfe, it seemes he would have the action wholly his owne. He there with 400 as desperate as himselfe, enters the army, undiscovered comes to the Genaralls tent, falls in upon them, kills the sonne of the Genaralls, wounds the father (whoe hardly escapes) seiseth on his daughter and carries her away prisoner, and follows his way backe through the whole army and returnes without any considerable loss. And afterward in dispight of the King of Vij[a]pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore, a part, plundered it, and seised our English marchants, Mr. Rington, Mr. Taylor, and digged up the English house for treasure and kept the marchants in prison about eight months.

Wedensday the 6 January, about 11 in the morning Sevagee arrived neere a great garden without the towne $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and whilst hee was busied in pitching his tents he sent his horsmen into the outward streets of the towne to fire the houses; soe that in less then halfe an houer wee might behold from the tops of our house two great pilliers of smoke and certaine signs of a great disolation, and soe thay continued burning that day and night. Thursday, Friday and Satturday still new fires raised, and every day neerer and neerer approaching our quarter of the towne.

That the terror was great I know youe will easly believe. And upon his first beginning of his firing the remainder of the people fled as thicke as possible; so that on Thursday the streets were almost empty, which at other tymes are exceeding full with people; and we the English in our house, the Dutch theirs, and some few marchants of Turky and Armenian neighbours to our English house, possessed of a seraw or place of reception for straingers, were left by the Governour and his people to make what shift wee could to secure ourselves from the enemy. This might the English and Dutch have done, leave the towne and goeing over the river to Swalley to our ships which were then riding in Swalley Hole; but it was the more like English men to make ourselves ready to defend our lives and goods to the uttermost, than by a flight to leave our goods, house to merceless people, and were confirmed in a resolution that the Dutch alsoe determined the same; though there was noe possibility of relieving one another, the Dutch being on the other side of [the] towne, almost an English mans asunder.

In order therefore to our better defence, the President, Sir George Oxinden, a most worthy, discreet, courageous person sent advice to our ships at Swalley of our condition, with his desires to the captains to spare him out of their ships what men they could; and wee in the meane tyme endeavored to fitt our house soe well as wee could, sending out for what quantety of provision of victualls, watter and powder wee could gitt, of which wee gott a competent store. Tow brass guns we procured that day from a marchant in towne of about 300 [weight] a peice and with old ship carriages mountted them and made ports in our great gate for them to play out of to scoure a shorte passage to our house. That afternoone wee sent aboard a ship in the river for guns and had tow of about 600 [weight] per peice sent up in next morning with shott convenient. Some are set to melt lead and make bullets, others with chezels to cutt lead into slugs; no hand idle, but all imployed to strengthen every place as tyme would give leave, to the best advantage.

On Weddensday men arrive to the number of 40 odd and bring with them 2 brass guns more. Our 4 smaller guns are then carried up to the tope of the house and 3 of them planted to scoure 2 great streets; the 4 [th] was bent upon a rich churles house (Hogee Said Beeg [Hāji Zāhid Beg], of whom more by and by), because it was equally of hight, and being possessed by the enemy might have been dangerous to our house. Captaines are appointed, and every man quarterd and order taken for relieving one another upon necessity. A fresh recrute of men coming of about 20 more, wee then began to consider what houses neere us might bee most prejuditial, and on one side wee tooke possession of [a] pagod or Banian idol temple, which was just under our house (which haveing taken, wee were much more secure on that quarter), on the other a Moorish Meseete [i. e., mosque], where severall people were harboured and had windowes into our outward yard, was thought good to be cleared and shutt up: which was accordingly done by a party, [and] all the people sent to seeke some other place to harbour in.

Things being thus rear[s]onably well prepared, newes is brought is that Mr. Anthony Smith, a servant of the Companyes, one whoe hath beene Cheife in severall factoryes, was taken prisoner by Sevagee[s] soulderiers as he came ashore neere the Dutch house and was comeing to the English; an unfortunate accident which made us all much concerned, knowing Sevagee [s] cruelty, and indeed gave him over as quite lost. Hee obtaines leave some

few houers after to send a note to the President, who wants him with his condition, that hee being brought agee hee was asked what hee was and such like questions at last by Sevagee told that hee was not come to cause any small hurte to the English or other marchants, but to revenge himselfe of Orom Zeb (the Great Mogol) because he invaded his countrey [and] had killd some of his relations that he would only have the English and Dutch give up treasure and hee would not medle with their houses, but would doe them all mischeefe possible.

Mr. Smith desired him to send a guard with him to his English house, least hee should finde any molestation from him, but hee answers as yet hee must not goe away, but to let him to bee carried to the rest of the marchants, where hee found the embassadour from the great King of Etiorum Zeb prisoner and pinioned, with a great number of English men and others in the same condition. Having set some tyme, about halfe an hower, hee is seised upon by some black rogues and pinioned, in that extremety that hee had away three marks in his armes with him. This [is] writt and part of what hee related when wee were againe.

The President by the messenger (one of Sevagee we imagined) returned answer that hee wouderd a peace, hee should detaine an English man, and that if hee would send him home, and not to let any people to come soe neere his house as to give cause of offence, hee would hurt none of his men; otherwayes hee would defend his owne defence.

Upon these termes wee were all Wednesday Thursday about 2 at afternoon, when perceiving that they were on the other side of a neighbour house and having caused our men to depart and not come soe neere us, but thay were standing and intending (as wee concluded) to sett fier to the house, whereby our house would have been in most danger of being fiered alsoe, the President commanded under the command of Mr. Gerrurd Aungier, brother of Mr. Aungier, to sally forth upon them, and another party of soe many more to make good their retreat. They came when thay faced them judgd them to bee about 25 horse mounted. They discharged at them and wounded one horse, and the rest faced about and fled, but made

carry of their wounded man, but the horss fell, haveing got little way. What became of the wounded man wee cannot tell but Mr. Smith saw him brought into the army upon mens shoulders and shewed there to Sevagee. Two of our men were; one shott slightly into the legg with an arrow; the other, departing from the rest and runing on before, was cutt over the shoulder, but (thinks to God) in a faire way recovery.

On Wedensday afternoone a party of the enemy came down to Hoge Said Begs house (hee then in the Castle: one of a digous estate) and brake open the undefended doores and continued all that night long and till next day that wee sallied out upon their men on the other quarter of our house. I appeared by tow or 3 at a tyme upon the tope of his house to spye what preperations wee made, but as yet [we] had noe cause to fier upon them. Wee heard them all night long beating breaking open chests and doores with great maules, but were much concerned for him; for had the wretch had soe much help as to have stood upon his guard, the 20th part of what they took from him would have hiered soe many men as would have cured all the rest. When thay heard that wee wear abroad in streets, thay imediatly in hast deserted the house and that (afterwards appeared) in such hast as to leave tow baggs of money dropt downe behind them; yet with intention, as they told people they mett (such poore wretches as had nothing to do and knew not whether to flye) to returne next day and fier his house; but that was prevented.

On Friday morning the President sent unto the Castle Hoge Said Beg to know whither hee would permitt him to possession of and secure a great company of warehouses adjoining to our house and wich would bee of great consequence to preserve both his goods and our house. Hee testified his willingness, and immediately from the tope of our house help of a ladder, wee entred it and haveing found [that] the mie, haveing bene all Wedensday afternoon and night till Thursday noone plundering the great house, had likewise entered and begun to plunder his first warehouse but were scard, soe little hurt was done. They had tyme to carry nothing that was yet knowne of, and only broken open certaine vessells of gold and silver which there lay spilt about the warehouse in great quantity. Wee locked it up and put a guard in the roome next street, wich through help of a belcoone [balcony] secured by t

plank tyed to the belcoone pillers, soe close on to another as no more space was left but for a muskett to play out, was soe see as no appropch could bee made againe to the doore of his house or any passage to the warehouss but what must be under dainger of our shott.

In the afternoone on Friday Sevagee sends Mr. Smith as messenger to our house with propositions and threats, having first made him oblige himselfe to retorne, and withall obliged himselfe when hee did retorne that hee would doe him noe whatsoever mesage hee should bring. His mesage was to demand 3 lacks of rupees (every lack is 100,000 and every rupee worth 2s. 3d.), or elss let his men freely to doe their pleasure. Hoge Said Begs house; if not, threatening to come and force and vowed to kill every person in the house and to dig up houses foundation. To this it was answered by the messenger that came along with Mr. Smith that, as for his 2 propositions he desired tyme to mak answer to them till the morrow, being of soe great moment; and as for Mr. Smith, that hee would and did keep him by force and hee should not retorne till then, when, if hee could consent to either proposition, hee would release him.

Mr. Smith being thus returned to us, youe my bee sure a man was inquisitive to know news; whoe told us for their number they do give themselves out to bee 10,000 and they were at least a very considerable army since the coming of Rayors with their men, whosse names hee knew not: that their horss were very good (and soe indeed those which wee saw when that when hee came away hee could not [but] guess, by the number heaped up in tow great heapes before Sevagee his tent, that hee had plundered 20 or 25 lack of rupees: that the day when hee came away in the morning there was brought in neere 1300 porters, laden each with 2 baggs of rupees, and some guessed to be gold; that they brought in 28 sere of large pearls with many other jewells, great diamonds, rubies, and emeralds (40 sere make 37 pound weight), and these, with an incredible quantety of mony, they found at the house of the reputed rich marchant in the wourld (his name is Verge Vora, his estate being beene esteemed to bee 80 lack of rupees): that they were every hower while hee was there, bringing in loads of mony to his house. His desire of mony is soe great that he spares no harbour [ouls] cruelty to extort confessions from his prisoners whips them most cruelly, threatens death, and often execute

they doe not produce soe much as hee thinks they may desire they should ; at least cutts off one hand, sometymes both

A very great many there were who, hearing of his coming went forth to him, thinking to fare the better, but found the salt to there cost; as one whose came to our house for cure. He went forth to meete him and told him hee was come from abroad with cloth and had brought 40 oxen loaded with it, and then came to present him with it all or elss what part hee should please to command. Sevagee asked him if hee had noe mony. He answered that hee had not as yet sold any cloth since hee came to towne, and that hee had noe mony. The villaine made his right hand to bee cutt off immediatly and than bid him begone he had noe need of his cloth. The poore old man returns, finding his cloth burnt, and himselfe destitute of other harbour comes to an English house, where hee is dresed and fed.

But to proceed : Mr. Smith farther tells us that on Thursday their came a young fellow with some conditions from the Governour, wich pleased Sevagee not at all ; soe that hee asked the fellow whether his maister, being now by him cooped up in his chamber, thought him a woman to accept such conditions. The fellow immediatly returns " and wee are not women : I have somewhat more to say to youe ", drawes his dagger, and runneth at Sevgee[s] breast. A fellow that stood by with a sword ready drawne striks betweene him and Sevagee and strikes him and almost of, soe that [it] hung but by a pece of flesh. The fellow, haveing made his thurst at Sevagee with all his might did not stoop [stop] but run his bloody stump against Sevagee [s] breast and with [such] force, [that] both Sevagee and hee fell together. The blood being seen upon Sevagee, the noise runneth through the camp that hee was killed and the crye went " kill the traitors "; whereupon some were miserably hacked. But Sevagee haveing quitted himselfe, and hee that stood by haveing given the fellows scull, comand was givein [sic] to stay the execution and to bring the prisoners before him; which was immediatly done, and Sevagee, according as it come in his mind used them to cutt off this mans head, that mans right hand, both the hands of a 3[rd]. It comes to Mr. Smith[s] turne and his right hand being comanded to be cutt of, hee cryed out " I have come from Indostan to Sevagee rather to cutt off his head, unto which end my hand was taken of, but Sevagee stopt execution, and soe I have raised bee God) hee escaped. There were then about 4 hundred 24 hands cutt off.

8 Jan. 1664]

English Records

After that Mr. Smith was come away and retayned President and they heard the answer, hee sends the embassa Ethiopia, whome hee had sett free upon dillivery of 12 and some other things sent by his king to Oron Zeb, to the English that hee did intend to vissitt us and to raze house and kill every man of us. The President resolved that wee were redy for him and resolved not to stop him come when hee pleased, and since hee had (as hee resolved to come, hee bid him come one pore [prahar] (about the tyme of a watch) sooner then hee intended. We answered the ambassadour went his way, and wee heard no more from him any more but in the terrible noise of the fier and hideous smoke wich wee saw, but by Gods mercy came neere us as to take hold of us (ever blessed be His name).

Thursday and Friday nights were the most terrible for fier. On Friday, after hee had ransaked and dug up Voros house, hee fiered it and a great vast number more to the Dutch house; a fier soe great as turnd the night into day before the smoke in the day tyme had almost turned day into night, rissing soe thicke as it darkned the sun like a great cloud. On Sunday morning about 10 a clocke (as they tell us) he went his way, and that night lay 6 courss of, and next day noone was passed over Brooch [Narmada] river.

There is a creedable information that hee hath shewed treasure to carry into his owne country, and Sir George Oxenborth hath sent a fregate to see if hee can light of them; wich he hath not yett grant. Wee kept our watch still till Tuesday.

I had forgote to writt you the manner of their cutting mens hands, wich was thuss. The person to suffer is pin down as strreight as possibly they can, and then, when the nod is given, a soldier come[s] with a whittle or blunt knife and throw the poore patient downe upon his face; then draws his hand forward and setts his knee upon the prisoners backe and begins to hack and cutt on one side and other about the wrest. In the meane tyme the poore man roaret exceedingly, kicking and beating the ground for very anguish. When the villiane perceives the bone to bee laid bare on all sides, hee setteth the wrest between his knee and gives it a snap, and proceeds till hee hath hacked his hand quite of; which done, they force him to rise and make him run soe long till through paine and loss of blood hee falls down. They then unpinion him, and the blood stops." [Copied from

William Foster's transcript, reproduced in the *Indian Antiquary* Vol. L. 1921, pp. 312-321.]

(80)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 86, p. 50. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 10 February 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee still feare unquiet times as it hath succeeded with beyond all expectation that Sevagy, that grand rebell, shoud come to Gundavy, that is within 20 miles of us, with six or seven thousand men, horse and foote, the next day after wee had notice of it fell upon the towne of Suratt, rob'd Virgy Vor Hodjee Fead-Begue and the most eminent merchants, and shere of the towne, plundered and dug'd theire houses, and afterwards rased all to the ground with fire, and there is not half the house standing; which did cause such terrour to the people. hereupon adding his barbarous usage of such as were taken and brought him by cutting off the hands of many and the heads of some that the whole towne folke fled, some into the Castle with the wives and children, some per water and others by land, leaving whatsoever they had to the fury of the tirant; in which time our shiping being here, wee gott up our men out of the ships and defended our owne house soe well that wee sustained noe loss but what was in some goods that then lay before the Customhouse intended for Europe, and this wilbee a good caution to us to bee very vigilant and have your spies abroad, that hee may not surprise you as hee hath done us; and wee must tell you in addition, either hee or one of his generalls appointed by him would have vissitted your parts last yeare had they not been prevented by the pursuits of some part of the King's army, and therefore to prevent what may happen wee againe caution you how you lodge those goods now remaining by you.

(81)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104, pp. 77-79 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 February 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Not many dayes since it was reported that ditto Sevagee send his Embassadour to the Vice Roy of Goa, telling him that he had warrs with the Mogull and that he wanted maintenance, therefore desired the Vice Roy to send him some, at which the Vice Roy was much displeased and ordered the Embassadour to be imprisoned, where he remained 13 dayes, and afterwards through the perswasions of the British

was released, and so is returned to his Master, for which a it's reported that Sevagee will come and lay seige to Goa being much displeased that his Embassadour should be affronted. Likewise it is reported here that the Portugall make what provisions they can for feare of a seige; as all so reported that he doth intend to come and visit these parts: us, which, if he should, wee desire your Worships advice to doe, for wee are not able to stand out against him in pittifull house.

Our Governour hath layen at us hard this 5 or 6 dayes passe for the Qeen, who doth in this yeare, as it is credibly reported intend for Bassora to visit some religious place neare Basra. Wee have put him off, telling him that wee can give no pass without a Phirmaund from the King.

The Raja of Canara hath sent Mollup Molla to Goa as Embassadour to treat with the Vice Roy about the deliverin to the Portugals Onere,* and what else was theirs formerly that coast, but what he hath done therein wee know not, for yet he is not returned to his master.

[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 343]

(82)

F. R. Surat	}	CARWAR TO	{ 16 February 16
Vol. 104, pp. 79-80		SURAT		& 18 April 1

(EXTRACT)

In your next clause your Worship &c. write you that Biddrur is restored by the King upon concluding the peace which accordingly was effected, and a generall peace confirmed but since the King of Biddrur Raja is dead, and his son murdered per his Braminies and a kinsman set up in his place which hath so incensed the King of Vizapore that he hath Bullul Caune against all the Rajas countrey the upper way, Siud Elasse is gone towards Biddrur with 6000 horse, and newes is certaine.

It is likewise reported that Rustum Jeamah is coming down to goe this way against Batticalla &c.; preparations

* Note :—Further information is conveyed in a letter of 1st April Robert Ferrand at Goa to Surat announcing that 'The king of Batticalla embassadour was arrived thither, with a present of 6000 fardles of rice offered the Viz-King to repossess him of the castles of Onore, Bassalore Mangalore, and that the Viz-Roy and the embassadour were likely to conclude upon the termes.' [E. F. India, 1661-64 p. 342].

making in this town to receive him. The Portuguezes and Raja had concluded a peace; the Canaras were to deliver up but Anore to the Portugall, but now what will be done in businesse wee know not, Mollup Molla, the Raja's Embassa to Goa, as yet being not returned from thence.

[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 1

(83)

F. R. Surat. }
Vol. 86, p. 52 }

SURAT TO FORT ST.
GEORGE

{ Dated 1
1663/

(EXTRACT.)

From the first of this allarme (which was the 6 Janu wee sent downe to the severall commanders in the Roade, and next morning had 50 or 60 of their seamen sent to our aid, armed for our assistance. That day, being the 7th, hee ent the towne with fire and sword, hath rob'd and plundered V Vorah, Hodjee Zaide Beague, those great and eminent merch of the greatest part of their riches, with many more, though considerable to them, yet of great estate and fortunes, all in gold, silver, and jewells, dugg all their howses and, when had possest themselves of all, fired them their howses down the ground; all but Hodjee Zaid Beagues our neighbour, and wee preserved in defence of our owne. Hee sent many mess to us. The first was that hee demaunded a liberall gift from towarde the maintaineance of his army, haveing been at expences to come soe farre, which (as hee was a rebell, a th for our owne safties hee expected wee should beare in measure. This allarmed us to stand upon our guards, conceing that lesse then the whole would not satisfie him. Where wee gott to us a second supply of men, that wee were (the companies servants included) one hundred and three or foure strong; till when hee [wee?] demur'd our answer, and then him word, by another messinger hee sent the next day, that knew no obligation wee had to give him anything, or hee any re to demaund it, and that wee were resolved to maintaine our with our lives. Hee replyed ihat, if hee had not what he expected, hee would raise our house to the ground and not lea man alive; at which wee sent away the messinger and bid assault us if hee dare: wee were ready to oppose him; and hee send no further message or messinger, resolveing to t no further with him; which if hee did, wee would shoo messinger dead in the place; requireing him, and all the longed unto him, not to come in the reach of [our?] gunns.

19 March:1664]

English Records

next day, or the day afterwards, hee sent a party of horse with combustable stuffe to fire the severall Banians [were joineing to ours, hoping thereby to doe as much. That they might not bee discovered, they kept under the houses, that wee could discerne only the blade lances; whereupon we sent a party out to fight them shorte time routed them out from thence; in which conflict of theirs to the ground a horse and man and on foote, besides what wounded; our people comeing of a one wounded deeply in the shoulder and another shott with an arrow. After which they came not more near minded their plunder and firing the towne at distance said rebell had heaped to himselfe vast riches, to the many hundreds of thousand pounds; which hee had got by the 13 in the morning and marcht away without action or any ones lifting their hands against him, selves, in the whole time of his ransackeing the towne here hath arrived severall armyes out of the country, w to no other end then to behould the ruine and desolation hath made, the greatest part of the towne being burnt and laid in ashes...Wee had almost forgott to tell you Anthony Smith in the time of troubles was so inconsiderate come from Swally hither alone, and was snapt comeing the towne and carryed to the said Sevagy; who, after threatened him wth the losse of his head, caused him bound with his armes behinde him amongst the prisoners, demanding 300,000 rupees for his ransome, freindship of an Armenian that was of his acquaintance Sevagy asked his quality and condition, who assured hee was a common man, the next day tooke 300 rupees him free, sending him to us upon his peroul, with a multitude of threats and menaces; but having him in our possession were resolved not to sufferr him to returne, but sent out by those that came with him, that hee was a rebell and a therefore valued not his threats, and that Mr. Smith servant and wee would keepe him....[E. F. India 1 303-5]

(84)

F. R. Surat.	}	SURAT TO BANTAM	{	Dated 8
Vol. 86. p. 64				March

Wee have been obstructed by an unexpected made upon this Towne by a Rebell of Decan th

miles, before any notice was given, entering the place with
and sword, that struck such terrour in all the inhabitants,
put them all to flight, some (as the Governour, and other
eminent quality) unto the Castle, the rest (as those of the po
sort) escaped by land and water, that the Towne was in very
houres totally dispeopled and left to the cruelty of the enim
which time wee had of the Honble. Companys estate in
from Europe and ready monys, together with the Carga : you
us, and what wee had provided for the ladeing hence o
Europe ships, upwards of 80,000 li. sterling, besides great ri
brought in per the merchants and shroffs of the towne that
our acquaintance. To preserve which wee got together
English wee could from the severall shipping in the roade, w
in Mr. Grosse was not backward to supply us with wha
could spare, which wee desire you to take notice of, that it
[be] added to his other good services. Haveing gott what a
tance wee could, and some brasse gunns, which wee mou
before our doore and other convenient places, wee stood
our guard. Severall messages wee had, one for a presen
rather something considerable towards the defraying the cha
hee was at in bringing so great an army hither which hee
hee lookt that wee should beare in some measure; but
returned his messenger empty, with our resolutions tha
should have nothing from us except hee would force it, w
should bee upon his owne perill. His answer was that hee
come with thousands, and therefore if wee did not red
our house by what hee should expect, hee would race it t
ground and leave not a man alive. Whereat wee againe re
ed messenger with a caution to him selfe that if hee returned
any further message, hee should bee shott dead in the place,
that hee should tell his Master wee feared not his threats, b
any from that time of his souldyers came within the reach o
gunns, wee would doe our best to destroy them. These intercha
ing messages continued 3 days, all which time hee advan
plundering and fireing; at last sent a party of some 50 horse
foote to veiw the place where our house stood, which com
about per the severall houses joyning to ours, had placed
selves under the ends of the house, that wee could desern
more then the tops of their lances, haveing brought combust
stuffe along with them, resolveing to fyre our end of the to
which they had not till then attempted. Whereupon wee tho
it high time to sally out, which wee did with a party, and r

them, in which conflict wee had 3 men wounded, and they left the place a horse and horse man, who by his accoutrement to bee of quality, and others dead and hurt, that soe them as from that time they came noe more neere us, by means wee did not only preserve that part of the towne wee live, but our selves, haveing many neighbours houses to our walls that were made up of bamboes and other stuffe take fire, which must certainly have very much annoyed not endangering the burning of our own house, which the Hollanders excepted, the greatest part of the towne lye in ashes, for his designe was not altogether riches but a upon this King. From whomsoever hee took, were they or others, if they could not redeeme themselves by a summe of money, soe much as hee demaunded, hee caused the hands of some and the heads of others to be continueing thus untill hee had gott vast riches in silver, and departed without any opposition, to almost the destruction of this place, which his action soe amazed the that all trade and commerce was at a stand. And this success more unhappily by the necessity it was upon us for the departure of our Europe ships longer then accustomed, even to the loss of the losse of their voyage home, it being the 29 Januar wee could dispatch them, by reason of a caphil of goods for their ladeing being then upon the way, and when we were advised by the people that fled hence that the said rebellion fallen upon the towne with fire and sword, carried them backe againe to the townes and villages where they were secured, and before wee could retrieve them againe, standing, it was too late.

(85)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 72	} SURAT TO THE COMPANY {	Dated 8. April
(EXTRACT)		

This King hath taken very heavily the plundering and burning of the towne and port of Surratt and hath vowed vengeance upon the Rebell. Our last acquainted you how that we were then in action, by soliciting the severall commanders of the ships that came downe (though too late) upon notice given that the Savages approach, also that wee were then writteing a letter to the King for a reward for our good service done him since wee are informed was by our freinds in Court (as your President wrote) delivered into the Kings hands

wee hinted our expectations that hee would remitt us all your customes. Whereupon the King, after hee had taken it into his most gracious consideration hath sent downe an order that all whole customes of all merchants should bee remitted for the next intire yeare...; and Mohobutt Ckaun, the Governour of Ahmaddabad] and Generall of the province of Guzzeratt, adviseth your President that, upon his request to the King on our behalves and the solicitation of freinds at court, it is resolved, upon the expiration of the yeare, the King, in leiw of good service, will give us the $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of all your customes free;...[E. F. India 1661-p. 311]

(86)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 89	}	SURAT TO BENGAL	{	Dated 30 April 1664
-------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	------------------------

Here in January last happened a very strange surprise. Sevagee, the grand Rebell of Decan conveying himselfe with 67000 horse and foote within a very few miles of this towne Surrat and in a short space entered with fyre and sword, burnt downe the greatest part of it and carryed away vast riches of silver, gold and jewells. The Townes people, men, weomen and childe, leaveing theire houses, fled to secure their lives. We were also sent too for a present which, refuseing to give, hee made many threats that hee would raze our house to the ground and not leave a man alive. But in dispight of him wee maintained our owne without sustaineing any considerable losse except the hinderance wee had in the dispatch of our Europe ship being forced to make it the 29th January before the *Loyall Merchant* and *Affrican* went hence for England.

This King, for the encouragement and satisfaction of his merchants for the losse sustained, hath given and graunted a whole yeares customes free.

(87)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 83	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 14 May 1664
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

The King of Vizapore hath sent an army against Sevagee which consists of about 4000 horse, besides foot. They are come down as farr as Corollie [Kodoli], which is two dayes journey from Goa; and they give out that they intend (and have the Kings order) to take from Sevagee as far as Choulie. [E. F. India 1661-1664, p. 344.]

(88)

E. F. India	}	SURAT TO MADRAS	{	19 M
1661-64 p. 312				1664

The King hath graunted to all cumstome free for one yeare for all that shall bee either exported or imported i port ; and since we have received a letter from Gaffere [Jafar Khan], the King's Dewan, which is called a h huckum or the Kings speciall command, that acquaints King received our letter and petition of the accompt of the and read it with so great content, and soe much satisfactio hee had those in his country that faced his enemy, that ther hee gave to all the favour exprest of a yeares custome grati for our further encouragement, from the expiration of the the halfe of our customes* for ever.....and are yet in expect of greater honours ;.....

(89)

F. R. Surat Vol.	}	SURAT TO CARWAR	{	26
86, p. 102				

(EXTRACT)

Sevagy is soo famously infamous for his notorious that report hath made him an Airey body, and added win else it were impossible hee could bee at soe many places is said to bee at, all at one time.

Sometimes hee is certainly beleived to bee in one, an day or two in another place, and soe in halfe a dozen remo from another, and there burnes and plunders all witho trouble, soe that they ascribe to him to performe more Hirculian labour that hee is become the talke of all condit people. Wee are here allarmed to expect him by sea, for intent report speakes him to bee fitting up some and build others to the number of 60 saile of frigotts to surprize all j and vessayls belonging to this port and that hee into

* Note :—The assertion that half the customs were to be remi the Company made in this letter and repeated in letters of 26 N and 2 Jan. 1665 seems to be ill-founded. The fact was that the granted a reduction of one-half per cent, viz. from 2½ to 2, by the which was dated 14 march 1664. Even this lasted only for a time. 1679, "The king being informed how our customes were paid at demanded the ½ per cent. againe, both of the English and the Dute was taken off for service done at Sevagees first plundering that tow turned out all the writers for leting it pass free soe long." [E. F. 1661-64 pp. 314-15].

waylay them in their returne from Bussorah and Persia, and ot
give out hee hath another designe to run up the river of Camb
[Sabarmati] and land an army that they are to transport who ar
march up to Ahmadavad and doe by that as he hath done by
towne. That he will lay seige to Goa wee doe hardly beleive
reguard it is none of his businesse to lay seige to any place
is fortified against him, for it will not turne him to account.
is, and ever was for a running banquet, and to plunder and bu
those townes that have neither defence or guard; nor is it li
hee will fall downe soe low as where you are, in reguard it will
bee bad travailing in the raines for either horse or foot; bes
hee will have his hands full if it bee true that the Kin
Vitchapooore setts out an army against him. However you or
not to sleepe too secure, but to bee watchfull and procure v
intelligence you can of him that you may make a timely es
where you thinke you may bee most safe, and that is the
councill wee can give you. Wee conceive Hubely sec
wherefore you were best to gett up all the Companys estate thi
[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 345]

(90)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104 p. 92 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ 23 July
1664

(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeammah is at Vizapore, where the King respects
well hitherto. Mahmud Okaune, Governor of Carwarre, [and ?]
freinds that were Governors of Ancola, Seamiseare [Shiveshw
Cuddera etc., are all turned out Wee heare from s
rall that Mahmud Okaun hath left his master and is gone to
King, who hath sent him down generall of 4000 horse that lie
Coodall gainst Sevagee; their generall, whose name was
Okaune, being poisoned by Sevagee [Aziz Khan died on 10
1664 (D. R.)]. The new Governors that are come down are t
vizt. one of Rustum Jeammahs sonnes, who is Governor of al
castles, and two others, who are Governors of the towns al
mentioned. They have promised Rustum Jeammah to bri
great trade to this port, upon condition they may have the p
for three yeares, which is granted; and they will, wee bele
comply with their words, being both persons of great acquaint
with merchants, to severall of which they have wrote to c
and live here. They are both great acquaintance[s] of Pl
Gyfford's; so that they will not deny him any thing he can
demand. One of them, whose name is Siud Jaffer, would not

undertake the imployment, when proffered him, till he heard
 ere Said Elasse lies hard upon the Canara
 and hath taken three or four of his best castles, to wit Jer
 etc; and the Naires on the Mallabarre side hath taken th
 es more from ditto Nare within three dayes journey of Bi
 Mollick Molla is dead [3 July (D. R.)] of a feavour got at
 he Portugalls have as yet concluded nothing with the Re
 feare lest, before things should be settled, the Rajah shou
 his country... .. Mollick Molla, before his departu
 Goa, had brought the businesse to such a head that noth
 could well have broke it. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 346].

(91)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 104. p. 110	CARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	{ D Aug
------------------------------------	------------------------------	------------

Wee are sorry to read that Savagy should bee soe
 and for ought wee see is like to continue soe, for the
 Orung Zeebs that lay against him is returned home, soe
 now ranges at liberty and hath certainly plundered An
 gur [Ahmadnagar], and its thought will venture hard f
 tausd [Daulatabad]. Yett, for all that, wee, I hope, sh
 need to feare him. Rustum Jemmah Fozull Ckaun and
 Ckaun are comeing downe against him, the first of which
 ght will come and see his townes, which if hee doth, we
 your Worships Etea. to enorder us how wee shall enterta
 [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 347]

(92)

Letter Book, Vol. } 3. p. 425	THE COMPANY TO SURAT { (EXTRACT)	{ Dated Augu
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------

We observe the great hazard that our Estate was in a
 by the attempt of Sevagee, and of your great care, cour
 discretion in the defence thereof; and as we desire to
 praise to God for his goodnesse in his preservation, soe
 acknowledg your endeavours therin, and shall allw
 sencible thereof, and shall consider those persons whoe y
 were serviceable to you therein. And wee hope you wil
 your to improve it (as you write) to our best advanta

(93)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 104 PHILIP GYFFARD AT HUBELY TO SURAT { Dated 28 August

(EXTRACT)

Serja Ckaun lyes very hard against [the] Cunnera Rajah the King [of Bijapur] is listting 12000 horse which hee into at Duella [Divali] to lead himselfe against ditto, besides forces of his nobles. Rustom Jeaman (as is credible report is arrived at Cooddall and its thought will visitt us att Carv [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 347]

(94)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 86, p. 116 } SURAT TO BENGAL { Dated 3 September 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee very well know your Nabob Shasta Ckaun and covetious gripeing disposition ; it is no new practice that h now upon but what hee hath all along dishonourably ac hee monopolised his owne basarr that followed his owne ca in the Decann warrs, whence hee was dishonourable called a after a slurr put upon him by that grand rebell Sevagee. [India 1661-64 p. 396]

(95)

F. R. Surat. Vol. 104, p. 148 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 29 Octo 1664

(EXTRACT)

In case I am not diswaded therefrom by any further n of Sewagy, who this day wee are advised hath latly burnt gurla to the ground, and repulst the King of Decans forces were sent that way against him... How this may encourage roages to proceed further downe the coast, I know not ; but hee will not adventure soe farr from home as hither... I did you ant of the Portugalls armada sent to Bazalor etc.; which reporte are delivered into possession as formerly, only Or denyed them. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 348]

(96)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86 p. 137 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 26 166

(EXTRACT)

Wee are dayly in feare of Sevagees comeing againe soe have [been] ever since hee was heere ; for hee dayly thre heartily to visitt this towne once more, except the King will him peacible[y] the fourths of what hee receives of the towne country yearly [Chauth !] ; which is too dishonourable for the

26 Nov. 1664 |

English Records

to except: Blessed be God, wee are in a peacible condition present. All things goe on in an even channel. Pray continue our quiett, for wee are dayly alarm'd, and the people are frighted and unsettled.

Decan and all the south coast are all embroyled in warrs, king against king and country against country. Sevagy raines victoriously and uncontrouled that he terrour to all the kings and princes round about, dayly ending in streng[t]h. Hee hath now fitted up 4 more vessels sent them downe to Batticolla and thereabouts whilst hee is to meete them overland with a flying army of horse, for very nimble and active, imposing strange labour upon him that hee may endure hardship, and also exercises his chosen men that hee flies too and fro with incredible dexterity. news of him at present are that hee is intercepted in his journey downe to his fleete by a party of this kings army and fought, between them 6 thousand men were slaine, himselfe worsted forced to flye to a castle, where this army following in pursuit hath very strictly girt him in that hee cannot stirr [cf. *infra*.] Pray God what wee heare bee true, and then his will moulder away, for nothing can bee don without him keeping all in his owne breast, trusting his counsellors with him they never see neare and deare unto him. The report intends to fall upon Batticolla and those countryes and them his owne.

The King of India hath sent a great army to fall Vitchapore, and the reason is because hee suffers the Sevagy to infest his countryes, beleiving they understand another, and therefore is suffered to range and plunder hee thinkes are the most spoiles, though it bee the kings of apoores owne dominions, which the said King submits to without raising any forces to restraine him or protect his subjects.

Rajapoor still continues under his [Shivaji's] Government. 'Twas said some months since that the King of Vitchapoor raised an army and sent against Sevagy, also that hee had severall forces to retake from him the severall port townes of pore, Dabul, Chaul, and severall other to the number of 12 but there is juggling between them, for nothing is done in remaining possessed of all, and certainly will in a short time not prevented, will bee master of the whole sea coast. Pray his vessels doe not prevent the quantity of pepper exported rather then which, wee hope your ships will make his v

ibbs flye, for they are pitifull things, that one good shipp would
lestroy a hundred of them without running her selfe into great
langer.....Hodjee Zaied Beague and Virjee Vorah, the
wo great merchants of this towne, hould up theire heads
till and are for great bargaines; soe that it seems Sevagy
hath not caryed away all, but left them a competency to carry
on theire trade. Hodjee Zaied had fared very ill, had his [house]
not joyned to ours; for when they had entered his house, they
ould not [but] annoy us at pleasure, nay indeed, destroy us with
ire, soe much combustable stuffe was in the house next to us,
eing filled with poles, timber, caroo, cotton etc. stores for shipp-
ng. Wherefore wee, apprehending the danger of it, and know-
ng him [Sivaji] to be a rouge that houlds neither faith nor truce,
ut designed us one of his last morcells, drue out a file or two of
usketeers, cleared the house, shutt the doores within, and kept
guard of our owne there ever after; by which Hodjee Zaied
was preserved. Thus wee have troubled you with peeces of
toryes concerning Sevagy who is the sole talke of court and
ountry. [a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 312-13 and 358]

(97)

E. F. India 1661-64 } p. 349-50	GOA TO SURAT	{ 5 Dec. 1664
------------------------------------	--------------	------------------

The fears of the Carwar factors had been allayed —

‘By Sevages returne, or stop at Punda Castle whether I
elieve, was the extent of his designed progress ;.....’

(98)

E. R. Surat Vol. } 104, p. 166	HENRY GARY TO SURAT	{ Dated Goa 6 Dec. 1661
-----------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday, as I was goeing downe to the Pouderhouse, I
mett the Dutches Cheife of Vingoria and another comeing up the
river in a great boate laden with goods, which he brought hither
as the Vice Roy tould me) to secure in this citty from Sevagees
ary, who now is destroying by fire and sword all that hee can of
the King of Vigapores country. Its credably reported that hee hath
an army of 8,000 horse and 10,000 foote, all small shott [short]
men. I was also tould that the foresaid Dutch men were
retourne last night for Vingoria to fetch more goods. [E. F.
India 1661-64 p. 350]

14 Dec..1664]

English Records

(99)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 14, } RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND JOHN PETIT
p. 190 } AT GOA TO SURAT

(EXTRACT)

As yet wee have not disposed of any of the Compa
aboard us, for in regard of the troubles Sevagy hath ma
adjacent parts, these marketts are dull, and wee feare
now be as bad at Carwarre and those parts, for wee ar
formed from thence that it's certaine Sevagy ha
Hubely and many rich townes thereabouts, taken sove
nent merchants prisoners, others hardly escaping, a
lesse they are to[o] much frighted to retorne thither ag
denly, although the departure of said forces should per
Whether he intends to march next is not yet known
friends at Carwarre are providing for a speedy departu
on his nearer approach The balzing starre
appeared here these 17 dayes doth as much trouble the
some to know what it should portend, as Sevagy doth
others to know what shall be their end, but all must a
time for satisfaction....By a letter received from Roug
when wee were at Carwarre, I have assurance of the sal
[of] our goods in case a shipp would touch at Rajapor
in case they must make a winters voyage and wee have
with the Dutch, I think one may well doe;
India 1661-64 p, 351]

(100)

E. F. India } THE VICEROY OF GOA TO THE { Da
1661-64 p. 339 } KING OF PORTUGALL { Dece

Only the obedience I owe Your Majesty as a vas
have forced me to this deed [handing over Bombay],
foresee the great troubles that from this neighbour
result to the Portuguese, and that India will be lost
day in which the English nation is settled in Bombay.

(101)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 1
86, p. 156 } .

(EXTRACT)

By reason of the troubles in Decan it was the 16th
ber before wee received it [a packet for Surat] those the
it being constrained to goe a great way about to avoyd t

havock wherever hee comes with fire and sword, and hath ~~be~~
plundered Vingurla, a port and place of great trade, from wh
'tis said, hee hath carryed away vast riches, servein; and
towne[s] not farr from it in the like manner; by which you
perceive that what wee wrote you of him in our last [see No
was a false report; and such wee have dayly brought us,
wee know not what to beleeve; but this latter news, being
firmed by Mr. Randolph Taylor from Goa, persvades our be
... .. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 359].

(102)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104 p. 212

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 6
Jan. 166

(EXTRACT)

What Sevagy did at Hubely was thus.

He sent about 300 horse, robb'd the town, and carried a
some prisoners; so that Hubely is but little better then spoile
... .. It's generally reported that some of the abovesaid
horse were Rustum Jeamahs, and its beleived they will a
together to turne the King out and set up another. So that
beleive it would be very necessary for our masters affaires
one of us went up with some present, to secure as well what
Company hath here, as allso to recover Mahomet Caune's [M
mud Khan] debt, which can never be effected otherwayes
Your Worship approve of this, then pray write to what value
present shall amount to Thanks be to God, at Seva
arrivall at Hublely the Company had nothing there, only
Pagodas in ready mony, 500 of which wee have received and
rest wee hope there is no reason to misdoubt, the sheroffe ha
secured himselfe: but our broker hath lost severall things
good value. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 75-76]

(103)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104, p. 215

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 2
Jan. 166

(EXTRACT)

The newes in these parts is that Rajah Jessun [Jaysing
come to Brampore [Burrhanpur] with 30,000 horse, 300
which were permitted to attend him into said citty. They sa
comes to demand 7,000,000 pagodas as a tribute due from
King. What answer the King will give him none knowes as
he staying until Bullul Courne [Bahlol Khan] arrive,
Sevagys brother, Siad Elasse [Syad Elias Sarjakhan], t

3 March 1665]

English Records

there already. Its reported three armys are to go against Mogull, the one under Sevagy, the other under Rustum Jem and the third under Cows Cawne [Khawaskhan]; but wee the truth thereof, Sevagy being expected down to Goc where if he comes, though it's thought he will not rob at Rustum Jemahs countrey, yet wee will not trust him, but secure what possible wee can There wants not above 8000 more to that feast; so that if he comes not till then, wee shall in great hopes he will not necessitate us this yeare.

P. S. Gokurne is a place where is yearely a great feast per all Hendues, and lies between Ancola and Mergee. [India 1665-67 p. 76]

(104)

E. F. India } COOKE TO LORD ARLINGTON { 3 March
1665-67 p. 47 } (SECRETARY OF STATE) { 1665

For the advancement of this port [Bombay] it will be necessary to procure... the priviledge of navigating in that Bay [Portugall] currents and streams here freely and without manner of impediment for all boates and vessels whatsoever shall bee bound to this island to merchandizes,, from the places lying beyond Tannay [Thana] upon the terra firme in Mogolls domonions, the one called cullian [Kalyan] and other Buimdy [Bhivdy], where (if ever this bee made a good port) all goods of Indostan growth and make, as well as those of D Gulcondau and the coast of Coromondell, must necessarily brought;...

(105)

E. F. India } SIR GEORGE OXENDEN AT {
1661-64 p. 144 } SURAT TO LORD ARLINGTON { 6 March 1665

In communicating the details of the occupation* of Bombay by the English, President Oxenden referred to certain significant overtures by the inhabitants in Bombay; for which refer to 50 in this volume.

(106)

F. R. Surat, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated
Vol. 86. p. 170 } [EXTRACT] { March 1665

The present King of Deccan is not at all regarded, but one that is neither of birth or courage, besides his unnatural

* The formal transfer of Bombay took place on 8 February [E. F. India 1665-67, p. 39-41]

behaviour towards his subjects, who unanimously cry out against him for suffering Sevagy to forrage to and fro, burning and robbing his country without any opposition; wherefore it is certainly concluded by all that he shares with the said rebell in all his rapines. See that the whole cuntry is in a confus'd condition, merchants flying from one place to another to preserve themselves; see that all trade is loss'd.

*

*

*

*

Wee have already advis'd that the rebell Sevagy continewes a greate power and force, and much fear'd by all. He hath committed many notorious and greate robberies since that of Urratt, and hath possessed himselfe of the most considerable ports belonging to Deccan, to the number of eight or nine; from whence he setteth out two or three or more trading vessails yearly from every port to Persia, Bussora, Mocha, etc. [So] that you have a faire opportunity. Had we some nimble going vessails of 150 tunns and upward, we might (did we make it our business) certainly meet with some of the aforesaid trading vessails and recover your right; and also otherwise see employ them so that there may not be any losse to you. Which proposition of ours please to take into your serious consideration. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 3, 4, 10]

(107)

F. R. Surat	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	14 March
Vol 104 p. 189				1664/5

About the begining of February Sevagy himselfe in person set forth out of Mawlunda [Malvan], with a fleet of 85 frigots and great shippes and so sayling by Goa, without any impediment from the Vice Roy of Goa arrived at Basselore [Barsilore] plundered it and so returned to Gocurne a place between Mergee and Ancola, where is a great church of the Hendues, to which they often come in pillgrimage, there having washed his body, according to the ceremony of that place, he set forth, and came to Ancola with 4000 foot, having sent all his fleet, saving 12 frigots, which he detained for transportation of his army over the river as was to passe between that place and his own countrey. From hence, the 22th February, he came to Carwarre, but thanks be to God, he was not so speedy in his designe but wee had notice ere our spies wee kept for that purpose; and though the newes came not time enough to escape up in the country, yet [? we were able] to clap all the Companies ready mony &c. portable com-

14 March 1665]

English Records

modities aboard a shipp belonging to the Hummum [Muscat, lying here in the river, of about 100 tuns, well [and commanded] by Emanuell Donnavado, who promised as long as his shipp could possibly hold out, or God bless with life, no perswasion or attempts whatsoever should him from his former resolution to keep his shipp. But promised us, if wee saw occasion, to saile out, and to what port wee desired, Sevagee's vessells being (all but 1) by the day before. These things considered, wee resolved to live or die with our masters estate aboard of said vessell, rayeild it up to the said tyrant, knowing no other way so as this whereby wee might have any likelihood of saving ourselves etca. The same night wee got on board, arrived at Caune, Lieutenant Generall to Bullul Caune, not knowing thing of Sevagees approach, but he sent to us to desire what meanes possible to secure the river, hearing of his approach. The cause of his comming was to freight a Rustum Jeamahs to carry Bullul Caunes mother to Muscat to conduct the lading of the said shipp down to this port. He fortified himselfe with the goods he brought down, as we saw shortnesse of the time would permit. He had not with him 200 horse and 300 foot, but wee beleive his name might supply the place of his forces wanting of the number of soldiers he being a man cried up much in this countrey. That at his arrivall he dispatched a man to Sevagy to certifie his arrivall and to desire him not to passe through that towne as he heard he intended; for if he did, he must use what means he could to stop his passage, having a great many good masters on the Bunder, for security of which he could not be of so potent an enemy so neare his quarters. At length severall messages passing between them, Sevagy unwilling to distast him, knowing his power with his master and strength Bullul Caune in this kingdome, condescended to goe a little out of his way, and so came and incamped with his army at the Rivers mouth; whereas before he intended to passe through the towne. At his arrivall there he sent an embassadour to Bullul Caune, telling him of his arrivall, and that he heard Muscat shipp commanded per Emanuell, aboard of which the English, and another shipp belonging to Cong, had prepared to resist him; therefore he desired he would either let us up, or retiring himselfe, permit him to revenge himselfe

sent us on board, desiring to know our final answer ; the conte whereof was that wee had nothing on board but powder a bullets, which if he thought they would serve him instead of go he might come and fetch them. This our answer being sent Sevagy did so exaspirate him that he said he would have us before he parted, which the Governour of the towne hearing, th perswaded all the merchants to agree to send him a present le he should recall his fleet, which lay on this side Salset, and length wee concluded it our best way to promise our share th runne the hazzard of the Companies estate in Carwarre bei about 8000 pagodas. This businesse will stand the Company neare 112 li., but hope to get some of it abated. With this Seva; departed the 23th February, very unwillingly, saying that Shre Caune had spoil'd his hunting at his Hule [Holee], which is time he generally attempts some such designe.

By our letters from Hubely, wee are advised that there great feare of Sevagy ; so that wee being safe neither here i there, having taken a passe of Shere Caune, who is Governour cheife at Bunckapore, so we intend thither suddenly, from wher wee shall advise further. Wee goe thither for three respects, c because this Shere Caune is cried up all over the countrey fo man of his word ; 2dly wee know him to be a good paymast 3dly Bunckapore is a strong place and the owner thereof, Bul Caune, one of the potentest men in the kingdome.

Sevagy is now at Bingur [? Bhimagad], a place within 25 mi of this place, but it's thought he may goe against the Mogull, w approached dayly nearer and nearer to Vizapore, so that the Ki of said citty is in great feare of him. What the event hereof w be, a small time will certainly produce. [E. F. India 1665- pp. 77-79]

(108)

E. F. India } GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dated Bombay
1665-67 p. 52 } 22 March 1665

There are severall places uppon the maine belonging u: Sevagee not farr from us, to which wee may freely goe and wh the caravans might also come out of Hyndostan and Dec without coming neere the Portuguezes jurisdiction, with paying l a small custume unto him ; but hee is so greate a robber that i to bee doubted that merchants will scarce runn the hazard having theyr goods brought or carryed through his country ; some are of oppinion that, giving his oath, hee will religious keepe it. The Greate Mogull, Orangzeb, hath sent a greate ar.

(III)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE { Dated Aleppo 1
Mss. Vol. 1, p. 366 } EARL OF WINCHILSEA { April 1665

(EXTRACT)

Has received a packet from India. The President [of Surat] writes that " they have lived free from molestation by Sevage that great rebell that plundered Surat, who continually in (since) roving up and down and hath seized severall townes in the Mogull's dominions, as he did Surat. Notwithstanding the King hath a potent army against him, he was lately gone far down that coast, so low as Goa, upon some designe fortifying all passages, to secure the enemy from falling upon him. The Mogull sending a great army against the King of Vizapore, which, being oppressed by the rebell Sevage, called to aid the King of India who, freeing him from further feare of Sevage, [he] hath slipped his neck out of the choller, and left them two to grapple, looking upon Sevage as a bulwarke against the King of India, and hath privately assisted him with money to carry on the warr, himself not sending any force against him, for which reasons the King of India makes warr upon the King of Vizapore. The King of Gulcondah hath a great army upon his frontiers, fearing lest the King of India's Army should fall upon him.....For the valour the English showed at Surat, in defending the Company's house and that part of the towne where it stood, the King has permitted the honourable East India Company trade free from customs for one whole year, both in and out, besides what future priviledge may accrue to them. "

(II2)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 23
86, p. 208 } May 1665

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to read the marketts are soe badd that none of your goods are yet sould; in regard of the troubles you were involved in by meanes of that roving rebell Sevagy, who it seemeth hath lately visited you also, from whose tyranny we are most heartily glad you were safely deliver'd; we also take notice how the divine providence has, as it were, provided for your safeties in arriving Sheir-Okaune soe happily at that very instant, else certainly Sevagy would not only have destroy'd Carwar and the adjacent places, but also attempted you in the vessell wherein you had secur'd yourselves and the Company's estate and soe have hazarded all; however, we cannot but commen

your resolutions to defend the Compay's estate and to a yourselves like men.

(113)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULATION AT SURAT { Dated 14
2, p 240 } 1665
(EXTRACT)

Money is not now procurable at interest here, as in f times ; for since Sevages robbery of this towne those eminent chants who were wont to furnish the Companyes occation disabled, and would rather take up moneys to supply their c they are generally so disjoynted in their credits and estate they will not trust one the other. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 1

(114)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 25 Aug
Vol. 104, p. 240 } 1665
(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeamah having given all the lower part of his trey to one of his sonnes, upon condition that he should mair a company of horse, which so necessitated his sonne for : that he used all the meanes possible to raise a round sum to buy horses, with forcing the inhabitants to comply with him pay him all rents before hand, never leaving solliciting lend him 6 or 700 pagodas, which wee dayly denying, wee ourselves subject to be often abused, which though he d openly father, yet they were winked at by him, to our trouble and unquietness ; besides, Mahmud Caune com downe with an army against Merjee, which is now in rebe all merchants or monyed men began to retire, fearing (as had a great deale of reason) that he would be borrowing. wee likewise was afraid of ; so resolved to absent, though not well tell where ; for [the ?] Hubely owner was out of f for some misdemeanour ; Bullull Caune lately dead, who owner of Buncapore and all the adjacent places thoreal Sheer Caune poisoned by the King ; Vizapore in dayly fe the Mogull, besides continuall quarrells one amongst an These troubles considered, wee resolved up ; which, had known of a Dutch warre, wee should not have done, though no reason to feare wee shall in the least be blamed for goir or presenting him with so large a present as, with all ges included, will amount to 310 pagodas. What he hath ret for it wee come now to treat of. In the first place, he hath us a very good horse, valued to be worth 125 pagodas ;

next place, he hath given us 125 small pagodas out of his customes, in part of what Sevagy robbed from us; in the third place, he hath abated us one fourth of the customes for ever; in the fourth place, he hath sent down such strict order to Mahmud Caune to pay what he owes, though he sells his horses for it, though Mahmud Caune himselfe hath since sent severall times to desire our patience, and not incense his master against him, and he will pay us all he owes. He hath likewise wrote so strict a letter to his sonne, to see that no abuse be offered us, that all the people here which formerly dayly abused us stand in such feare of him that upon all occasions they strive who shall be more ready to forward our businesse. He hath sent a mold [Amaldar] also downe with us to finish the house; which will goe about it roundly, though money is very scarce with them. Wee must needs likewise say something of his noblenesse in entertaining us. When he heard wee drew nigh Hever [Hāvery], he sent to meet us some of his cheifest persons about him, very well attended with ellephant and horse, lodged us in his own garden, dayly shewed us some pastime or other, feasted us all the 11 dayes wee were there, to the value of at least 5 pagoda per day, and, after wee had tooke our last leave, sent his Pishwa [Peshwa] sonne through his countrey with us, causing us to be feasted at every town wee came, and giving us a guard of 25 men down.... Now must desire Your Worshipp etc. would write him a letter of thanks. He is mighty earnest for 2 good looking glasses, which (if procurable) pray write him about them, he having been very earnest with us to sollicite Your Worshipp etc. in his favour. He is mighty earnest for a button coat and sute of armour, cap a pee, which he would willingly pay for; he cares not, so you will but promise him, he say though it come not in 2 or 3 yeares. Any handsome picture much please him.... Bullul Caune being, upon the Kings coming to Vizapore from his Carnatick warre, within 8 days after his arrivall died of a long sicknesse, leaving his sonne and brothers sonne with 9 or 10 thousand horse of their own in Vizapore; which the King being jealous of, used all meanes possible underhand to set them together by the eares; which not taking effect as long as Sheer Caune lived, he being so cunning a person that he kept all right, the King found meanes to have him poisoned. He was the only person that had the repute to be a man of his word. Wee lost a great friend; which we afterwards found in our journey to Hevery, being forced to travell 40

dayes journey through his countrey, where he had spoke
 our favour, that wee had much civility showed us at
 where wee lay, and a guard from town to town to go
 Since his death all goes to rack between the two Bullul
 who dayly quarrell, and, were it not that the Mogull wa
 would fight it out. The King begins to share stakes w
 having seized on some of their countrey, though durst n
 bold. One of them having killed an ellephant
 Ellasse, the Kings generall, when the King
 know his reason, was answered that, if he came in
 dru[n]ken condition himselfe, they would use the sam
 make him sober; which without doubt did a litle tro
 Majesty. Our old and deare friend Sevagy hath wee fe
 to some mischance, having retired his quarters as
 Singapore [? Shringarpur], 7 gow to the northward of
 all which Mahmud Eclasse Caune, Cowes Caunes bro
 taken from him. That is for certaine, he and Nettage
 met Rajah Jessun and delivered his sonne for a pled
 what condition wee know not, but Sevagy is to deliv
 castles. Four are allready delivered. This submit
 caused by Rajah Jeswuns [Jaysings] going so roundly
 having so battered Ponedar, [Purandar] a very gre
 being about 10 miles round without the walls, that th
 could not have held out above 4 or 5 dayes longer. (which
 (which wee are apt to beleive) that Rajah Jeswuns ha
 him a Rashboots [Rajputs'] trick, having sent hi
 Nettagee to Agra. Some thing is the matter that h
 peaceably with his countrey. Wee have sent a me
 Rajah's camp at Puna to know the certainty; when he
 wee shall write what newes he brings by the nex
 Jeswuns threatens Vizapore hard. What he will do
 knowes; but this is certaine, the King hath thoughts of
 away to Pelgunda, a castle in Carnattick. Merjah is st
 ed, and its thought will suddenly be taken. If it be, we
 not Mahmud Caune's debt. Markets are very dead; s
 can put of neither lead nor currall....

[P. S.] 29 August.— Since writing the prementio
 wee heare Rajah Jeswun hath made peace with the Kir
 pore for 900,000 pagodas. If true, then Sevagy will ha
 businesse of it.... [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 80-83]

(115)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 21 Septe
p. 253 } 1665

(EXTRACT)

Our men from Rajapore and Rajah Jessuns camp b both returned, he from the camp brings us newes that Seva sonne is certainly there, and that Sevagy is preparing to visit Orung Zeeb, having delivered up severall of his castles to the Mogull. His family he hath secured in Rai place well known to Mr. Randolph Taylor, to whom desire to be referr'd. Our man from Rajapore brings newes Mahmud Eccles Okaune hath taken Dabull and all the coun adjacent thereto. The Governour of Rajapore wrote u letter inviting us thither. He is put in by the King. heare likewise that the Dutch hath desired leave to set factory there, and that they have been deni'd, being told the place was at the English's refusall. The Mogull certainly 6,000 horse before Chaul; what their intention i not as yet known. The Vizapore King hath made peace with Mogull, and is sending one Moollamud with his tribute mo Agra. Mirjah castle as yet holds out, but wee beleive it wil be long ere it's reduced to its former obedience. Rustum Jea is dayly sent for by his King, but durst not venture. [India 1665-67 p. 85]

(116)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 Nove
p. 264 } 1665

(EXTRACT)

Should this factory continue, its more then probable Rustum Jeamah would not be so apt as else he might have be hearken to any of the Dutches sollicita'ions against us. And s the King be any wayes inclin'd to favour them, wee have hopes Rustum Jeamah would secure us, he being much i King's bookes at present. As for Mahmud Ckaunes debt, wee not expect he would pay it presently upon our coming he beeing then much necessitated for mony to pay his soul to effect which the poore countrey was highly taxed and, ha not gone up, according to the merchants opinion here, we been forced to pay our share. Mirzah castle hath since y to him; so that wee have sent to him about our mony againe.....

Notwithstanding our sending a man to Rajah Jessuns wee cannot certainly informe our selves what is becoming of Sevagy. Met the Mogull he hath certainly, and delivered him severall castles, as also his sonne for a pledge. This generall, Mahmud Eccles, lies at Coddall with his army, and hath lost all the countrey he had retaken back againe to Sevagy with the lives of 2,000 men besides, amongst which are severall persons of great note. Serjah Ckaune is comming to assist Mahmud Ecclesse Ckaune. What will then be done must leave to time to discover. Rustum Jeamah is at Vizianpore much in favour; but severall noblemen of good quality are away to the Mogull. The King hath sent away all his wives and women to other castles, dayly expecting the Mogulls approach. This King demands all his noblemens wives for security, threatening all them that refuses to condescend thereto. There is Dillar Ckaune [Dillirkhan], a man of great force and reputation at Rajah Jessuns camp, that will not by any meanes listen to overtures for peace, telling said Rajah (who is thought inclinable to an accommodation) that he hath made an inviolable oath to the Mogull of Vizianpore water before he depart, and he will goe and fetch Severall souldiers that lie in garrison hereabouts, belonging to Sevagy, doe leave their castles and goe and plunder up and down severall small townes. They are not above 200 in number, but wee not much feare them, not questioning but wee can resist well enough till wee can have help, if they should venture. Mortasabeeg, [Murtaza Beg] though he hath lost his castle, with 200 men likewise; so that wee are forced to keep all our peons, least by any sudden surprisall wee should hazze our selves rather then expend a small part. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp.

(117)

P. R. Office; C. O. } PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO { Dated 29
77, Vol. IX No. 143 } THE CONSUL AT ALEPPO { 1665

(EXTRACT)

In mine of the 31th of March, I acquainted you that the Kings forces were marched into Decan, but as then heard no action. Since when they beseidged some considerable cities belonging to Sevage and tooke two, and have at length reduced him to conditions, and he delivered upp divers of his strong castles and his sonne a hostage, and tis reported he is prepared to goe and visit the Mogull. On the other side the King of Decan hath recovered from him Rajapore, Dabull, and all the cities

adjacent. The Mogull hath 6,000 horse before Chaul, a st
towne of the Portugalls, but their intention not yet kn[own].
Decan King hath made peace with the Mogull (the report i
900,000 pagodas) and is sending his tribute money to Agra.
India 1665-67 pp. 36-7]

(118)

O. C. Vol. 29	}	PHILIP GYFFORD TO RAN-	{	Dated Carwa
No. 3142		DOLPH TAYLOR		Dec. 1665

(EXTRACT)

I am apt to beleive that Rajah Jessun hath taken Seva
having it from many hands and from severall pla
I received a letter yesterday from Vingurla which enfe
me that Rougy with 2000 men at Rajapore demand
Coule of the Coodall Governor, though at Coodall is
500 horse and 1000 foot. Mamud Eccles Ckaun being
to Vizapore about a month agoe, they say Sevagy was tra
thus. Rajah Jessun told him that he was going towards Viza
and therefore he should bring all his best souldiers that wer
Surratt and Battecola which he having done he tooke an acc
of them and so made 4 daies march towards Vizapore and
as we heare he seized on them all. Thus goes the news a
hath been so a great while, God send it be true. Vizapore
much danger, the Mogull being come 5 or 6 dayes march tow
it, which hath caused this King to breake down severall
townes in the way and poyson all the waters within 2 or 3
but I suppose all this will not serve his turn.

(119)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86	}	SURAT TO THE	{	Dated 1 Jan
p. 239		COMPANY		1665/6

(EXTRACT)

This King.....hath worsted that grand rebell Sevagy,
finding himselfe overpowred by his sending of numerous ar
upon him, hath submitted himselfe, delivering up to this K
Gennerall upward of 30 Castles and strong holds togea
with all the countries belonging to them, and accepted of
King pay of 5000 horse, yet we cannot heare that he hath resi
him selfe personally, but done all this by Treaty, keeping to
selfe some few of his strongest castles for his retirement.
victory thus obtain'd over him is very pleasing to the
and hath made him way to assault Vizapore, the greate M
polis of the Deccan, who before was tributary, but refus'd to

and stood as a wall and partition between them, who, now he is worsted, is willing to pay his arrears if this King withdraw his army from further assaulting him. And yet thought by some that Sevagy hath anafter game to play [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 64]

(120)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1 Jan
Vol. 104, p. 274 } 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

There hath been a flying report this month that Rajah J hath seized on Sevagy, which wee doe now absolutely be having it from severall places. Wee spoke with a person y day that came from Viziapore, an attendant on Bullul C and he sayes it is not the least questioned there. Another r that prompts us to beleive it is that notwithstanding Ma Eccles Caune hath left Coodall above this month, yet F Pundit hath layen at Rajapore with 2000 men and done ne all that while. He hath likewise wrote to the Govern Coodall for a Coule who hath but 500 horse and 1000 foot.

The King of Viziapore is resolved to hold out as long can against Rajah Jessun if they cannot come to an agree having to that end broke down all the townes that are wit or 5 miles of Viziapore, and poysoned all the waters thereal which hath put all the merchants there in such feare there is hardly one of note left in Viziapore, and all the r have sent away their families to some other strong holds, th yet, notwithstanding all this, there is great hopes of a [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 88]

(121)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 15 Jan
Vol. 104, p. 276 } 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee have sold neither cloth nor lead, merchants not d to buy, the countrey being in such an uprore. All Viziapore chants are runne away, the Mogull having brought his within three course of said citty; which hath caused this ki shut up all the gates but one, filling them with stones rubbish. There hath been but one fight as yet, in which se persons of note on this Kings side fell and 700 returned wou All townes within four or five gow of Viziapore were laid by the King before the Mogull approached so neare. Wat

the citty is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Sung [a] r pagoda per pot allready. The King's thought, is with Rustum Jeamah without in the camp, wh[er]e [he] hath about 35,000 horse and 50,000 foot. The King would have sent away his wives, but the Viziers of the countrey would not consent unto it. He prepares much to fight them.... It is a very sickly yeare all hereabouts. Wee have 22 or 23 ships together belonging to our house. And besides, all things are deare and scarce that wee can hardly get provisions. At present they are in the like or worse condition. Wee cannot by any means heare what is become of Sevagy.... His people here below the hill are very quiet as yet, the Kings governors being Vingurla [and] Coodall, and his at Rajapore and Carapa. At Vingurla the Dutch and these people are fallen out, the Governor demanding their broker and they denying deliver him. The first beginning of this difference was this. Sevagy having taken their brokers shipp, Mahmud Ecles Caune, recorded it, keeping it for himselfe; but since his going to Viziapore the Dutch seized on it againe; which so hath so incensed the Governor that he pretends to doe much against them. [E. F. I. India 1665-67 pp. 201-2]

(122)

F. R. Surat } SIR GEORGE OXENDEN TO THE { Dated 17
Vol. 86, p. 272 } ENGLISH CONSUL AT ALEPPO { bruary 16

(EXTRACT)

In the foregoeing letter I advised you that the Decan King had made peace with the Mogull and was sending his triumph; which would not be accepted, but caused his army to march forward against Viziapore, the metropolis of Deccan. Within 12 miles of which citty the Decan army encounters the Mogulls and overthrew them, and slaine 14,000 men and some Umbrawas of great qualitie, and the army retired further back. The Kings general charges the losse of the battle upon the treacherie of Sevagy, who led the army into streight passages, where the enemy fell upon them; and it is reported he hath secured Sevagy. [E. F. I. India 1665-67 pp. 202-3]

(123)

F. R. Surat. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 19 Februar
Vol. 86, p. 270 } 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke you for your Decan news. Report goes that those of Viziapore have fallen on some parte of Rajah Je...

army, over whom they have had a greate victory, taking upon a disadvantage, and said to be decoyed by Sevagy : they lost neare 14000 men, and were beaten back many n and this is that which is said Rajah Jesson is incensed ag Sevagy for. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 202]

(124)

Letter Book, } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 7 M
Vol. 4, p. 9 } 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that Sevagee goes on in takeing place plundering townes, and wee knowe not but that hee may in some of those places which hee hath or may possesse him off, and then doubtlesse hee will invite trade thither. We v therefore have you to continue a good corespondency with that, when such an oportunity shall present, you may bee r to imbrace it, if it may redownd to our interest and bee with safety ; for at present wee are not in a capassity of sen you out any vessells from hence to meete with his Jouncke therefore desire your care that wee bee noe further suffere him, and (as before) to keepe a faire corespondency with [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 169]

(125)

F. R. Surat } PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO THE { Dated
Vol. 86, p. 297 } CONSUL AT ALEPPO { April 1

(EXTRACT)

I cannot heare of any other engagement between the a of the Mogull and King of Decan then what formerly a you. They love not such hott service. They doe now what ever practiced : keep at a distance to prolong the warr, kno that, were it finisht (which might be by the taking of Vizia there would be noe further occasion for them. [E. F. 1665-67 p. 152]

(126)

F. R. Surat } 'DECAN NEWES' { Enclosed in Carwa
Vol. 104. p. 359 } Surat of 24 April 1

In our last wee wrote how report runne of Sevagys retaken ; but since know the contrary. For in a battle be the Mogulls and this countrey people he runne away, afeard that Dillar Caune (a great Vizier of the Mogulls) put him to death, he having told said Vizier that he woul Viziapore in ten dayes time ; upon which perswasion forwards with 20,000 horse, but to his cost he found the con

being forced quickly to retire, after he had first seen his sonne killed[?] by Serja Ckauns own hand. This was the ~~as~~ that wee suppose Your Worshipp etc. speaks of. The Mogl lost but about 300 men in all. Sevagy in his flight burnt down all this Kings townes that he passed through, till he came Panella ; which castle he thought to take by a wile, having one night sent them word within that the King was comming ; therefore they should keep the gates open ; which they upon some suspicion denying to doe, he thought to carry it by storm but being repulsed, with the losse of 500 men, he came down hill againe to Kelna, a castle within 5 gow or 30 mile of Ra pore ; where Nettagee and he fell out, they say. But whet they quarrelled, or there was some other mistery in it, wee can tell ; but Nettagee left him, and went to the King of Viziapc where he having behaved himselfe outwardly to the King's content, he bestowed on him three lack pagodas yearly, and sent him upon the borders of the Mogulls countrey to defend what had given him, said doulet or estate lying thereabouts. When he had taken said countrey into his possession, he wrote to Raja Jessun to send him men to keep it, intending nothing lesse than loyalty. Upon which said Rajah sent him some men, who (having order from said Rajah) seized on him and carried him prisoner to the Mogulls camp, where some say that he was cut off, others that he continues still a close prisoner. After Nettagee left Sevegy (as wrote formerly) Sevegy sent about 2,000 men and beseiged Punda, a castle of the Kings lying hard by C which he beseiged two monthes and lost about 500 men againe, but at last brought it to a composition ; the beseiged having promised to deliver it up in six houres time, desiring so much to pack up what they had, which, according to agreement, they were to carry out. Now upon Sevegys running away from the Mogull, this King sent Sidde Mushud (Sidde Joar's sonne by law) with Sidde Joars sonne and Rustum Jeamah, they having in all 5,000 horse and 1000 foot, against Sevegy, who at that time lay about the top of the hill, towards his own countrey ; when Sidde Mushud hearing, desired Rustum Jeamah to set forward with him and try if they could surprize him ; which Rustum Jeamah outwardly consenting to, they set forward. But when they came nigh, Rustum Jeamah beat his drums and sounded trumpets, and thereby gave Sevegy warning time enough to know about him ; notwithstanding all which, Sidde Mushud, but with 600 choice horse, so persued him that he cut off about 500 horse

100 foot, and so returned. In the way he met a jessud [: letters from Sevagy to Rustum Jeamah, which he sei sent them immediately to the King; which when the perused, he wrote to Rustum Jeamah that, by the inte some freinds, he had pardoned him this time, but le to it; if he did not raise the seige [of] Punda, it w imployment he should expect ever. This letter p Jeamah into such a feare that immediately he Mahmud Ckaune to leave no means unattempted v might raise the seige. Upon which Mahmud Okau together a small army, he went and sate down in a to masters about three miles of this castle, and sent the Sevagy word he was only come to looke after his own which the said generall beleiving (as he had no cause the contrary, knowing what intimacie there was allway his master and Rustum Jeamah), ventured the next to his prayers, with all his Mooremen, on the top of a of the castle, according to their custome, it being t holliday, as they tearme it. Now this was the day (wrote) that the castle was to [be] delivered; whi Ckaune well knowing, after hethought the Moores w prayers, he set out with all speed possible and came u of the camp time enough to rout them before the come to their assistance; and so thereby facilitated over the other part when they came down the hill; raised the seige, the poore men therein having eaten three dayes together. Notwithstanding this stratagen Caune was hardly put to it, being forced to fight an or three times himselfe in person before he got a tot This businesse, its generally thought, hath quite brok continued friendship between Rustum Jeamah a Rustum Jeamah hath taken now Punda, Cooddall, Ba and Duchel (five townes of note) from Sevagy, tho Rustum Jeamah himselfe is not come down the hill, b every day. They say the King hath given him as fa pore; which if he can keep, he will quickly grow a Siddi Mushud lies as yet about Collapore, to secure a trey thereabouts. About 20 dayes since Serja Cau part of the Mogulls camp; where, his sonne being the enemy, he, indeavouring to rescue him, saved his with the losse of his owne; which without doubt is to the King, he being the only man that hath i

withstood the Mogull hitherto. Generall report now goes Sevagy is gone to Orungzeeb with very large presents; how it is wee know not. In the time of the seige of this castle of Po wee were severall times in great feare, there being but 30 between us and part of the army; whereby wee were forced to keep men in a readinesse to transport the Companies estate, occasion should be. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 204-206]

(127)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 302	}	SURAT TO CARWAR	}	Dated 8 Jun 1663
(EXTRACT)				

Here is nothing more of news but the certainty of Sev. appearing before this King, where his comportment and behav was not suitable to the Kings good liking, for which he rece a severe check. His spiritt could not be so much humiliated the other Umbrabs to waite at a distance with their hands before them, like mutes. The thought thereof putt him into a fear which the King hearing (tis said) sent to comfort him with promises of great preferment, and tis report[ed] he is sent to Cabul but we are too farre from Court to tell you at present wheather he be sent as an Umbrab with power to govern the countrey or to be conveniently laid aside. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 161 note 1]

(128)

O. Correspondence Vol. 29, No. 3183	}	GIFFARD AND CHAMBERLAIN TO SURAT	}	D. Hubbard Sept. 1
(EXTRACT)				

What your Worshipp &c. writes about Sevagy is here affirmed, but notwithstanding that his Bramines here play the role most egregiously as you will read in the inclosed paper of news. Thus wee having briefly answered both your Worshippes letters wee shall conclude with a word or two of what hath happened to us.

Rustum Jeannah being made Generall against Sevagy, according to his dayly practices, kept in with Sevagy and yet made King believe he did what possible against the enemy, but unhappily delivered up Ronigna [Rangna] (a strong castle) to Ronign Pundit, bordering upon Coodall, which so incensed the King he ordered him and his to be put to the sword, but by the intercession of friends he is permitted to goe to Viziapore to please himselfe, and wee believe it will goe hard with him; if he escape he hath better fortune then many an honest man; let what

happen wee are glad wee are out of his clutches. The reason of our retiring to Hubely was this, Rustum Jeamah having an army of about 2000 men at Punda and being in great want of money to pay them, tooke up what money possible he could to defray the charges of souldiery, which proving short of what due to him he begun to think of us, and so wrote to his sonne to borrow 1000 Pagodas of us; upon which his sonne wrote to us about it, in such a commanding way that according to reason wee could not judge no otherwise by his stile then that if we scrupled to lend it he would not [scruple] to take it, which wee having seriously considered, as also dayly hearing that Rustum Jeamah was much out of favour, durst not trust him; so the 23th of October wee set out and in 6 dayes got hither, the Decy thereof being threatening to plunder it (but wee hope better) which was contrary to our expectations. [a portion in E. F. India 10 pp. 206-07]

(129)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 25 September 1666
Vol. 29 No. 3185 }

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell Sevagee is at last entrapped and caught by the same nett of glorious promises that hee was wont to cast for others, by this King, who is as perfidious as himselfe; being invited with him by the Generall of his army, that by order of him large promises of great preferment, as the pay of 6,000 and his sonne 3,000; which after some further invitation was enclined to accept, upon this Kings promise (given in writing) to receive him into his favour, with free pardon and forgiveness of what was past. Which having obtained, the rebell supposed himselfe safe, tooke his journey to the court to shew his obeisance and allegiance to the King; and had audience not at all to his likeing, being placed below certaine nobles to whom hee accounted his inferiours; and notwithstanding he was in the Kings presence, his stout heart could not beare shewed his disgust by leaving the presence, retired into a private roome, greatly enraged; and although the King sent severall of his nobles, hee could not be perswaded to retourne or forbear using upbraiding language, saying hee was none of their captive by conquest, but came upon articles; and from that time forth cannot be brought to come before the King any more. But the King, to secure him, hath dismissed all those hee brought with him, placing servants of his owne about him, and a sufficient

upon the howse wherein hee lives; otherwise giving him libertie. But it is concluded by all that hee will never be suff to retourne againe into his owne country or be able to r any escape, there is so strict a watch upon him; that all acc themselves freed from any further feares of him. [E. F. I 1665-1667, p. 161]

(130)

Original Corres-
pondence,
Vol. 29, No. 3194

}

SURAT TO CARWAR

}

Dated 17 O
1666

(EXTRACT)

Wee observe you have at last disposed of all your g whereby the Company's estate resting with you is now in possession in ready cash, which occasioned a consultation held wherein to consider and resolve what was further to concluded most safe and convenient to bee done, now tha tymes are soe very confused, as at present both by sea and l fearing upon good grounds it may be yet worse both with you us. For now it is certaine that the Rebell Savage hath mad escape from the Mogulls Court, with soe good success as thought hee is already got into his owne country, greatly ir ced against this King for his slight reception and entertain of him, for which hee hath vowed a revenge to the exte his mallice and is allready with an army of 4 or 5 thou horse advanced very neare to this place; at which tyme towne have received soe hot an allarme that all begin again to prepare themselves for flight, that breeds great distraction what truth is to bee given to this report tyme will shew, and should blow over, yet now that Savage is againe at liberty, shall allwayes (wee meane the people) bee in feare of his co ing, and will take of merchants very much from minding t trade, to secure themselves, their wives and children, which g us cause to doubt whether something of this nature may allsoe reach you; to prevent which, and those other inconc encys you are exposed to by the civell comotions in those p wee have resolved to draw you off together with the Compa estate for the present.

(131)

Original Corres-
pondence,
Vol. 29, No. 3203

}

RANDOLPH TAYLOR
TO
JOHN STANYAN

}

Dated Surat
November 1

(EXTRACT)

In my former I advised you of Sevagees being under rest at this King's Court whence hee quickly after made an es

and wee heare now is in his owne country, upon which I is alarumd againe, and robberies committed in sundry pla Savagees name when hee is farre enough off; therefore wee drawne off the factory at Carwar, the profitt thereof not co wailing the charge and danger of their persons that ren there, nor will any factory in Decann over bee better settle till those treacherous people are made sensible of the abuse us, and thereby deterred from practizing the like. This the Companie will thinke of in good tyme.

(132)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 24 Nov
Vol. 29. No. 3205 } 166
(EXTRACT)

Our last told you that Savagees had made an escape this Kings courte; which is since confirmed for a certaine that now all waite some cruell revenge upon the countr people. Wee were lately hotly allarum'd upon a reporte th was come neere with a flyeing army, that all the people bee flye againe; but the reporte proved false. Yet, let him when he will, the whole towne will bee dispeopled; for will face him or abide the place. You recommend a faire c pendence with him; but we knowe not what league to with a rebell and perfidious theife, but desire to keepe ou tance and have nothing to doe with him. [E. F. India 1665 pp. 171-172]

(133)

Public Record } LETTER FROM SURAT BY { [? November
Office, C. O. 77. } AN UNNAMED WRITER, { 1666
Vol. X. f. 61 } SENT TO ENGLAND, BY {
THE RETURN
(EXTRACT)

The rebell Savagees some 10 moneths since yeilded him a prisoner unto Rajah Jesson, on conditions that his life s bee secured. But at his appearance before the King, hee have had him cutt in pieces; on which Rajah Jesson sol swore unto the King, that if Savagees died he would kill him immediately in his presence; after which the King spar life, but committed him prisoner into the charge of Rajah Je sonne [Ram Singh]; who with his father having given word to Savagees that hee should bee freindly dealt with case hee would submit to the King (for they could never compelled him to it), and they finding the King, contrary

word, endeavour to break their promise, took it soe haino that the son, with the father or through his meanes, have Sav opportunity to escape. After notice of which coming to the K eare, hee in a rage discarded the Rajah's son, who comma 6,000 horse, and posted Rajah Jesson himself with a great stre to fetch him [i. e. Shivaji] againe. In which time the of Persia entring his countrey, hee recalled the Rajah aga and tis credibly reported in Surat that hee hath refused to c and really thought that, having for the most part Gentue his army, he will prove a mortall enemy to Oranzeeb. Savagee's coming to Surat is much feared againe; insoen that report hath given him severall times to have been with day or two dayes journey of the place; which hath caused s times 5 or 6,000 to pack up their aules [all] and run out o towne; and when another report hath given the first the then they have crept in againe. But if hee comes, 'twill when the ships arrive from Bussora. [This letter is printed Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations*. p.

(134)

P. R. O.; State Papers } CONSUL LANNOY AT { Dated 12 Jan
Foreign, Turkey, } ALEPPO TO SIR JOHN { 1666/7
Vol. 18 } FINCH

(EXTRACT)

The Queene of Decan in her returne from her pilgrima Muscat, was arrived at Basora: from whome the Bassa forced 9 thousand tomans, or 30,000 pound sterling, to r good his present to the Grand Signor.... From Surat the Eng President writes me of the death of the old King Shaw Je whome his son Oran zeb some yeares since deposed and ir soned ever since in his castle at Agra. The old Mogull t dead, this Oran Zeb that now governes hath made away all rest of the family; and is removed from his throne at towards his army, to prosecute the Decan warr. [E. F.] 1665-67 p. 177]

(135)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 M
Vol. 29. No. 3213 } 1667

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell Savage is escaped cleare and got into owne territoryes, doing dayly great mischeife upon Deca robbing and burning severall townes, and is dayly much f by l the inhabitants here, for it is certainly knowne that

22 Aug. 1667]

English Records

fully resolved to vissit Surat once more that of all side providing to fly up into the country ; for tis said hee come both by land and sea, and hath in a readine small frigatts, which, it is said, are provided on purpos India 1665-67, pp. 268-9]

(136)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE { Dated
MSS. Vol. 1, p. 475 } EARL OF WINCHILSEA { 22 Au
(EXTRACT)

"Sevage is gott loose againe in his owne territo threatens a second time to visitt Surat by sea and lar make the people of that place upon every rumour to ru The Mogul was some months since making great pr against the Persians, for indignities put upon his ar but upon news of the King of Persia's death, he procee that design. He hath an army still against the King but there has been no action this year.

(137)

O. Correspondence, } GERALD AUNGIER TO { Dated S
Vol. 29, No. 3223 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR { 1 Nove
(EXTRACT)

I have discourd [discussed] the buisnesse of with the President, and after serious debate wee c not seasonable at this time to shew the least inclin reconcillement, which the giving a passe at this time w But in regard you are more deeply concerned ther President bids me write you that, if you will venture th quence of it, he is willing to grant a passe ; but ther may run in Siliminaiks name and not in Durreal [Daryā Sārang] or any person related to Sevagee. President further advises that it would be conve should write to Siliminaik, as a freind, that he use h to perswade Sevagy or Rougee to propose sober and tearmes of satisfaction and reconciliation be ships come, for you may assure him that, now pe neere concluded, if they doe not timely accomm affaire and give some reasonable satisfaction, the first d President will undertake will be a severe revenge on al ports and ships for the losses the Company hath suffere In case you advise that a passe be given, then let write it and send it down with all speed, and it shall and sent you. [E. F. India 1665-67 p.275]

(138)

P. R. O. ; C. O. 77 } NEWS FROM VARIOUS PARTS { Letter D. Go
Vol. X. f. 148 } OF THE EAST INDIES { November 16
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, deeply resenting this rigour, invaded the precinct of Bardese, not farre distant from Goa, and there cutt off heads of four padres that refused to turne Moretto's [Marath Hindus] of his owne persuasion, they having councelled destruction of all that were not opinionated as themselves ; w^h so terrified the Vice Rey that he was forced to revoke his fier and severe edict. He [Shivaji] burnt and destroyed all the country, and carried away 150 lack of pagodaes. [E. F. I. 1665-67 p. 286]

(139)

P. R. O., C. O. 77, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 22 J
Vol. X. f. 176 } ary 1667/8
(EXTRACT)

The country of Decan is still in great troubles, and there little hopes of any settlement, espetially now that the r Sevagee hath escaped and got into his country againe, and pl his part so subtilly that, notwithstanding this King [Aurang is so highly incensed against him, yet is at last forced (n dishonorably) to comply and close with him ; upon which, said, the King intends speedily to send an army against the K of Vizapore, in hope, with Sevagees assistance, to overrun country. These, and other disagreeings amongst the Decan hath almost distroyed all trade in that kingdome.

* * * * *

There hath beene lately a shrewd repulse given them Portuguese] by Sevagee, the grand rebell, whoe had a differ with a person of some eminency [Savant] that had the comau a considerable party of horse, and was himselfe a renter or fa of the country neare Goa ; whoe, when hee could not withs Savage, retired to Bardis, neare the Aguada, putting him into the Portugalls protection ; which Sevagee complain severall times to the Vice Roy, and finding himselfe negle made an assault upon this farmer, whoe, being worsted, retr as accustomed. But Sevagee persued him so closely that entred Bardis, burnt a great part of it to the ground, plundre place, and carried away 1,300 prisoners, in dispiht of the Roy and all his armado. How this will bee recon wee cannot yet learne ; only thus much, that Sev

will have the better of the Portugalls, both by sea
 this breach bee not made up. This Kings every daies
 cizeness in his Mahometan religion hath greatly di
 whole Kindome; there now lying a heavy persecutio
 Banians and Gentues more esppecially, and generall
 that are not of his eronious opinion, that it hath greatl
 ed their dealings one with another. For if a Mahome
 desire to discharge his debt to a Banian, its but tellin
 if ever he make demaund or trouble him for his mor
 complaine to the Cozzy, or Justice of the Law, th
 called their Prophet names or spake contumeliously o
 gion, and produce a falce wittnesse or twoe (of which
 is full), and the poore man is forced to circumcission
 a Moore. And thus they have served severall, to
 terrour of all. Nay, they are become so insolent, by
 tenance received from the King, that beggars (of whic
 try swarms) doe daily enter into Banians howses, i
 immodesties, and will not be perswaded out untill
 given them whatever they ask; this King not at a
 any thing of his Kingdome, but gives himselfe wholly
 converting, or rather perverting, the Banians etc. a
 downe the places of their idolitrous worship, erecting
 [mashid = mosque] in their roome... [E. F. India
 281-4]

(140)

(D.) L. B. Vol. 4	}	COMPANY TO COUNCIL	{	Dated
p. 224				

(EXTRACT)

Wee now alsoe send you soldiers and their wi
 Artificers as per list, and for such single women o
 shall now come unto you, wee order that if they des
 doe not otherwise dispose of themselves by marriage
 men that then for one year after their arrival, they
 victualls at our charge, with one suite of wearing app
 as shall bee convenient, according to the fashion of th
 during which time they are to bee imployed in c
 as you shall order and thinck fitt, but not to bee in
 planting and wee doe not consent that the said Engl
 or Maides bee permitted to marry any other people, bu
 our owne Nation, or such others as are Protestants,
 their marriage to bee free.

Wee require that none but English or other his Majes Protestant subjects bee permitted to beare Armes in the Fort Castle, yet for the better security of the Towne and Island the Inhabitants bee put into Armes and reduced into companies and to keepe watchees, in such out parts, as shall be thought for the prevention of any spoiles, that may bee attempted against the Island by the Arabians or others, and if need shall require joyned with the English against a more powerful Enemy. Wee would have you to incourage the soldiers to enter upon the making of manufactures, Husbandry, and other arts, and to provide themselves habitations, that soe they may be in a capacity to mainteyne their wives and children and to have but halfe pay from us, that soe wee may be encouraged to encrease the number of English soldiers without augmenting our charge.

Wee therein also desired you to invite and encourage all sorts of Merchants to inhabite in and to trade to and from this place, which wee hope you will the better accomplish for that you write the Mogull is so severe in his persecution of Dissenters from the Mahomedan religion, and it being agreed between his Majestie and the King of Portugall that the Inhabitants should have libertie in religion and the Island conveyed to us on the same termes in his Majestie's Charter, Wee doe order that this bee extended to all English as well Ministers as others, and none bee imposed upon, and according to the rules wee have given you, let the publique worship bee kept up and encourage all the English Nation to attend thereupon, that all may live as in the feare of God soe in peace and quietnes one with another
[Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 3 p. 12]

(1241)

Public Record Office: C. O. 77 Vol. XI. fol. 70	H. GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON	{ Dated 2 March 16
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

What I advized in my former concerning the Great Moortakeing off the customes from the Moores and laying them on the Gentues was then true ; yet hee hath made manifest that his laws are not like the lawes of the Medes and Persians, for hee hath altered and abolished that edict, laying the customes equally on both ; haveing made a decree that whatsoever was imposed in his father Shajahans time should be paid. Hee intends to prosecute Sevagee very warmly : and if hee takes him againe, he shall so easely escape. And if hee possesses himselfe of the country

2 April 1668]

English Records

lying so situate over against us, twil make mee the more v
[E. F. India 1668-69 p. 49]

(142)

P. R. O., C. O. 77 } JOSEPH HIMMERS TO- { Dated B
Vol. XI. f. 75 } April

(EXTRACT)

Sabbugee [Shivaji], a rebel to Dealshaw [i. e. Adil Shāh
of Vigapor...entring with 6,000 men into the island Barde
three leagues distant from Goa, and in three dayes time
sixteene aldeas, and did not depart before the Vice King
ambassador to him and desired him to forbear shewin
hostilitie : which Sabbagee did assent unto, but not before
obtainned his owne conditions. [E. F. India 1665-67,
note 4]

(143)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO { Dated A
MSS. THE EARL OF 24 May
Vol. 1, p. 507 } WINCHILSEA

(EXTRACT)

Oran Zeb and Savage are said to have concluded
league, and tis credibly reported that the King's army is r
against Vizapore, chiefe citty of Deccan whose King wil
lesse be assisted by his uncle and neighbour, the I
Gulco, dah "

(144)

Forrest Home } COMMISSION AND INSTRUCT- { Dated S
Vol. 1 p. 222-23 } IONS TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR { Augus
(EXTRACT)

There is our old perfidious enemy, that notorious rebell
hath hitherto escaped unpunished for, all the villanyes &
eryes done us, which wee had hoped to bee quitt with befo
but the warres with the Dutch prevented us untill no
therefore if you shall bee soe happy as to meete with any
belonging to his porte (which are many lying upon the
or that have sailed thence, use your best endeavours to
destroy them, by which means wee may not onely hope
mneify ourselves for the losses allready sustained, but als
him to tearmes for the future of more honest and faithfu
ance, and force him to give us some good security for fi
in the country and kingdome of Deccan, which can never
untill something of this nature bee effectually done in
them sensible of the necessity of our friendship that they
how unsafe they are without it ; therefore this wee acco

nearest way to bring him to a treaty, soe that wee earne
entreate you endeavour the reprizeall of all you can meete v
and bring them to us, taking care and giving your strict or
that nothing bee purloyned but that a true and just accompt
taken of whatever shall bee found in the vessells. There
many that will bee much about this time returning from t
several voyadges of Mocha, Aden, Muscat, Persia, and Buss
that our hopes are strong you will encounter with s
of them.

* * * *

Wee promised you see something more of Rajapore, whic
that you reserve a day or two to spend in that road, and put V
ashoare, giving him his lesson how to carry himsele in his
course, soe as that it may not bee suspected that wee seeke t
but that hee pretend some businesse of his owne, and that by
importunity you may permitte him to land, but carry him |
higher then Jettapore, and thence lett him gett upp the bes
can, and search into the inclinations of those people to peace,
if soe what present satisfaction they will give us for past losses
security of better abearance for the future, and if you find
proffer anything reasonable, enter into a treaty with them
perswade them to send some person of quality to us to confir
league, to which give them encouradgement as you shall see o
[referred to in E. F. India 1668-69 p. 105]

(145)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 2, p. 279	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	{ 25 Aug. 1
(EXTRACT)		

Instructions to the Capatain of the *Bantam*.

If you shall encounter any [vessels] that have not [an
lish pass] and can master them, bring them with you ; espec
if you can learne they belong to any port betwixt this and
For there are many sea ports belonging to our implacable
my Savaje with whom wee would gladly quitt scores, for
hath bin greatly in our debt these many years. [E. F. I
1668-69 p. 12]

(146)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 56	} CARWAR TO SURAT	{ Dated 16 Sept 1668
(EXTRACT)		

Wee shall conclude with a word or two of news. I
betweene Orangazeeb and this King is at length certainly

2 April 1668]

English Records

lying soituete over against us, twil make mee the r
[E. F. India 1668-69 p. 49]

(142)

P. R. O., C. O. 77 } JOSEPH HIMMERS TO- { De
Vol. XI. f. 75 }
(EXTRACT)

Sabbugee [Shivaji], a rebel to Dealshaw [i. e. Ad
of Vigapor...entring with 6,000 men into the island
three leagues distant from Goa, and in three daye
sixteene aldeas, and did not depart before the Vice
ambassador to him and desired him to forbear
hostilitie : which Sabbagee did assent unto, but not
obtainned his owne conditions. [E. F. India 16
note 4]

(143)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO { Da
MSS. THE EARL OF 24
Vol. 1, p. 507 } WINCHILSEA
(EXTRACT)

Oran Zeb and Savage are said to have conc
league, and tis credibly reported that the King's army
against Vizapore, chiefe citty of Deccan whose Kir
lesse be assisted by his uncle and neighbour,
Gulcoandah "

(144)

Forrest Home } COMMISSION AND INSTRUCT- { Da
Vol. 1. p. 222-23 } IONS TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR {
(EXTRACT)

There is our old perfidious enemy, that notorious
hath hitherto escaped unpunished for, all the villan
eryes done us, which wee had hoped to bee quitt wit
but the warres with the Dutch prevented us unti
therefore if you shall bee soe happy as to meete with
belonging to his porte (which are many lying up
or that have sailed thence, use your best endeavo
destroy them, by which means wee may not onely
mneify ourselves for the losses allready sustained, b
him to tearmes for the future of more honest and fa
ance, and force him to give us some good security
in the country and kingdome of Deccan, which can
untill something of this nature bee effectually dc
them sensible of the necessity of our friendship that
how unsafe they are without it ; therefore this wee

nearest way to bring him to a treaty, soe that wee earnestly entreate you endeavour the reprizeall of all you can meete with, and bring them to us, taking care and giving your strict orders that nothing bee purloyned but that a true and just accompt bee taken of whatever shall bee found in the vessells. There are many that will bee much about this time returning from their several voyadges of Mocha, Aden, Muscat, Persia, and Bussorah, that our hopes are strong you will encounter with some of them.

* * * *

Wee promised you see something more of Rajapore, which is that you reserve a day or two to spend in that road, and put Velge ashore, giving him his lesson how to carry himselfe in his discourse, soe as that it may not bee suspected that wee seeke them but that hee pretend some businesse of his owne, and that by his importunity you may permitte him to land, but carry him [noe] higher then Jettapore, and thence lett him gett upp the best hee can, and search into the inclinations of those people to peace, and if soe what present satisfaction they will give us for past losses and security of better abearance for the future, and if you find the proffer anything reasonable, enter into a treaty with them and perswade them to send some person of quality to us to confirme a league, to which give them encouradgement as you shall see cause [referred to in E. F. India 1668-69 p. 105]

(145)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 2, p. 279	} CONSULTATION AT SURAT {	25 Aug. 1668
--	---------------------------	--------------

(EXTRACT)

Instructions to the Capatain of the *Bantam*.

If you shall encounter any [vessels] that have not [an English pass] and can master them, bring them with you ; especially if you can learne they belong to any port betwixt this and Goa For there are many sea ports belonging to our implacable enemy Savaje with whom wee would gladly quitt scores, for he hath bin greatly in our debt these many years. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 12]

(146)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 56	} CARWAR TO SURAT {	Dated 16 Septembe 1668
---------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall conclude with a word or two of news. Peac betweene Orangazeeb and this King is at length certainly co

cluded, this King being to pay the other [blank] Lacke of 1 das in [blank] yeares time and deliver upp Solop[o]re, a pla great strength with as much country belonging to it as yeild thousand pagodas yearly. There is a report that Orangazeeb given Solop[c]re and the ground beloging to it to this K embassador, by name Shaw Abdall Hossin Commana, but true it is wee know not. The country all about at present greate tranquillity. Sevagy keepes still at Rajah Guz [Raj and though as yett there is noe peace made betweene this and him, yet both refraine committing any acts of host against one the other. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 109-110]

(147) .

F. R. Surat Vol. 105. p. 17	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 6 Octob 1668
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee are informed from Capt. Gary that he hath made reasonable good progresse in amicable correspondence with Governour Obdollackaan and Diwan Merzacherimbim [M Karim Beg] of Cullian and Buinde, who advised him that had written to the Prince Sultan Mazum at Orangabaad that might have a Port on the other side of this Bay, called Pe from whence there is an inroade both into Indostan and De and the way good. Tis true it lies in Savages country, but Savagee is become Orangshahs vassall, he is to doe whatsoe is commanded by the Prince. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 65-

(148)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 60	}	CALICUT TO SURAT	{	Dated 20 Oc 1668
--------------------------------	---	------------------	---	---------------------

(EXTRACT)

The Charles being now fully laded, shall give the Comm er his dispatch, enordering him....to goe into Rajapore I there to endeavour the taking or destroying any vessell belongs to the rebell Sevagy.

(149)

E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 72-73	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 21 Oc ber 1668
----------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee were yesterday petitioned by the Povo that we w procure them an English school-master or two, to teach children English; which wee looke on as a considerable m both in policy, for cementing us in affection, an (by Gods b ing and assistance) alsoe in piety, for uniting us in relig

the former being noe way better assured then by a mutuall in
change of languages, and the latter being as probable, by
divine benediction, while by the principles of their owne reli
they are allowed our sermons (though not our prayers); w
when they shall attaine to understand, wee doubt not but t
true pious fraud wee may deceive (or rather undeceive) t
into our profession,...

(150)

F. R. Surat	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 28 C
Vol. 105, p. 65				ber 1668

(EXTRACT)

Your affaires here I observe to bee in a very good post
the Factory in greate assurance of the affections of these peo
though the King hath bestowed this part of the country upon
of his Umbraws; but they dread Sevagee, whose force and v
[wiles] are not easily withstood, should hee rove this v
which is not now feared. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 110]

(151)

F. R. Surat	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 30 Octo
Vol. 105, p. 48				ber 1668

(EXTRACT)

At Upper Chaul Gerther [? Giridhar] was civilly treated
Sevagees servant, who (sitting there to receive $\frac{1}{10}$ part custc
of what that Governour takes for the King) gave him encour
ment for the procury of salt peter and pepper at reasonable r
and then importun'd him to goe with him to his master Sev
who was then at Ustamee, a place some 12 miles off Ch
but having not order, he refused his proffers and soe left
to returne to us. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 73-74]

(152)

F. R. Surat.	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 12
Vol. 105, p. 71				vember 1

(EXTRACT)

The Vice King of Goa died the [] of October of a feav
His place is supplied by three Governours, vizt. Antoni
Mello de Castro, Luis Miranda Henriques (at present Gover
of Diu), and Manuell Cortee Riall. The Vice King a
before his death, searching narrowly through all his tov
found 4 or 500 men of Savagyes had [?hid] upp and down
severall places; upon which hee sent for Sevagys embassa
and with his owne hand tooke him two or three cuffs in the
and turned him, and all the prisoners hee had tooke, out of

Immediately after which Sevagy raises a great arm 10,000 foote and 1000 horse, and gives out hee intends Goa in person: which hath putt the Portugeze in armes new and mending all old forts, keeping very strickt guard passadges, and its generally thought that Sevagy will be able to doe anything against it. The truth on it is it is lutely knowne whether [i. e. whither] hee intends; he being with his army to the northward of Rojap[o]r. bin very inquistive, not onely with the Governour here, all merchants etc. hereabouts, whether there is any fear here or noe, and their opinion is hee will not breake with this King or disgust the owner of this country, who is favorite and at present embassadour with Orangzees Orangnovad [Aurangabad], being returned from having concluded the peace betweene Orangzees master to his masters greate satisfaction; for a good service the King hath bestowed this country on his governours have taken possession, the owner, the Umbra, yet still a greate trader; as alsoe is this G who, having seene formerly what greate respect they had in the Persian court, doth endeavour to oblige all occasions. A letter from Your Honour to Okan, late Governour of Suratt and now resident (as we with the Prince at Orangnovad, may (if hee can prevail Prince his master to speake to the embassadour something in favour) be very helpfull to us. If Sevagy should fall this King and come this wayes, wee shall not despaire our pepper and selves from his clutches. Wee neglect opportunity of informing ourselves where hee is and when hee to march, as alsoe which way; soe doe not feare a A few dayes will shew his intentions, and then wee Your Honour the certeinety. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp.

(153)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 105, p. 76

}

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{

Da
Novem

(EXTRACT)

Wee have newly received a letter from Sevagee (mentioned in our last), wherein hee offers much of civill kindnesse to us from his master; but whether it be civill and reality, or designe and counterfeit, wee judge not a onely resolve to watch his waters. Lately alsoe wee: civill and kind letter from the Governor of Cullian, w

promises are soe greate that wee shall thinke ourselves well with the performance of the moity; yet some semblance of ree wee may ther after promise to ourselves for that lately hee remitted and return'd to us 90 rupees of the customes hee tooke the timber sold to Capt. Gary, whom wee find very shy, but mett with some papers of concerne in Portugueze, that wee v one skild in that language to translate into English; w please to consider.

* * * *

[Capatin Smith] tells us of a rencontre hee had at Raja with two of Sevagees vessells, the full relation of which leave to his owne mouth. Wee find the Mallabarrs of late daring here, even in ken and prospect of our port; soe that have taken severall boats of Bandora. Which provoked here soe much that they would faine have gone out in son our boats to attempt them, as counting it a dishonour and disgrace to see them taking boats under our noses; yet for of order wee could not empower them. [E. F. India 166 pp. 87-88]

(154)

Factory Records } Surat. Vol. 105, p. 63	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 25 November 1
--	-----------------	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

According to your commands, wee shall at convenient enorder such as wee employ to treat Sevagees servants c where ever they meete them, but not to enter into any con with them, letting them know the greate damage the Ho Company hath suffered and the abuses offered to our peop severall occasions, for which wee expect satisfaction and re tion before wee enter into any league with their maste which wee suppose will come to his eares by one or more c servante, though (with permission wee speake it) wee are r opinion that ever hee will bee brought to a peaceable treat hee bee forced to it; yett wee wish otherwise. [E. F. 1 1668-69 pp. 89-90]

(155)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 105, p. 76	GOMBROON TO SURAT	{ Dated 20 November 1
---	-------------------	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

By a trancka newly arrived from Muscatt is come a that the Arrab fleete, consisting of 19 shippes and 5 or 6 frig

on whom is 4,000 men, was departed for the coast of I
thinke against Bombay, others to to joyne with Seva
the news bee true that came lately to Congo by way
[Sind], had taken Chaul from the Portugalls. [1668-69 p. 44]

(156)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 76 }

CARWAR TO }
SURAT }

Da }
Decem }

(EXTRACT)

Your Honours feare of Sevagees being soe nigh us in
hindrance to your Honours resolutions for the encrease
in this factory. Sevagy having by small parcells a
pretences got 4 or 500 men into Goa, hoping by degre
double the number, did not question but such a number
able, upon a suddaine rising in the night, to secure hi
of the passes, whereby hee might enter his men before
galls could have raised any considerable army to resist
did not doubt of carrying it; but after his arrivall a
finding his plot discovered, his men seized, and the Por
provided to give him a hott reception, desisted from his
went and viewed all his castles thereabouts, changing
and putting in provitions and ammunitiion, which whe
done, finding all places herabouts resolved to deny hi
and fitted to fight him if hee endeavoured to force it; u
under pretence of some extraordinary [business] that
away for Rajahgur [Raj-Gad], hee raised his army an
went, and is by this time the best of his way thither, f
own Governours and servants, as hee goes along, toward
ment of his army, with which hee hath soe alarr
country round about that, notwithstanding hee is gone
the people are soe affraid still that they will hardly bee
to believe the newes of his departure can bee true, but
it...They [the French] have settled at Rajap[olr], and
Sevagy, who gave them some clothes and a phirmau
freely in all his ports. When they were with him, he
inquisitive why the English did not come alsoe; sayi
would give them all what he had rob'd of them in his
but the country merchants told him the English dema
mony. Hee shooke his head and said noe more....[1
1668-69 pp. 114-16] .

(157)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 79	}	STREYNHAM MASTER, &CA. ON BOARD THE <i>BANTAM MERCHANT</i> TO SURAT	{	Dated 31 Dec ber 1668
---------------------------------	---	--	---	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The French put in at Batticola and Mangalore, but did not
ing at either place. At Rajapore wee heare they put a bro
ashoare, but Sevagy would not let them have the English ho
Whilst they were there, tis said an English ship (which m
then bee the *Charles*) came in in the night and shott them sor
They spoke not of it at Callicutt; but the people of Rajapore
twas an English shipp, though shee did it and went out ag
in the night. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 123]

(158)

O. Correspondence Vol. 30 No. 3403, fol 3	}	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{	23 January 1668/9
--	---	-------------------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

The dead stock and desperate debts you may consider
wholly out of our hands and at present not recoverable, though
hope in short time to give you a good account of Sevagys and
Rajapores debts, their being some fair overtures on foot tend
to a good accomodation between us, of which, when ripe,
shall not faile to acquaint you.

(159)

O, Correspondence Vol. 30, No. 3405	}	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	{	Dated 24 Janua 1668/9
--	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

If the Mogull be in earnest, we thinke the Portugalls
in noe condition to withstand him, espetially considering the
brolles they are allready engaged in with the Arrabs and Savag
but the grave proceedings of these Easterne princes in mat
of disputes, and espetially in warlike attempts, gives us rea
to thinke they will both well cosider of it. [E. F. India 1668
p. 209]

(160)

O. Correspondence Vol. 29 No. 3253	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 9 Ma 1668/9
---------------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Our feare of Sevagy this yeare is pretty well over, hee
using to stirr soe late in the yeare; and after the raines

question not but wee shall have shipping time enough off before hee makes his usuall vissitts downe the coast. we are very glad to read that Your Honour etc. are of opinion with us as to the decrease of his credit, daily heare here....The armado against Muscatt sett at instant. Their flaete consists of four shippes and six Don Geronimo Mannuell is admirall. Sevagy is at and very quiett, as alsoe is all the country round about F. India 1668-69 p. 269]

(161)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1st 1669
Vol. 105, p. 107 }

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having by his servants requested a noe greate import, not exceeding 300 rupees, considering [not?] in soe good a condition to reckon with him as wth time wee may, wee thought to meete him with the same c^o having likewise much occasion for a good correspondence his people on the maine, from whence most of provitts hither and wood in espetiall (which is not to bee had otherwise) for which wee have now greate occasion for our ch^{arge} (Sen) And not onely for these reasons are we inclined to him, but alsoe to invite other merchants who have formerly offered to bring goods and merchants hither and continue trade to foreigne parts, as Mocha, Persia, etc., on condition they may have two yeares customes given them, which was 3 per cent. for all goods intended to foreigne parts by Lucas, but never registred or ratified, but rather exercised by some few merchants who brings their goods from ye [?] and out of rivers in this Bay. Where they alsoe pay custome this custome of 3 per cent. or any other was not formerly allowed in ye ffoareall of Maym [Mahim] for goods l^o boates and put into shippes riding in Maym Bombay. a bay, (in which jurisdiction this rice was laden but n^{ot} port) but on the contrary expressly forbidden, soe on consideration wee were the more ready to gratify Sevagee I would not willingly have paid it, as we were informed in hopes these vessells may returne hither with mercha^{ndise} wee presume is aimed att by ye Hon^{ble} Company as wee retaine our right of customes which wee shall yett shew much of favour, if your Honour approve thereof with[?] wee have now done in presenting ye cu

Sevagee Rajah and wee doubt not but it may prove to advantage in a small time.

The Mallabars...have taken our fishermen in our sight, and, for want of such vessells, wee could not helpe them; which would alsoe serve us against Savagee or any others, that have many small friggoths etc., and may attempt ought. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 219-21]

(162)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 110	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 20 March 1668/9
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The 18th current Essagee Raja, whose country lyes just over against us, sent a private message unto mee in particular, enjoyn- ing secrecy. The import was that Sevagee intended to fall on some aldeas on the maine in his government, yett belonging to the Portugeze, and when overcome them resolved for Salsett. Withall hee desired halfe a mand of good English powder, and at a distance endeavoured to bee satisfiied if hee might expect any assistance of a few souldiers and a small recrute of other warlike materialls, if hee had occasion; but nor urging much, requiring a possitive answer. I complementally promised to serve him in what I could...Hee is a Raja that may bee made good use of on diverse occasions, his country lyeing soe very neere us, and (as hee saith) Sevagees neighbourhood cannot consist with our con- venience, especially in Salsett. This is but the beginning of our correspondence. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 222]

(163)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 117	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 17 April 1669
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee have not, neither shall wee, lett goe our privileges by the favour extended to Sevagy Rajah for once, and to him alone, not intending to make it precedentiall; yet there thought fitt to preserve our honnour by giving that which wee could not retaine, if hee should deny payment, when wee were not in a capacity to force it, and our necessityes depended upon his courtesy, as for wood, etc, which, upon a quarrell started, would have bin denied us, as now wee have received it to our greate satisfaction; and there is plea enough to call him to an accompt hereafter, for this or other pretensions. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 223]

(164)

F. R. Surat Vol.
105, pp. 121-2

} CARWAR TO SURAT {

Date

(EXTRACT)

Its generally reported here that Shafty[?] Ckaun against Sevagy with a greate army, as alsoe that the S of Danda Rajapore hath beseiged some of his castles, severall of his own cheife men about him have underha to betray him, upon suspition of which Sevagy hath severall of them close prisoners and many others : feare; if these reports bee true Sevagy cannot hol when our Cossitts retorne wee hope to heare the certei of confirmed.

Wee have lately had a great storme on this coas storme severall of Sevagy's shippes and rice boates wer shipp whereof was very richly laden. [E. F. Indi p. 269]

(165)

F. R. Bomby,
Vol. 1. p. 70

} SURAT TO BOMBAY {

Date

(EXTRACT)

Wee disapprove not but allow of what you have doe concerning the dutys of rice cocos, and alsoe w betweene you and Sevagy; for wee doe apprehend wi hee would not have paid it had it not bin given, ne wee you a correspondence with Essagy, whereby procure those soe usefull stones, but wee would not fo a benefitt you shall engage soe much to him as to bee his quarrells, for wee have enough to looke to our owi

(166)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1. p. 42

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Date

(EXTRACT)

The Seedee of Danda Rajapor hath written to m his case knowne that Sevagee Raja is entred his o done him a greate mischeife, and desires that his have admittance, in case they should bee forced to fi refuge. Hee is promised all civility in such case. [1668-69 p. 228]

(167)

F. R. BOMBAY } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 J
Vol. 1 p. 77 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke it not prudence in us to engage ourselves
other mens quarrells, having enough to doe to preserve
defend our owne; nor will the present condition of our garr
at Bombay admitt the harbouring of any strangers, especi
such as have bin and are our declared enemies, who
formerly robbd our caphilas and boats, and on whom wee ha
great pretence. Wherefore wee would have you bee very
tious how you act in this affair, and by noe meanes engage
promise anything; for by that meanes you will more viole
exasperate Sevagy against us, with whom you well know
are in noe condition to contrast [i. e. enter into a controversy
present. If wee had a strength of men and amunition
maintaine both places, Bombay and Danda, a faire over
were now offered us to right and revenge ourse
against the Sydy and Sevagy; but wee can easier imagine
act such a designe. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 230]

(168)

F. R. Surat } LETTER FROM PHILIP GYFFARD { Dated
Vol. 105 p. 124 } AT HUBELY TO SURAT { July 16

(EXTRACT)

Wee could not send the men to Bombay to plant the pe
as formerly promised by reason the waies have bin stopt by
armies of Sevagy and the Dande Rajapore Sidde which
daily inroades into each others country... These parts a
little [news] worth your knowledge, Sevagee at present b
very quiett, not offering to molest the Kings country... [E.
India 1668-69 p. 270]

(169)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1 Septe
Vol. 105, p. 138 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

These parts at present afford little or noe newse, Sevag
ing very quiet, but what he will doe after the raines, wee
leave to time to discover. The Comanders that come
the coast, to prevent all danger, wee desire that your Honor
would enorder them, that if there should be any feare of Sev
visiting these parts, that then one of them should remain he

take in our goods and not goe downe farther. Wee make use of any such licence unlesse some extraordinary sion forceth us.

(170)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 136	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 7 ber
---------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee hope in few daies to advice of some shippes from England, here being a juncke of Sevagees arriv Aden the past day with little or nought in her. [E. 1668-69 p. 235]

(171)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 151	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 16 16
---------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------

(EXTRACT)

The 12 instant we writ by expresse and have since a message from the Ceede of Danda Rojapore who streightened by Sevagee Raja [who] though he cannot the place, only thinks to starve him out, notwithstanding Grand Mogull commands to withdraw his force, soe it resolves to hold it out to the last and then hath the delivering it up to the Mogull who hath an army about commanded by Tondee Ckaun....

If two or three ships going down the coast were to touch here, and we empowered to appeare with them Rajapore, if occasion should present, some good might not having a good pretense to treat with him [Shivaji], having us at present for his own interesse, and the knowledge place may be advantagious in the future if no good is now done. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 242-243]

(172)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 150	}	HENRY YOUNG TO THE PRESIDENT OF SURAT	{	Dated B Octobe
---------------------------------	---	--	---	-------------------

(EXTRACT)

I have writ in [the] Generall [Letter] touching Rojapor which is a place soe considerable, that if it purchased on any good termes, I think this were not to in competition with it, which will cost much the forte making tenable, and if we were possest of [it, i. e. Danda] we should not neede feare Sevagee nor the Mogull in not know not what the former could advantage himselfe in more then in taking the gunns, which I would have re

Danda till our works were compleat, .. [E. F. India 166 pp. 243-44; only a portion]

(173)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 No
Vol. 30 No. 3361 } her 1668

(EXTRACT)

In case you have any overtures made you by the Sidd Danda Rojapore of his desires to come to Bombay, would have you be very cautious in what nature you treat him, but rather keep him off with delays, in expectation of order from us; for in case he designs to deliver up the cast the Mogull, we cannot understand any advantage (rather prejudice) will accrue to the Company thereby, and we have reason to receive him or any of his people on those terms, we shall certainly exasperate a potent and desperate neighbour Sevagy, whom we are at present in an ill condition to oppose in case he should designe us a mischief. But if the same may be brought to deliver up the castle to the Honourable Company, we shall then, on advice from you, resolve on something concerning it. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 244-45]

(174)

F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6
105 p. 154 } Nov. 16

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja hath made prize lately for some vessells belonging to the Portugees, and they have taken one of his, which agreement was to come to the port, by the kindness use another that came hither from Aden. This now taken came from the Gulph of Persia. 'Tis certaine Sevagees principall minister is very near us, at Penn, within a few houres saile, and reports speakes himselfe not far off. The Sydee is yet in distresse, but heare not from him, nor from you touching his shipping, people, etc., as we expected. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 245]

(175)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 1
105, p. 181 } Nov. 1668

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor declared that for as much as he was called to Surrat to advise with and be of Councill there in Honourable Companies concerne, and we all being their servants it was his intention in this Councill to propound what he knew

might be for their service, and touching the trade of He declared that the Duran of Collican, would send to be laden from hence, Sevagee also another, which sh our dispose, and he thought it would be for the hor place and Company, only their desire is that two or three men might be put into each vesselle for their pr from Portugueeze and Arrabs, and therefore asked the of the Councell, whether they thought it fit we should them. Who had answer that since Dutch, French and may serve as well as English, it would not be amiss them two or three English and of other Nations.

(176)

(D) O. C.	}	FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT	{	I
3373				

(EXTRACT)

You have bin formerly advised what **unsufferable ty** Bannians endured in Surat by the force exercised by the Moors on account of their religion the sweetness of Cozzy and other officers, finding by the large incomes pe Bannians to redeeme the places of Idolatrous worship fr defaced and their persons from mallice, did prosecute th ous avenges with that frequency and furious zeale that erall body of the Bannians began to groan under their and to take up resolves of flying the Countrey. A nephew ancient Sheroff Tulcidas Parrack was among others invei turned Moor which was a great heart breaking to your servants and some dishonour to your house afterwar the 20th 7ber. [September], a Persian scrivani who form relation to your family was forcibly circumcised for reason but that 5 years past he had eaten part of a wa which the Cozzy had eaten of. which argument it seems of better served the Cozzy's turne but the poor Bannian a killed himselfe for greife *this violent action makes the sencible of their common danger and resolved they are to Towne* but before they would undertake it five of the most with your chiefe Broker Bingee [Bhimji] Parrack in the b all the rest came early on the 22nd to your servant Gerald declaring with all the symptoms of an enflamed pass miserable condition imploring his assistance and prote your Island Bombay in case they did or could fly thithe Aungier was somewhat surprised at the motion wherei he saw a great advantage might accure to your Island

present conjuncture did not appear safe to enter on such an action in regard you had above 1200 tuns of goods heere in your severall Factorys all which would have been imbarqued your ships too their voyages and lye on demurrage and your Island Bombay would have become an eye sore to the King against whose vast forces, it would be impossible to defend ourselves in regard of our naked weak condition at present wherefore after many obliging expressions of comfort and assurance of our freindship he told them that your ships not being yet arrived we were in an ill posture to engage in such great designs nor was Bombay as yet fortified sufficiently to protect them against the fury of so great a Prince wherefore he advised them to convey themselves at present towards Ahma: [dabad] and from thence make their general humble requests to the King who would certainly ease their present burthen in some degree though they must never expect to be safe in this Countrey and hereafter as occasion offered they might with more ease and security convey their Estates and Families to Bombay by degrees where they might assure themselves of a favour freindship freedom in their religion, and encouragement in their trade as they could in reason expect from us. The Councill they approved and after their respectfull thanks and hearty prayers for the Company's prosperity they took their leaves and on the 23rd and 24th all the heads of the Bannian Families of what condition soever departed the Towne to the number of 8000 leaving their wives and children at Surat under charge of their Brothers or next of kin at this the Cozzy rages charging the Govenour in the Kings name to stop them, who favouring the Bannians sent him word they are the Kings subjects and may travel in his Countrey where they please, the Cozzy to affright them threatens to pull down all their remaining Churches and to circumcise the most principall of them if they do not returne, but the Bannians growne hardy by often sufferings defy him telling him they goe to the King for Justice, some treaties past betwixt them in order to an accommodation which proving unsuccessful the Bannians increasing dayly in numbers proceed as far as Broach where they are under safe protection and much courted the great Governor of Ahma: [dabad] (whom we may call the Generall of all this province) to settle themselves there, but they rather desire to return to Surat, to their trade and families they can enjoy any reasonable security at Present severall addresses have bin made to the King each party using all probable

means to justifie itselfe to the prejudice of the other whereof is not yet determined at Court, in the interim in Surat suffered great want for the Bannians by themselves under severe penalties not to open any c without order from their Mahagen, or generall C was not any provisions to be gott, the Tanksall house shut, no money to be procured soe much expences much lesse for trade, which was wholly at soe it will continue till their returne.

*

*

*

Ever since the flight of the Bannians, the trade suffered great obstruction and tis the opinion of many that it will prove of fatall consequence to the utter ruine case the King doth not take some effectual healing making up this breach for most of the Sheroffs and we doe thinke of calling their stocks and according to this Countrey, burying the greatest part under ground of trade which is maintained and carried on cheifely must necessarily fall, what influence this may have in your affairs your wisdoms will soon discover, if you please on the slender stock you send us and consequently to the of running you at interest for supply of your invest no money can be procured on credit it will be impossible to lade home your ships but this is not the greatest inconvenience this disorder should continue and trade soe much diminished shall find an hard task to put of such great quantitie you send us, and it will be difficult and dangerous to send such great parcells in a lump as we doe now, in regard we not dare to trust so much as formerly and without allowance of time none will undertake such great task and this we only prepare you for as the worst which may come and as we must submit to the will of God in all this we dare with some assurance tell you that the sooner Surat declines the sooner will it rise at Bombay and Bombay in a condition to secure your estate and also the estates of such merchants as should goe and we should not doubt to perswade you to order your I to be removed thither, but in regard soe great an alteration certainly amuse and startle the King and the C of Surat and cause some obstruction to your busines it is that before we undertake it we provide for such goods as this Countrey yields us elsewhere.

Of Lead your usual quantity of 10 or 15000 mand will of very well we before promised to account with you what hath past with us touching your last parcell of Lead. Your late President and Councell had often considered and debated of a way to raise the Price of your lead but could never bring it about till this Govr: Rustum Zemire an antient acquaintance of Sir George Oxinden since the open Trade time came from Agra to take charge of Surat who after severall private overtures came to this agreement that he would use his interest to prevaile with the King to pay a rupee a mannd more than the usuall price of 5 rupees provided he might have halfe the advantage, this was (since we could not doe better) condescended to and privately resolved on between us and because the Dutch should not interpose to hinder it we were forced to engage their Commandore to join with us that so their Company might also enjoy (though against our will) the benefit of our labour, the business was carried on so farr that some of our mony was paid in and all ours and the Dutch lead was weighed of to the King's warehouse at the rate of 12 rupees the Double md : [maund] and both the Governor and we thought ourselves secure from further trouble, but it lasted not long for it seems the King's Broker not finding himself advised with by the Govr : and loosing the benefit he used to reap, discovers the plott and within a few days after Sir George's death an order comes from Court to anull the bargaine and to bring the lead to the old Price and the Governour is forced to answer publiqly that and other actions of his, whereupon he comes with the Shawbunder Vokanavise and other great Officers to your house and there after a great Pichar the Governour and other Officers perswaded us to relinquish the bargaine at present promising on his word (which we esteem of no great vallue) that he would procure it again confirmed from the King to us and without doubt he hath wrott very effectually concerning it and we also have used our Interest at Court to bring it about againe and had fair hopes of effecting it had not his unhappy intreague between the Bannians and the Cozzy about religion put that and all our other business in disorder and hath so distracted both the Court and this Towne, that untill that affair be settled we cannot expect the King or his Courtiers will consider of any matters of lesser concerne soe that we must leave your thoughts suspended as ours are and refer you for the issue of this affair to our future advise when we hope to acquaint you with other overtures worthy your notice which in regard they are not ripe we wil

23 Dec. 1669]

English Records

not [t]rouble you with. [Collection of Papers...Bom
Vol. 3. p. 129]

(177)

(D) O. C. } FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT { D
3385 } TO EAST INDIA COMPANY { ce

On the 14th July it pleased God to take to himse
worthy President Sir Geo. Oximden in whom you h
wise and faithfull servant.

This Port of Surat hath of late suffered under some
revolutions which seeme fatal as to the trade there
nous force which the Moors have put on the Bannians i
religion had long before alarmed them to provide for th
but it was the 25th September last before they could r
when the cheifest heads of all their families fled the
retired to Broach from whence they have sent their co
the King who hitherto hath not determined anything
their grievances their flight hath caused an unive
of trade not soon recoverable *in regard of the Jealous*
termppers which such nationall breaches doe produce natu
common wealths nor can you otherwise expect but
affairs here have all suffered in so comon a calam
blessed be God not soe much as we might well have f
addition to the impoverishing of this Towne *the me*
received vast losses by seizure of their vast jounks and g
by the Arrabs and Portugalls in their warrs as also by t
which have hapned at Bussora between the Turks and
of the place which have rendered that Citty almost d
[Collection of Papers...Bombay Government Vol. 4 p.

(178)

P. R. Office ; C. O. } GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dat
77. Vol. XI. f. 185 } 23.

(EXTRACT)

The archrebel Sevagee is againe engaged in arm
Orangsha, who, out of a blinde zeale for reformation,
lished many of the Gentues temples and forceth mar
Musslemins. Hee hath taken severall of Sevagees
intends to pursue him to extreamity. No preparatio
ing on his side to regaine his castles, and Decan is lik
seat of warre; ...[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 256-7]

(179)

F. R. Surat } SUBAT PRESIDENT TO { Dated in Bombay
Vol. 3, p. 152 } BOMBAY { this 5th March 1669
(EXTRACT)

The warr broke out between Sevagy and the Mogull putt a check to some overtures which were made to the Presic of an accomodation with Sevagy touching the Compar demands on him but wee hope they will yet goe forwards an you heare any further thereof wee desire you to advise but wee would not have you appear too forward least undervallue our pretence and make him coole.

(180)

F. R. Surat } CONSULATION IN SURATT { Dated 12 Mar
Vol. 3 p. 53 } 1669/70
(EXTRACT)

This towne of Suratt is at present in a most distracted co tion occasioned by the inhabitants feares of Sevagee, whose Success and conquests, as allso his neare approaches, being so times within twenty leagues of this place, hath made them jea. of his having a designe against this citty, which suspition theirs hath made all in generall provide for themselves, some flight betraying their pusillanimity, others demonstrating a r lution to defend themselves and estates by fortifying t houses and keeping souldiers to guard them, the Dutch French following the example of the latter by entertayning their service severall Peons besides their owne menn which t have taken out of their Shipps, with which force they promise Governour &cta. officers to assist them on occasion aga Sevagee. Wherefore not to seeme remiss and negligent of Honble. Companies concernes under our mannagement custody (being likewise very sensible of the so near appeare of so dangerous and pollitick an enemy) have thought requisit entertaine some peons and laskarrs (which were sometime s received into service by Mr. Master in the Presidents absenc which we approve) and likewise to send up for 20 of the *Ge* seamen to our assistance, which men shall be discharge soone as prudence will admitt of it.

(181)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 16 Ma
3 p. 54 } 1669/70
(EXTRACT)

The distraction and disturbance which this towne lyes u by reason of the sometimes very neare approaches of Sev

occassioned this Consultation to consider of a meanes selves in a cappacity to defend the Honble. Company and estate here and preserve the honour of the nation. and wee did formerly call 20 of the *Georges* seamen to assistance, which men cannott be kept on shoare without the losse of her voyage to Atcheen and Quedah, which action being duely weighed, it was resolved not to detain the Honble. Companys prejudice and the endangering of soe hopefull a voyage. These menn being thus necessary from us, the house will be left very bare of deffendants badd case to make resistance against any enemy. Was propounded, debated and concluded to send order to the Deputy Governour, &c. at Bombay that they spare us in or 40 white Portugall souldjers who have been trayed are actually in service, so that the charge will be but that onely for dyett the time they are in Surratt, which being intermixed with 6 or 7 English file leaders (shall write for allso) may, if occassion be, doe good service.

(182)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 6 pp. 5, 7 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Ma

[EXTRACT]

Wee are in very great want of timber of the large well for the making of carriages as other uses, for the ships which they send with the gunns from England are to mount the guns on the bastions. This sort of timber we procure from Cullian or Buinde, now in Sevajee's power. Wee have sent a man to see what is there to be procured on his returne, if wee finde encouragement, shall send some skilled therein to buy it; and then wee must also address ourselves to the Captain of Basseen, and see how far it will extend as to the passing of it at Tanna, for within those articles of agreement made between the late Deputy and the farmer of the customes of Basceene to improve to the Company's advantage.

* * * *

Wee cannot hear where Sevajee is gone, but the report is he is gone up in the country; his men have been repulse at Mouley [Mahuli] where he lost (if report be true) of them; part of his army are now besieging Corna on the top of a hill in our sight, they are approaching

wall by throwing up breast workes of earth and boards, w
for ther defence they carry on before them ; it is thought
will carry it ere long.

(183)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29
Vol. 6. p. 8 } March 167

(EXTRACT)

The turbulent state of affaires being soe at present in Sur
that for denfence of the Company's estate and house you h
been forced to enterteine divers persons and taken 20 Eng
men out of the *George* without which men she cannot procee
her voyage to the southward, and it being resolved by yo
Councell to send for 40 souldiers hence to secure your estate
to support the credit and honour of our nation, as well as o
Europeans both French and Dutch have done, wee may not
pute your orders though wee can ill spare soe many men hav
Sevagee (a friend to none) soe near a neighbour to us, who
ceeds without any lett in his conquests, and wee hear this
hath taken another castle from the Mogull called Ponader [Pu
dhar] and surely wee thinke Carnalla cannot hold out long. '
dayes past two of his men came to us from his Governor of
lian to buy some gunnes ; wee received them courteously
gave them answer that at this time wee had none to spare, w
wee had was for our owne occasions, that wee suddenly expe
ships from England and when they arrived wee might h
wherewith to furnish them. Wee told them moreover that
long since some of his servants were here to buy a few gunns
then wee proffered them more, but seeing them refused and
expecting their sale here, wee had sent them to Surat and to
import wee wrote to said Governor, withall inviteing a fair
respendence, for wee shall and at present have great occasio
timber and other necessaryes for the garrison from Cullian,
can have no fireing wood but what is brought out of his la
regained territories. Wee cannot have any certainty where S
gee is, yet believe he is not gone toward Surratt, but that rathe
makes use of his time in recovering his castles upon the hills,
shall wee be vigilant and not trust him, for his motions h
ever been so quick that his designes were rarely yet anticipate

(184)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 p. 11	}	BOMBAY TO PERSIA	{	Dated March
(EXTRACT)				

Sevagee is againe become our near neighbour, and re from the Mogull many of his castles on the Maine opp us; tis credibly believed that the Prince of Orangbat called him in and assists him with mony; his progresse that the inhabitants of Surrat are strongly allarrum'd, out of the towne and hideing their treasure, both Du French keeping armed men for defence of their houses in his approach to assault the towne; and wee have se hence 40 souldiers to secure the Company's estate there, doe not thinke he will adventure soe farr from home but make use of his time in regaineing as many castles as before any strength shall come from the Mogull to oppo which cannot be expected untill the raines are past. progresse hath caused great disturbances in the neigh territories and deprives us at present from commerce w Maine, and is alsoe a great impediment to carrying on Company's investments in Surrat and other places, and drance to the sale of their goods. No moneys are to be p the Sherroffs and merchants having hid their treasure.

(185)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3415	}	SURAT TO COMPANY	{	Dat Mar
(EXTRACT)				

Wee before hinted the allarums that Sevagees late and near approaches had putt this Towne in, which hath present much disjoynted the frame of our trade; tis affir the Prince at Orungabaud hath sett him on, and intends with him in warr against his Father, who it seemes ha choyce of his younger brother to be heir to the Crow proceedings of Sevagee give some weight to this opinio marches now not before as a theife, but in gross with an 30,000 menn, conquering as he goes, and is not disturbed the Prince lyes near him. He is become your neighbour bay, having taken Culian and Bunday and wee hope keepe it, for he will be a more usefull neighbour then the Gerald Aungier hath received some freindly messages fr and had not this great enterprise intervenen, he hoped

given you a good account of your Debt, which yet he desir
not in time. These troubles much impede your affaires at Sur
where goodes are cheape but wee can gett no money to
them. Your Currall wee had sould but the noyse of Se
broke the bargaine, so that it lyes againe on hand, to your
losse and our trouble, for tis a great parcell, and the pro
thereof would be now seasonably usefull to you.

(186)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated
3, p 55 } March

(EXTRACT)

The many troubles which at this time the whole king
groans under hath rendered the wayes and passages up into
countrey very unsafe and dangerous, the thieves and in
Rajahs taking this opportunity of plundering caphila
robbing merchants, and all under the name of Sevagy,...

(187)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
Vol. 19, pp. 4-5, 6 } April

(EXTRACT)

The supply of timber is so absolutely necessary for the I
that wee would not only have you enter into a correspon
with Sevagees Governour of Cullian for large timber for carr
but for building of ships and frigatts also...

Sevajees allarrumes keeps the towne under continuall
'Tis said he is marched towards Orangabaud, but his motion
so suddaine and unexpected, wee are in just apprehensio
surprize; wherefore the men wee sent for will be necessa
our security in this conjuncture... This is all at present we
to minde worthy your notice.

(188)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 8 A
Vol. 3, p. 57 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sometime before the Presidents going downe to Be
there was an overture made by a Bannian merchant to bu
whole parcell of currall that came out this yeare, but after
flew from his bargaine, occassioned by the troubles at Ag
which place this commodity vends) and allso the rum
Sevagys neare approaches to this towne; but now that Agr
greater quiett, the Kings army having had good success a

the Jentues, and the feare of Sevagy being some there is an offer made to buy the Companys Grezie rupees per seare of 18 pice weight.

(189)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 6, pp. 14, 15 } 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee have had soe many occasions to accom-
neighbours with Caire [coir?] that wee have not
quantity by us as you may expect. The Captain of
101 Candy, and Sevagees Governor of Cullian and
countrys hath been befriended with as much. Th
Caranja and Tromboy with smaller quantities; and
of Choul hath desired 14 Candy, which wee have
furnish him with in August next, besides the trad
that come to Mahim have all been furnished with
they wanted for rigging.

*

*

*

Sevagee's salt fleet is now in this road, having
ship of 250 tunns and some friggatts. When they w
the Deputy Governor treated them civilly upon the
Nockedah, and abated the anchorage of the ship and
were Sevagee's owne, and for convoy; and likewise
to goe to Trombay for salt, whereas they all hetherto
Caranjah; at their returne to Sevajee's Admirall the
him with our desire, who hath wrote a civill letter
mutuall correspondence, and hath ordered his vessel
at Trombay. There is a quantity of salt of the Co
hath layen long at Seroore and not a Chapman to b
would buy it, that wee should have been at charges
from the raines; this wee now hope to dispose off, b
will be inconsiderable, for within these three dayes
of noe vessells coming to Trombay from Cullian as f
sold 400 Candyes for 46 Rupees, which before
repossest of Cullian was sold for a 100.

(190)

F. R. Bombay } MATTHEW GRAY TO SERJEANT } I
Vol. 6 p. 13 } ADDERTON {

I have received yours of this dayes date, which
or 40 men to come (from what place I know not)
on the Island; I commend you for your early advice
you to advise me upon all occasions of the like nat

not consistent with our present weaknesse, nor was it pern by former Governors, that any persons should come armed upon the Island, especially with fire armes; wherefore if such bodies shall come, take your armes into your command deliver them upon your returne. Wee are now to looke about Sevajee is our near neighbour, whose designs I will never though I keep a fair correspondence with his Ministers, wh now repossessed of the opposite Maine, for from thence Island is furnished with its greatest supplies; wherefore I add only this injunction, that your care may be the great prevent any surprise.

(191)

F. R. Bombay Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 A
19, pp. 7, 9 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Report hath not yet brought Sevajeess army nearer than miles of Surratt, yet soe severe a terrour he strikes into people, that every three or four dayes his very name bring anguish fitt on them. Wee pray God divert him from this p as also from you, though wee thinke he hath noe desperate designe against us [the English] at present in particuler; the desolation he will make here will be utterly destructive to Companys trade and intrest. Wee approve your holding a correspondence with his Governour at Cullian Bunde, which confirme and make use of the advantages offered you, with feareing anyafter demands of the Moores, for wee are unconce in their quarrells and as merchants drive on our just trade with interfering with either, and as formerly wee were freinds to Moores, soe wee will be againe when they recover possession.

Wee are now to advise that an eminent merchant in the hath made an agreement with us to take off all our Gold Currall, which amounts to near 10,000 *li.* at 40 Rs. per sere of pice weight. The price is lesse than wee had hoped to finde and had agreed for before these troubles with Sevagee, for wee had brought the price to Rs. 11, but the warre intervene wholly drove the merchants off, and now wee cannot bring it as yet higher than 10 Rs.

(192)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 Ap
Vol. 6, p. 18, 19 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Although it hath constantly been our opinion and now that Sevajee intends nothing lesse then to attempt Surratt r

with any of his forces within a hundred miles of it, so near, yet the condition of Surrat as it is at present by those affrighted people, and not only your expectation that of the people and of the representatives of other nations that we should send hence some forces to Honble. Company's estate and your repute also we do still persevere in the same resolution and thus wish her a more propitious voyage.

*

*

*

We sent the Moodyes brother to Cullian to account what timber was there to be bought; he returned 4 dayes past and found good timber to be bought, but to severall Moores that are fled thence to Tanna, and among the Portugueze, and a sudden alteration expected, for the newes he brought downe from Cullian Mogull had great forces at Juneer upon the hill, and a few dayes it was expected they would fall downe upon in Cullian, Buinde, and the Low Lands, and might of them againe, wherefore he returned without company, and we are perswaded to forbear a few dayes the scale will turne, but necessity will soone put us againe for we have none left for any occasion, and assured of, that without the Captain of Basseene's perpaying extravagant impositions it cannot passe Tanna the cost be what it will, we cannot be without it, for Charles come here we have none to repair her, and lye unmounted for want of carriages.

(193)

F. R. Bombay } STEPHEN ADDERNTON TO } Dated
Vol. 19, p. 11 } BOMBAY } A

This morning came 4 of Essagees kinsmen Balcinie [Bal Shenvi] along with them. The Capt. would not let Essagee come, being Sevagee lyes th the hill, where Essagee is; they brought no fire arme

(194)

F. R. Bomay Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
6. p. 21 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke you will finde the troubles in Surat over, and a current trade goeing now the Mogu drawne this way and near Cullian if not already

Sevagees forces must needs retire, which are nothing so formidable as report hath made them. Wee say that when the town and country is againe resettled and trade hath its current course (which will be when they are out of their feares of Sevagee) thinke that the same merchant, or some other, will be brought better tearmes.

(195)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 25 April
Vol. 3, p. 63 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The souldiers which were sent for from Bombay for the good of the Honble Companies estate and house being at length arrived and having continued here some time, the President did this convene the Councell, and among other things did demand advice what was now to be done with them, in regard the feare of Sevagys coming to this place was over, the Kings army had come downe against him, and Bhader Caun's arriving here with 5000 horse who is enordered to secure this towne, so that the little probability of Sevagys troubling these partes or of other emminent danger, which arguments brought the Councell to resolve they should be remanded to Bombay per the Shilkaras that are now bound downe thither.

(196)

F. R. Bombay, } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 May
Vol. 19, pp. 14,16 } 1670

Having taken care to furnish you with timber, wee see such absolute necessity of the Tanna Passe at present; and the conveniency of merchants passing from Cullian Bund to Bombay, wee shall have time hereafter to consider thereof when wee are able to let our neighbours know that wee can stand without them, they will judge it needlesse to stand on tearmes with us; besides, if Sevagee becomes Master of Cullian Bunde, there will happen a greater alteration of affaires, till which it will not be prudence to concerne ourselves much untill wee can worke on surer grounds then now can be offered us.

*

*

*

*

Your friendly compliyanee in sending us the guard of souldiers for our security in these times of danger wee kinde acknowledge, but God be thanked these parts of Surratt doe appear more safe then they were, for Bhadur Caun, Governour of Ahmadevad, is come downe by the King's order with 5000 horse.

12 May 1670]

English Records

the greatest part whereof he is now sending for the Mauly and Joine, [?]with some other of the Mogulls fall into Sevagees country. Bhadur Caun himself will be here for some time.

(197)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 6, p. 23

Timber is more wanting to us at present than any Moody hath been lately at Basseene and enquired into there, which is very high and none to be spared, they are so many frigatts. Wee had thought before now to send Cullian, but that place is not yet settled. The Coz leave to returne thether 15 dayes past and is not yet of understanding that the Mogulls army is not yet come remaines upon the hill at Juneer....

Wee highly approve what you have enordered us to furnish us with timber from Billiapatam and Calle it may be had good [and] cheape. If wee are we from those parts, our obligations to our lordly neighbor not be great, for as you observe while the port of C Buinde hangs in suspence, sometimes in possession of and other in the possession of Sevajee, according to the fortune and the motion of their armyes, that port staple for merchants, and soe at present wee shall have occasion to pay any customes at Tanna, but only for wee bring by that passe, and therefore shall not prosecute treaty about the customes of Tanna, the farmer having and a halfe to come before his time is out.

(198)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 6, p. 27

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is not so slothfull as the Mogulls forces only makes hay whilst the sun shines, but then when ed by violent raines also, for since they have withdrawn up the hill for a quiet wintering, he have not been id recovered for him Logar [Lohagad], Coz [Kohj], 1 dayes since Kerridrew, and very lately made an assault upon Mauly and had about 200 men knockt on the head throwne downe from the walles. He now encourages make another attempt upon Mauly and then he will a

to no further service these raines. He hath 5000 men t
keepes in Buinde and at the foot of Mauly for a second assa

(199)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 Jul
Vol. 6, p. 28 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

By a bazar pattamar the Deputy Governor wrote a few
to the President the 25th current, giving the newes that Se
had taken Mouly from the Mogull and that he had rece
all his castles and strongholds upon the hills, exce
one named Carnalla, which, upon the report of his te
Mouly, tis thought will be surrendred and some of his
have been all that time against Danda Rajapore, which v
in danger to be lost if he joines his forces together againe
person. 'Tis probable, so soone as boates may venture to s
Siddy of Danda may send to us (as he did the last yeare to
tain Young) for protection and security of his family and
or for provissions which will be one of his greatest wan
should he make overtures of another nature, wee desire to
your orders timely that wee may be provided with an answe

Here lyes an Embassadour of the Prince of Orange
Cojah Alladin, he that is a debtor to the Company for
sould him; he declares his Embassy to be to Danda Ra
and Goa, only spends the raines here.

(200)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5
Vol. 6, p. 31 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee have seriously considered of your sale of the
parcell of broadcloth, cloth rashes and fine cloth that wee
in our shipping from England, and doe approve thereof, an
it is done seasonably, for now that Sevagee hath taken Moul
regained all his other castles from the Mogull wee doe
that the trade in Surrat will not be so current this year
last, for if the people were then so affrighted by Sevagee
expectations of him will now be greater and mony
scarce in Surrat.

(201)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 5
Vol. 3, p. 74 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissettled and discomposd posture of affaires an
just feares that a fierce warr will breake out betwixt Orang
and the Prince of Orungabaud doth allarumme us to
what wee are able.

(202)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 10
Vol. 19, pp. 27-28 } 1670

The Bandarines you have before complained off for ius
disorderly and dangerous fellowes, and now their refusei
pay their duties to the Renders of the Arrack renders them
culpable; wherefore wee leave them to your justice and
and in case they are but a burthen to the Island, it is s
discharge them, for they are of Sevagees country, and if he s
have any designe against us. they would be snakes i
bosome.

*

*

*

*

The notable progresse of Sevegy in his conquest of M
&ca., castles, now in the blustering time of the raines, mak
name yet more terrible to Surrat. Insomuch that the Go
is allarummed from Brampore, Orangabaud, Mooler
other places, to expect and prepare for an assault, so tha
town is under no small feare. There is no doubt but he will i
his attempt against Danda Rajapore very vigorously, for his
hath been set upon it [Danda] many yeares, and he will n
to master it at last. Your proposall touching such overtur
may be probably made you by the Sydy, of what nature s
wee have considered of, and declare to you our constan
unaltered oppinion, that, as the posture of affaires doe st
present between the potent parties engaged in this warr, it c
be prudence in us to engage ourselves on either side or to c
nance or assist either partie, but professing neutrality and
fferent friendship to all, to stand upon our own guard and im
such advantages as the successe of the warr on either side
offer us for the Company's interrest. As to Danda Rajapore i
though the Siddy should offer it to us, as tis said he did for
in President Blackmans time, wee say it would not be safe
to accept it, neither in respect of Sevagy nor the Mogu

neither the one nor the other would suffer us to enjoy it, but should infallibly involve the Company in a chargeable and destructive warr, for which you are sensible how ill wee are provided either with men, money, or amunition, and though wee esteem the place considerable for strength yet doe wee not overvalue it as to hazard the losse of the Company's trade to procure it; nor doe wee see how it would quitt the charge of maintaining itt (for it will require at least 4 or 500 men), unless wee had the adjacent country under contribution, which is all under Sevagees power and never to be recovered but by a potent army that can be alwaies master of the feild. Besides should the Siddy make such an overture of delivery, you may be sure he will demand such tearmes that wee shall not be able to comply withall without apparent prejudice and hazard of our shippes returne for England, which wee are sure the Company cannot well approve off. Wherefore our opinions are that, if the Siddy sends to you on any such score, you put him off with a delatory answer, pretending want of order from Surat or England in a matter of such consequence. Now as to matters of protection for his wives and family, in case they flye to you, you may not forceably turne them away, but advise them in a friendly manner, for their greater security, to repaire to Surat or Cambaya, for that Bombay cannot be safe for them, in regard the Sevagees so near neighbourhood, who will always have eyes upon them.

(203)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 11 July
Vol. 6, p. 33 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, Since the takeing of Mouly, hath withdrawn his army, leaving 1000 men for defence of Mouly.

(204)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 22 July
Vol. 6, p. 34 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this is Meir Zahad, who was Vocanavist of Buxee of Cullean, &c., whom Sevagee tooke prisoner, and now released upon payment of 1500 rupees. He is now at Surbunder, from thence intends to take his passage for Surat having desired our passe to the Portugall ministers, through whose countrye he intends to travell, wee have gratified his request.

(205)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 6, p. 35,36

}

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{]

(EXTRACT)

Off the 110 peeces timber, for which we procure of Basseene his favour to let it pass, by giveing him lent, we have hitherto received but 88, the moody past to bring the remainder; and this minds us to some passages between the Captain of Busseene and Orangabauds Eddy here, Cojah Alladin, who ch Captain with buying that tymber of Sevagees mis belonged to the Mogulls subjects, which the said Ca although he hath engrossed almost all the tymber Cullian and Buinde, and to clear himselfe laid it. Cojah Alladin knowes what we have bought and selves can produce the Moores writeings, of whom though if we had that quantity of tymber which Basseene bought we should not much concerne our we bought it of Sevagee himselfe.

*

*

*

As to the instructions you have given us in case Danda Rajapore should make any proposall to us near as may be observe them, for our directions and Cossetts comeing that way say that it [Danda R now beseidged [by Sevajee].

(206)

O. Correspondence,
Vol. 31, No. 3457

}

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ D

(EXTRACT)

We have little news here, all being in great expectation the Mogulls army will doe after the raines. There is a come from him to this King [Adilshāh] to demand the 12000 horse against Sevagy; else threatned to forces upon him, so that this King is at present in a the one side being loath to break with Sevagy on doe not, how to satisfy the Mogull; but its thought forced to send an army against him in shew, though intention to hurt him, only for the satisfaction of th

(207)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, pp. 6-7 (2d set)

}

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY

{

Haveinge received the 30 past a Neshan or lett Mazum, the Prince of Orangabaud, from the

Alladin, his Eddy or Envoy, with another from Sihed Mah one of his ministers late Dewan for the said Prince in Cul the contents whereof beinge to give assistance and aide to a c of his that was lately besiedged by Savagees forces, to fur them with powder and amunition and att all times to assis forces, on the contrarie forbiddinge us to accomodate the pe of Savagge with any manner of warlike provissions, we con inge the nature and manner of his stile to be of the impar mood and unwillinge to retorne an answer to a matte weighty without first adviseinge with the President and Cou at Suratt, knowinge how necessarie it is to keepe the both of parties our friends who are soe neare bordringe upon us, and Savagge att this time posseseth the opposite maine, from wh this Islande is accomodated with the most of its provissions other necessaries, espeatially with firewood, alsoe it appeare unto us that the said neshan is directed unto the President that an answer thereunto could not be sent to soe greate a Pr as the son of the Mogull without a suitable present, which Envoy much presseth for, and we have not anythinge on Islande fittinge for such a matter; for these reasons we concl to send an express to Surratt with copies of the said let desireinge the President to send an answer to the Prince furnish a present from Suratt or else to advise us therein.

(208)

F. R. Bombay,	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 5 Aug
Vol. 6. pp. 40-42				1670

(EXTRACT)

The 30th of the passed month we received from C Alladin a Neshan from Sultan Mazlim, the Prince of Orangal and alsoe a letter from Sihed Mohmud, his under Buxe, w accordinge to the ceremonies in such cases, we received a Custome House, marchinge thither with a compleate compan soldiers, but by the translation of the said letter into the Portu language (if it be exactly done) we apprehand that the Ne was intended to be sent to the President. The substance o letters are that we should assit the Captain of the castle of K drug [Kurdu Gad or Kuwari Durga] with powder, shott and like provissions, whereas, as wee advised you, the said castle taken by Sevagge some months since; we are alsoe forbi to furnish Sevagge with any artillery, powder, shott, &ca. these we should give an answer such as might best suite witl present condition, as haveinge soe powerfull a nighbour e

Princes or Kings army are like to be in a few months, & Companys intrest in all parts of his dominions and Islande, which receives the greatest parte of its nourishr the opposite Maine, doth require, but in case Allauadin, the Envoy, is soe pressinge for a present to the Prince which an answer cannot be sent him, and we haveinge thinge of that nature fittinge for soe greate a Prince, not inconsideration dareinge to doe anythinge in such a nat out adviseinge with you, as well in retorneinge an sendinge a present, we conclude in Councell to send the the Neshans, &ca., unto you that his Honour would be give an answer thereunto, and provide such a present as thinke esteemiabale and sent either to us to be here to Cojah Alladin, or directly from Surrat to Or there to be delivered to Sihed Mahmud. Cojah Alladin from hence to Danda Rajpoar; he hath desired us to ac him with 200 Coolies for his voyage, which we have him; his stay there will not be longe. At his retorne an answer to the letters, wherefore we have sent this attend untill yee shall have determined thereon, and t your letters either to the Prince or of advice.

There hath fallen so little raine this yeare here adjacent partes that the people begin to feare a greate wantthe aforesaid considerations and the reasons we foresee that the seate of warr between the Mogull and forces beinge soe neare us on the opposite Maine, that have no graine thence, gives us caution prudently t that noe graine be carried off the Islande, which hithert caused to be observed....

(209)

F. R. Surat,
Vol. 3, p. 79

} CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay in their last letter of the advised us of their receipt of a Neshan from the Prince hand, as allso a letter from Sied Mahmud his u which import and signifie their desires that they wou [them] with all sorts [of] ammunition [for] the Fort of Kendria; and the Kings forces forbidding them, contrary, to furnish Sevagy with any manner of artiller like provission. An answer to which they would hav

had they not, by the translate of sayd Neshan apprehend was intended to the President. And likewise being acquainted Cojah Allavadijn the Princes Envoy, that it could not be without being accompanied with a present fitting for so great a Prince, of which being totally disprovided, they presumed not to act herein without first advising with us, and thereupon consented to send up transcripts of said Neshan and letter that we might consider on the matter and either returne the answers and present from hence or send them downe to be dispatched that way. which having duly considered and debated, wee thinke good to advise the Deputy Governor and Councill that wee esteeme it convenient for us to respond to them from hence and therefore that they take a fitting opportunity to answer Soied Mahn letter and likewise the Princes Neshan, if necessity inforces them unto, which wee would have them endeavour by all means to avoyd, in regard it must be attended with so great a present which wee are unwilling to putt the Company to the charge except some equivalent advantages could be obtained thereby. And in regard the meanes to excuse this charge and trouble in keeping a faire correspondence with Cojah Allavadijn, wee thinke good that he be gratified with a small present which very probable will make him use his endeavours to divert expense or at least to putt it off till our ships arrivall, when wee be forced to send a Piscash, wee shall be furnished with topas (*sic*) or rarities suitable to the quality and greatness of the Prince and be further able to give direction in this case. the observations wee shall in the meane time make of the success of affaires between the Prince, Orung Zeb and Sevagy, for wee esteeme it not prudence in us, as affaires and times now present them selves, to interesse or engage our selves on either side or party; and therefore if an indispensable necessity require an answer to sayd Neshan, wee advise that there be great care taken in the penning of it, that no positive promise be made to assist his Castles or people with ammunition, but that in general termes the expressions therein be as obliging as possible.

Wee having notice likewise that the Prince intends to come hither to take possession of this place, doe conclude it necessary that the President, having formerly had acquaintance with Mahmud do write to him, desiring him he would procure from the Prince his favour in engaging his people to use us civilly and not disturbe our negotiations.

16 Aug. 1670]

English Records

(210)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 19, p. 44-45

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 16 Aug
1670

(EXTRACT)

Copie of the Princes Neshan and Sied Maumuds let have perused, and though we thinke it probable they were in for the President yet he esteemes it not convenient to take of them as wrote to him ; but it is our advice that the Governor doe take some fittinge oppertunity to answer Mamuds letter and alsoe the Princes Neshsan, if there be a sitie for itt ; we therefore add the word necessitie because, i answer must be attended with a present fit to be sent soe gi prince, it will cost the Company more mony then we are v to lay out unless we could secure some equivalent adv thereby. The importe of the Princess Neshan lies in his that you would furnish castle of R[?K]erradrug with amu and not supply Sevagee with any warlike stoares, which adr noe other construction then that you would joyne with l the warr against Savagee. Now how it can be safer or p for us to engage on either side we leave you to judge, wh in case you shall judge it necessrie to write an answer Prince, we desire you would be cautious how you word : you doe not engage yourselves, by any possitive prom assist his castles with amunition, for thereby you will e youselves in greater trouble then at present you may f Let you[r] answer be as oblidgeinge as can be, but in ge termes. As to the present, if we were enclined to send one Prince, we are wholly disfurnished of all things neces wherefore you have a faire excuse to put of Cojah Alladin ships arrivall, when probable we may be better furnished suitable tophaes. In the interim we shall gaine time, and a inge to the series and success of affaires betweene Oranze the Prince, or betweene the Prince and Savagee, we sh better able to governe ourselves, either wither to send a p att all or, if that be concluded necessarie, then to what va shall amounte. However, we thinke it fittinge that you g Cojah Alladin at his retorne with some present, such as you thinke good, for our opinion is that he covetts more some a tage to himselfe then to the Prince, as usually all of his cas and tis probable that a smale pishcash to him may onely an excuse but as effectuall as one of a farr greater v to his master. This we desire you to consider well of and l

Deputy Governors experience of our proceedinge in Suratt w
with [you] in cases of the like nature at Bombay, for he k
well *that for these 9 or 10 yeares we have not made any prese*
the Kinge or Prince, yett have not been wantinge by s
darie meanes to procure larger previledges then any before the
President, who best understood the genious of this people and the
of dealinge with them. Wherefore, when that Cojah Alladin ret
would have you discourse with him and propose to yourse
whatt previlidge he is able to procure at the Princes co
either as to the customes of Cullian Bundy, freedome of Rhade
openinge a passage of trade up the country, that is for b
inge of all goods from Orangabad to Cullian and Bundy, or c
such like matters. Whereby the porte of Bombay may rec
benifitt, and in case you finde the advantage, we may reason
beare the charge of a present to the Prince, we then should n
spare handed, but otherwise we looke upon it as mony thro
away. This we refferr to your consideration, haveinge
therefore more large because the matter requires it.

(211)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 pp. 47-48, 49 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 20 Au 1670
--	-----------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ball, Mr. Simons and Mr. Hill and other Freemen
intended to furnish Danda Rajapooore with rice they have bo
for that purpose, and some of them to have gone in person, w
we haveinge little notice off, forwarred there soe doeinge, i
garde it did not consist with our safety and the intrest of
Islande to aide or assist any of those our neighbours, who
engaged in warrs one against another, which they might
understand, knowinge how much this Islande must be behold
to the opposite Maine, which Savagee possessest at this t
who hath his spies heare in all places and can tell from
place his enimies are supplied. They promised to forbear
inge it to that place, and we assured them that if they did an
Company received any dammage therefrom, there estates sh
be liable to make satisfaction; what they determine since
know not. The Carwar Cossetts told us that Sevagee did
beslege it, but wee understand from the Siddeys men
Sevagee hath 5000 men against it [Danda Rajapore], and the
sent him word that he had now taken Mouly and all the ca
on the Hill from the Mogull, and did he now thinke to with
him, and promised that if he would deliver him the cast

would make him Generall of his army; but he scor
knows Savagee cannot take it soe longe as he can
with provissions by sea and land, his men usually i
skirmishinge with the enimie and diverse of late
slaine.

*

*

*

.

Here is a chest of Grezio currall brought hither
for an encouragement to merchants that should enq
commodities, but here are noe merchants will freque
for trade dureing the warr betweene Sevagee and the
the adjacent Maine, and therefore attend your orde
will have it disposed off.

(212)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 6, p. 57 } be

(EXTRACT)

We desire to be better satisfied with affairs at
which are rumourd here at present so confused tha
write them for credible. Cojah Alladin is now on th
we hear upon some late news deferrs his Embassy
expect to be troubled with him ere long and detai
wrott him by the President purposely to keep him
not propose to our selves any advantages or priv
able to procure the Honble. Company in the Prin
opening a passage from Orangaband for the drawi
goods to Cullian and Buinde whilst Sevajee is fl
hath in his keeping all those passes and Cullian
besides the alteration of affairs that may happen be
zeeb and the Prince is suffitient for us to demurr the
such a busines at this time. [Original Correspondence
No. 3470]

(213)

F. R. Bombay, } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 6, p. 60 } ber

(EXTRACT)

Wee may move it as a question, if the Siddy of
pore or Sevajee should send any person hither to buy
dity, whether wee may not sell it as a merchandize
rent all the world over, notwithstanding the Prince
Orangabaud, who is a freind to Danda Rajapore
gether in warr (against his father) with Sevagee. So

can hitherto understand wee doe not perceive the contrary, this wee know that Sevajee may furnish himselfe with lea gunns from the French Factory at Rajapore, but wee will bring ourselves into any intrigue, but keepe to such order you have and shall appointe. [Original Correspondence, Vol. No. 3471]

(214)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 12
Vol. 3, p. 88 } September 1670

(EXTRACT)

...and coming to heare the bruit [the Governor] there is towne that the Mogull hath enordered wee should pay our for customes of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, may cause a dispute to arrise betwee to the Honble. Companys detriment in the losse of time, &ca. allso being advised from Bombay that Sevagy is raying a g army at Cullian and the adjacent country to fall on this prov of Guzzeratt, when this towne will be the first place he will t Wee have resolved (prompted by such prevayling arguments send downe all the goodes with all possible speed both by hoigh and sloop and likewise by country boates, by w. meanes wee shall prevent any unhappy dispute as allso the ger they will runn if Sevagy (as tis reported he inter should take the towne. And this wee thinke necessary and venient though somewhat chargeable.

(215)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 16 S.
Vol. 3, p. 89 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The continuall feares the merchants of this towne are jected unto caused by the frequent, and now fresh, allarum Sevagys great preparations (who, tis credibly reported, is int ed against this Province), hath wrought on them a willing to parte with their grosse goodes at easier rates then other they would have done, being desirous to convert all into mo which is easier to be conveighed away on occasion.

(216)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 2
3, p. 94 } MARINE { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sudden and certaine newse of Sevagys approach within miles of Suratt being brought the President, he convened Councell to consider what was to be effected in this junctur

time and affaires for the preservation of the honour
the English Nation and security of the Honble. Co
and estate at Suratt.....and after further debate
mously resolved that a party of about 30 English s
out of the severall shippes) should repaire to Su
command of the Councell to defend the Honbl
house and intrest there and maintaine the honour

(217)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 31, No. 3489 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

(EXTRACT)

The dissetled condition of affairs in these par
put a stop to all trade. Sultan Maazum the Mogul
sides at Orungabaud being assisted with Sevagy
nces, hath raised a vast army and is intended again
What the event will be of this war is yet uncertain
we gather any true news. Some say he is already
his Father and is now near Agra. Others say th
feild but is returnd againe, the Mogull for peac
granted him the Kingdom of Decan and Province
which he hath accepted of.

(218)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
3. p. 94 }

SWALLY MARINE {

This day came advice from Suratt that Sevagy
the Towne, plundered and burnt without any res
and that he intended to send 500 horse on this side
robb the circumjacent villages and lay hold on the
lity which were retired thither to abscond thems
upon the President and Conucell resolved to sen
Companys Treasure which is on shoare, some on
kely Castle and the rest on board the *Loyall Oxin*

(219)

F. R. Surat. }
Vol. 3, p. 94 }

SWALLY MARINE

This day enordred that all the Honble. Cor
cloth, Quicksilver, Currall, &c. should be shipp
Loyall Oxinden and Bantam shipp and that the I
Indian commoditys should be laden on the *Be*
secure them against any attempts of Sevagy who ti
sent a parte of his army on this side the river.

(220)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated
Vol. 3. p. 94 } Oct. 16

(EXTRACT)

And after deliberate debate, the Councell resolved that in regard the time of the yeare was yet early, the Companys estate shoare very considerable and the danger of the enemy great aforesaid shippes should not be dispeeded untill the 10th Octo by which time it's probable Sevagy may withdraw his forces.

(221)

Master Papers, } ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES } The be
No. 10 } DONE FOR THE EAST IN- } ning of C
DIA COMPANY BY STREY- } ber, 167
NSHAM MASTER }

(EXTRACT)

Defended the house against Sevagee. Sevagee came a second time to plunder the Towne of Surratt. The President and Council being then at Swally Marine sent me up to Suratt with 30 Men out of the Shippes to defend the house, which (praise God), I did, whereby the Nation gained honour, the Company saved a year's Customes, and they presented me with a Medall after my returne into England. [Printed in The Diary Streynsham Master, ed. Temple, I. 192]

(222)

(S) F. R. Surat. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY } Dated
Vol. 3, p. 117 } MARINE } Oct. 16

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe to Sur caused the Tanksall or mint to stopp and putt the town of Sur into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bought the percell of Gould brought it us back againe and so the bargain made with him was null but since the same person being desired to accomplish and goe on with his former contract, wee thought good not to deny him in respect he is a responsible person, therefore conclude that he goe with his former bargain allow him 15 days time from the 9th instant.

(223)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 Oc
Vol. 105, p. 42 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

A few dayes since wee (as usually) sent our boates to maine for wood to burne our chynam with, but contrary to ex

be desired from the Governor of Cullianbundy that v
governe ourselves accordingly.

(228)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 31. No. 3505 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 8
{ Octob

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was of the 11 current, send by Auge l
express, whose copy goes herewith, since which on the 2
received yours of the 14 ditto, with copy of another of t
both which offering us matter of serious consideration, we
Councell debated the severall particulars wherein you de
advice, and resolved what we judge necessary to be done
ing your proceedings with Sevagees people on the maine
Alladin with the rest of the insolent Moors on the Island,
the militia for your further security, with other matters n
for your future direction, for all which we referr you to tl
of our Consultation here enclosed, in regard it is full and
factory, and our present stress of busines will not adm
necessary enlargement on the same subject. We shall only
that in these weighty affairs you act with prudence and n
tion. As to Sevagees people prohibiting the cutting of w
ressonably beleive that prohibition will be soon taken o
order to which we desire that your letter to the Governor o
lean Bundy be very civill, and desire him to let Sevagee l
ster know that we are enclined to settle our Factorys in hi
provided he will order Antagee Pundit (who was at Su
some other eminent person to treat with us concerning th
faction we expect for our loss sustained at Rajapore.....

At present all people of Surat are in a great hurry, for
a house in Surat, small or great, scaped the fire or plunder

(229)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
105, p. 38 }

[GOMBROON] TO SURAT

{ Dated [C
16'

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to heare that Sevagee is a foote again
that he hath throwne the towne of Surrat into soe violent
tions by his soe neare approaches, but certainly he is to [o]
to attempt it when soe great a noise runns before him, but
his mischeife untill he hath fled and hardned the towne wi
alarms, that he may the more securely surprize it as fo
Our prayers are that God would preserve you and our

estates under your charge from coming under his power, direct your Councillors as to draw much good to the Island out of these threatening dangers.

(230)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 31, No. 3509 } 1

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees Governors refusing us wood to burne our stone, we have not bin able to make what quantity of chu designed.....

We are sorry to hear that Sevagee hath bin so valliant venter once more to plunder Surat, but glad to read our are like to be so little sufferers. We have bin alarmed 60 or 70 of his vessells some whereof came in and others I mouth of our Port two or three days. They declared they for salt but some old acquaintance of the Deputy Govern him they were hurried aboard from severall ports with follow their Generall wheresoever he should lead them bring him off[f] or die with him. We shall not trust them ting none to stay on shore after six at night, nor come or till that time in the morning. We have also doubled our and raised our militia, which we shall doe so long as th in this road.

(231)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated
3, p. 108 } MARINE { 1

The Koshgur King being now on departing to the Court by whome he is invited up and with whome he hath intrest, by reason he is neare of kin to him, wee thinke send to vissitt him and present him to the vallue of 20 which money wee thinke well expended, in regard wee hopes thereby to precure him to represent our greivances to the King as allso he will be very usefull to us in tting our priviledges augmented, his word being of gree with the Mogul.

Mr. Streynsham Master still dissuading us from sending any goodes or treasure to Suratt, wee thinke it not convenient and doe resolve, not to send up any as yet, untill the town be settled, which is now in so great a confusion that neither Governor nor Government.

(232)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 3, p. 108 }	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated November
--	----------------------------------	---------------------

(EXTRACT)

Having received advice from Mr. Streynsham Surratt that the towne is now pretty quiett and the of Sevagys second coming blowne over at present...w fitt that musters of the severall parcells could be sent up

(233)

(1). Correspondence } Vol. 31, No. 3489 }	SURAT TO PERSIA	{ Dated Swall 12 November
--	-----------------	------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The primo October, when we were dispatching the Company ships *Hanniball* and *Experiment* downe the coast bar, we were continually surprised with hott and fresh a Sevagys neer approaches to surat with an army of 15 and foot, wherefore (being well assured from experience pusilanimity of the inhabitants) to preserve the honour dit of our nation and also for the security of what e honorable masters had then in Surat, we thought good some men out of the ships and send them up to defend against the attempts of the enemy; they were comm Mr. Stre. Master, whome we concluded a fitting person employment, it being concluded in councell that the should remayne on the Marine for to make provisor security of the Honnble. Company estate there, which great, occasioned by conjunction of the Europe good board the ships with those provided at Surat, &ca., w. happy foresight of the ensuing troubles we had sent Swally; Mr. Master was no sooner arrived at Surat into the Company's house but Sevagees army envied walls, and after a slight assault the same day possest th of all the bulwarks (the cowardly defendants falling i shelter of the castle guns), entered the towne and fell a and plundering of it without any resistance; at their f [into] the towne they made a sharpe attempt on our h continued firing almost a whole day, but they found service there, having lost severall men, that they left on the old Seroy. wherein was the Casckar or Tartar K Tartars at first made a stout resistance but the French wh Ts next to it, suffering the enemy without interruption

their game, and as tis said furnishing them with powder and for which the Tartars vow revenge and will prosecute them. Tartars could no longer keep the Seroy, but in the night, he conveyed away their King to the castle, left it a prey to Sevagys people, who, entering it and killing those that remained in, found a vast treasure in gold, silver and rich plate; the Seroy was defended by Turks and Persians and although fei assaulted, yet resolutely stood it out to the last and killed of the enemy. Sevagys people, having taken the old Seroy, from thence more safely ply their shott at our house, for v they prepared, but finding our people resolute in its defence, held up their hands and desired a parly; the captain of the gade calling to speake with Mr. Master from the wall; he agreed to them and many expostulations past touching our correspondence at Bombay and enmity at Surat; the captain told him that the Rajah was very much enraged that we had killed many of his men, nevertheless, if we would keep our men he would enorder his men not to meddle or shoot at us, and asked that we would send some understanding person to treat with Sevagy, which was agreed on, and accordingly one was sent who was civilly entreated by him, he giving him his hand or co for our security, so that Sevagy's people never attempted our any more, but at leasure ransackt and plunderd all the houses round about, wherein tis said they found vast treasure in rich goods, and when they had got sufficient booty together burnt downe almost halfe the towne they marched away, using it prudence to secure what they had gott, no army Mogulls being heard of all this time, nor is there to this more then 300 horse come downe. The Company in this dition lost the hull of a new hoigh which was then on the halfe finished, burnt by the townes people who defended the warks by our bunder, of whome we shall demand the loss in time presents and some small parcells of cloth which were washers. God be praised who hath preserved their se persons and their estates so well, for we lost but one man in conflict who was not the Company's servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship which came from Mocha last September.

The French before Sevagys entrance into the towne made peace with him, for which they are much blamed by us, being threatened by the Tartar King, who lays all his losses on their charge, pretending that had they done their devoir the town had not bin taken, nor he lost so much wealth, for which

resolved to call them to account, having, as tis reporte made his applications to the King for its recovery, and t his great interest with Orangzeeb, being of kiinn to h the French much prejudice. The event of this affair expectation of, which when comes to a period shall e The Dutch house standing out of the way and among ans houses was never assaulted, so that they had not a with the enemy and escaped better then any of the nations; for although the French made a peace with S some of their men appearing in arms on the tarras Sevagys people taking as an affront, shott three of then French in revenge not daring to fire at them againe, for v are branded as cowards.

Wee need not use arguments to create a beleife i the towne of Surat after this great loss is in a traction, none of the eminent merchants being as yet cc and declare they will never except the King takes some defend them from future outrages of this nature, whic he will doe, if not wee beleive it will be ruined by the in disserting it.

These troubles did occasion our detention of the C ships, which were bound downe the Coast Mallabar, unt October, when the *Hanniball* and *Experiment* had their c but could not get over the bar by reason of contr untill the 11th detto when they sayled hence; God ser timely returne to us.

(234)

F. R. Surat	}	STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE	{	Dated
Vol. 105, p. 6				PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF	No
		SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE		1

(EXTRACT)

Your two letters of yesterday are both before m Honours &ca. directions therein shall be observed in c enemy coming, of whose approach within sight of the t had even now a very hott alarum, when I had wrote th lines of this letter, all the people runing out of the tov bag and baggage, over one anothers backes, and I sent t the top of our Flagstafe to looke out, who saw the dust fl much to the south part of the towne, and soe conclude his army, upon which wee quartered our men, fitted o loaded our great gunns and put all things in the best po could, and now the feare is somewhat over and the peop

Anaighat Cawne come to conduct the Kashcar King to which caused it; others say a company of Benjaras fell to by the eares without the towne which might cause the alarm

All the boates are stopt from goeing over the river with towns people and a drum beaten in the towne that they should not run away, but they will not much regard it.

Your Honours &c. prudent orders in case of the approach either by land or sea, or both, I shall observe to the utmost of my power and stand on our defensive posture, without requiring any termes of parly untill they first move it and if it, though wee are very sensible our force here is very small being above 30 men and boyes, when all the strangers and of the house, and if you could spare us about 20 men more should esteeme our selves very strong, if our Portuguese Topasses doe play their parts, as wee hope to compell them if their hearts faile them....

The Kashker King went over the water upon yesternight to Raneale. Wee have got an Ardash wrote to him intend to send Aga Dowd to him to procure what the Prince desires leave that he may write to him when he is at Court this hurry must be a little over that he may be somewhat satisfied and then wee will send him.

(235)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 72 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17
November 16

(EXTRACT)

Wee are certainly informed that Sevagee with a considerable fleet is at Nagaom, about 17 leagues off of us, where he had provision of all things for a seige or storme, having victualled the fleet and army for 40 days at least, and besides he has extraordinary provision of utensell &c. for mining, as pick shovells and crows of iron, &c., fitting for such an use and having about 3000 men ready to put on board and march with the fleet at a minutes warning. Where he aimes wee cannot tell or imagine, but tis good in such case to be jealous, knowing who he is, for yesterday was on this place a Bramon (who as wee since understand from him directly) and meeting freinds falls into discourse, and they enquiring what news told them his Master was bound upon some desperate designe nominated 7 or 8 places which he thought his Master must attack, amongst [them] Bombay one, but his business here, as he

was to gett some pilots. He stayed not above 2 he
Island, for had he made any longer stay, wee would
have knowne more or have secured his person. [Origin
pendence Vol. 31 No. 3513]

(236)

(D) } FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT { Da
O. C. 3515 } TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { Nove

During your shipp Georges stay in Port wee met
most of her menn to guard our house such was the gen
of Sevagy's surprising the Towne of Surratt, but after h
ure, wee thought good by Consultation to send for fou
diers from Bombay for the security of your house and
ware houses, which were full of goods provided for En
wee did not keepe them at your charge more than ter
returned them back to Bombay for the King being sens
great danger his cheife Port was in, ordered downe Bh
the Viceroy of Ahmadabad with three thousand horse
Suratt whose arrivall eased us of the present feare, b
the French and Dutch and all the Merchants deare for
tion in Presents to him which is a *civill kinde of Plunder*
by these great Umbrawes as a Tribute due to them, v
intended him a small acknowledgment of 2 or 300 ru
in some Europe rarities, but the Merchants of the Tow
presented his high and the Dutch Commandors cont
private promise to Gerald Aungier made him a Pisc
rupees wee were forced for peace sake to please him v
sent to the value of rupees 1700 in imitation of the In
worship the Devill that he might not doe them hurt for
expect little good from him, but the French gallantry
all compare for their Chief Directeur the Here Caron n
present to the Vallue of Rs. 10000 in horses, rich tapes
guns, &c., which made no small noyse in Towne,
different censures, some commending his generosity, a
reason taxing his ill husbandry, but at last the c
knowne. It seemes the Director being in extreme wa
would have borrowed two lack of rupees of Bhac
which he was to pay 1½ per cent interest, which the C
promised to lend but afterwards enquiring into their c
Credit, finding them already so deeply engaged to Vir
family, he putt the here[?] off with a French comple
great trouble and to the divertisement of those that w

to their settlement here, but that he might not totally disoblige him he presents him a Dagger whose handle is of an Heliotrope Stone inlaid with threads of gold and small sparks of Diamond and rubies together with a faire Buckler and nine Sirpaw vests which Bahadur Cann desired him in his name to send to the French King altogether valued at rupees 2000. The Director accepts them in all humble manner and prides himself to have acquired soe great honour to his King but when he comes to understand the Custome of this Country that *Sirpaws are given but by Princes or great Umrawes to their inferiors* he does not have reason to thanke his Directeur for this additicional honour. The French Padres here have already been concerned in this action as rendering their King hereby equall or rather inferior to Bahadur Cann. The reason that wee trouble you with this story is not that wee thinke such impertinencies are pleasing to your grave wisdoms but that you may understand the inexcusable necessity that is putt upon us of encreasing your charges by the profuse open handedness of our neighbours who putts us to a continuall trouble of keeping a faire understanding with these great officers, who take it ill that they doe not receive great profit from us as they doe from them, and wee beseech you to believe that wee doe not parte with a pice on this unreasonable account of charge, but with a sensible regret, more than our owne small interest were concerned therein.

The due consideration of the generall decay of Trade caused by the jealousys of warr designed by the Prince of Orungzeer against the Mogull.... [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt.

(237)

(O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated Surat
Vol. 31, No. 3515 } Marine 2
November

(EXTRACT)

Soe soone as your shippes arrived, it was our first worke to send Mr. Gray came to us to dispeed the shippes designed to serve your lowest Factorys of Callicutt and Billiapatam, to which service wee had appointed your shipp *Experiment* and the *Hughes* as well for greater security as also that wee might be secure our goodes should be left behind for want of roome; and wee had them ready to sayle the first or second October, when wee were surpris'd with continued hott allarums of Sevagys neare approaching to Surratt with an army of 15,000 horse and foote, against whom there were not 300 men ready to defend the towne.

Councell were all at Swally Marine when the newes c lay not onely the stresse of our bussiness, but the gr of your goodes bought for Europe ; for by an happy Proc wee may well call it, foreseeing the ensuing danger that of Surratt would certainly become a prey either to Army (who is rebelled against the Mogull) or to Se tooke a convenient time to empty all your warehouse of what goodes were ready embaled and sent them to Swally, soe that in your house were onely left some tobacco cotton yarnes not embaled... However, notwithstanding thus in a great measure secured, wee thought it to provide for the remayning goodes in Surat as allso to your honour and that of the Nation (which wee had reputably preserved) from any Scandall that might be of of diserting the towne and your house in time of da the Dutch and French kept theirs. Wherefore yo Gerald Aungier resolved the same day the newse arriv up to Surratt with a guard of men taken out of the ship ing to leave Mr. Matthew Gray and the rest of your (the Marine to take care of your intrest there ; but as comparing to take horse, the rest of your Councell thought declare their judgements against his going, advising would not consist with the safety of your affaires to person of your President at such a time when all the of the towne and the officers them selves had disserted was impossible, though wee tooke all the men out of to defend an open house against such an army ; that if sident were in the house, the enemy might probably on purpose to seize his person, in hopes of his ransome. if he were not there, it might be less taken notice of. greatest parte of your estate lay at Swally, whither to probable but the enemy might send some partys either burne your goodes, in case they had not their demar whome it was necessary to make the best provission. These, with other arguments, they presst soe earnestly Aungier thought it would not become him to oppose of your Councell. Wherefore desisting from his joy debate, wee resolved to send up 40 seamen taken shipps with Mr. Streinsham Master who chearfully undert charge, our advice to him was that he should keep his to your house and not discharge a gunn or fight with unless they were first assaulted. So the 2d October at

r with parte of the menn marched up to Surratt. The
ent up on the hoigh, which was to lye there to secure t
t in case they were forced to leave the house. It will
divertisement to you to read what passt at Surratt
y which was thus.

he 3d October Sevagys army approached the walls
a slight assault the defendants fled under the shelter of
gunns, and they possesst themselves of the whole tow
few houses excepted which stood on their defence, to
aglish house, the Dutch and French and the two Seray
ias, one whereof was maintayned by Persian and Turl
ants, the other by a Tartar King called the King of Cas
being of kin to the Mogull and beaten out of his count
owne sonne, desired leave last yeare to goe on pilgrim
cha, from whence he returned two months since). Part of
the same day assaulted the Tartars quarter and the Eng.

but the French made a private peace for themse
at tearmes wee cannott learne, and so never shott off a gu
at first, being strong in menn, they vapoured as if t

have fought the whole army themselves. The ene
such hott service from our house, having lost severall m
ey left us and fell on the Tartar quarter feircely, wh
between the French house and ours. At first they mad
esistance, but the French, suffering the enemy to pos
venues next their house, and, as tis affirmed, furnish
with poudre and shott, the Tartars could keep their ho
nger, but in the night, having conveyed away their K
castle, left their house a prey to Sevagy, where he foun
easure in gould, silver, rich plate, a gould bedd, and of
urniture. The new Seray, allso defended by the Turl
assaulted, but were beaten off with losse; but the Du
lying out of the way was never attempted by them.

having taken the Tartar Seray could from thence m
ply their shott at our house, for which they prepared th
but finding our menn resolute on their defence they t
eir hands desiring a parley, and the captain of that brig
g to speake with Mr Master from the wall he appeare
many expostulations passt touching our good corres
at Bombay and our enmity at Surratt. The captain to
aster the Rajah or Sevagy was much enraged that wee
soe many of his menn and was resolved
ge. Mr. Master answered they assaulted and wour

severall of our menn before they shott a gunn, and menn did not assault the English they would not offer if they offerred violence they were resolved to defend to the last mann and would sell their lives deare. T answered that he would keep his menn in and de that he would send some understanding person to disc him. This being agreed on on both sides our house was two dayes. In the interim the enemy ransacks the g at leasure and found therein vast treasure and rich g fire in severall places, destroying neare halfe the to ground. They approached the Castle, threatening to but they were not, it seemes, prepared for it, for th venture very neare. The third day they appeared ag our house, notwithstanding the overtures of treaty befo out threatning speeches that they would take or burn ground, but Mr Master stood in soe resolute a post Captain, not willing to hazard his mens [lives], with kept them back and sent a man into the house to Master what was fitt to be done. This person told him was much offended for the losse of his menn and therof he would send some person to him, but he must not handed but with a present, though to no great vallue. thought it not imprudence to secure your goodes, tog soe many mens lives at soe reasonable a rate, and th advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and sen to Sevagy to the amount of rupees [blank] in scar blades, knives, &c., which, while he was getting person that was sent to him, being a merchant of Rajap discourse with him touching our leaving that Fact the reason why wee did not send our people to tr formerly. Mr Master answered that it was Sevagys fe ours, for he had plundered the Companys house [and] their servants; and whereas, since that time he had giv tion to severall persons whome he had robbed, yet taken care to satisfy the English the losse they had To which he answered that Sevagy did much desire ou Rajapore and would doe very much to give us satisf Master told him that in regard the President was at could say little, but he would acquaint him therewith was no doubt but he would trade againe in his port if Se restore what he had taken from us and secure us fro violence in the furute [future]. This gratefull discourse

the present was sent by two of your servants, who were conveyed to Sevagys tent without the towne. He sent for them and received them with the Piscash in a very kind manner telling them that he and the English and he were good freinds and putting his hand to their hands he told them that he would doe the English no wrong and that this giving his hand was better than any cole to offer him thereunto. Before your servants were returned to your house Sevagy had called his army out of the towne to the wonder of the men; in regard no enemy was neare, nor the noyse of any to oppose him, but he had gott plunder enough, and though his prudence to secure himself and that when he marched away he sent a letter to the officers and cheife merchants, the substance whereof was that if they did not pay him twelve lack of rupees yearly tribute he would returne the next yeare and burne downe the remayning parte of the towne. Noe sooner Sevagy was gone but the poore people of Surratt fell on plundering what was in the towne insomuch that there was not a house great or small except those which stood on their guard which was not ransacked. In the first dayes fight one Englishman was shott through the head and is since dead of his wound; he was not your servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship called the *Blessing* newly arrived from Mocha, of whome wee advised you last yeare, was commander Capt. Anderson hath been very assistant to us as was himselfe in person with 20 of his menn English and Javaher defend your house; he has losst about 8000 rupees in pepper and other goodes consumed in the great fire. What losse you have sustayned wee shall hereafter acquaint you. While things were thus at Surratt wee at Swally were not free from danger but kept in continuall allarums of the enemys coming downe, there was great reason to expect him in regard the Shawbu Jozzy with most of the eminent merchants, Moores, Armenians, Juttarees and Banians, were fledd hither under our protection and there is no doubt but Sevagy would have sent parte of his army downe if it had not been Spring tides, that he could not force over the river and the boates were all taken up with merchandise and goodes, for which they payd excessive deare. Wee prepared the best wee could to defend your estate, which was very goodly having by the helpe of the ships carpenters built a small platforme at one end of the marine yard and mounted thereon 8 guns which, tis sayd, some of Sevagys spyes that were at Swally advised him off, and wee doubted not by Gods assistance to preserve your goodes from plunder; but wee feared fire more

the enemy, against which wee kept a constant greater security sent your treasure, which wee had together with your corral &ca. Europe goodes *Oxinden* and *Blessing* and your indico, &ca., good England, wee were lading as fast as wee cou *Berkely Castle*, whome wee had appointed the England. The goodes allso, which wee had stow warehouses at *Umbra* and *Rancale*, wee thought g though at great charge, in regard wee much f enemy or else the countrey peoples plundering or houses. When wee had taken this needfull care wee were advised from *Surratt* that *Sevagys* arm away, which wee could not give credit to for because wee had no certainty of any *Mogull* arm any parte to oppose him and therefore stood upon or newes being confirmed wee fell againe to our bi within few dayes after wee were againe disturbed of another army coming to *Surratt*, concerning w various reports; some affirmed it to be *Sevagys* others that it was sent by the Prince to defend the him, but it marched away and since that the t quiett.

(D) The damage you have sustayned by this s affliction will amount unto but rupees...in[c]luding the seamen and the other extraordinary charges hire for watching and transport of your goodes were forced to pay excessive deare, yet not so Merchants payd, the greatest part of this losse wa of a new hoigh which wee were building for t Island *Bombay*, it was about $\frac{1}{3}$ finished when thi dent surprised us and *was sett on fire* as 'tis affirm jers that guarded that parte of the towne next the *it might not be a shelter for Sevagy's menn*, when all boates and bunders were burnt and your owne bu full with *Cairo* very hardly escaped, the other pa was in several Cargos of *Cloath* delivered out whose houses in that great distraction were plur believe rather by the Townes people then *Seva* have a just right to demand the whole losse from have taken such an effectual course by sending ou to the court and improving our interest with t *Cozzy* and Merchants whom we have protected in

wee trust in God you will be no losers by it in the end. greater advantage have wee made and are in hopes to perfe you by this overture in reference to your Island Bombay for care which wee tooke of the Banians, Cuttarees and Arme and allsoe Moore Merchants which fled to us for protection for ever obliged them, the misery and danger they suff Surratt doth make them consider of changing their aboa Bombay is the onely place whither they think of retiring.

(238)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 105. p. 78

} BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 Nov
1670

(EXTRACT)

The Generall and Admirall of the fleets, which consist 160 small vessells, counted by my owne servant (who I sent spie) is one Ventgee Sarungee, commonly called Durrea Saru with whom I having had a correspondence these 7 or 8 ye and alwayes found him reall and oblidgeing, I was resolv try if I could gett out any thing of his designe, soe wrote h civill letter, wishing him good success in his voyage and mising what assistance lay in my power in ladeing 3 of his shippes that are here to take in salt, desiring him, if he without prejudice to himselfe advise me where he was bound which he answered that though his designe was carried privately, yett if I would send a trusty person, he would by of mouth give me notice ; soe I sent the Moodys son to him, arrived the next [day] with orders from Sevagee at the place his rendezvous. He took him aside and swore him to secrecy and then told him his master was marching to Surat with 1 horse and 20000 foote, and that he with 3000 souldiers : great number of Pioners was to meete him there. The Bram have told him that the 29th day of this month Surat Castle s be delevered him, which if he carried, he would then to B He likewise bid me keepe good watch and trust noebody and I should doe well to lett noe vessell enter unsearched. How his words are to be taken, I referr to your better judger Wee shall not trust him and till his fleet sayle wee all lie the work....The Sarungee likewise told him that if the Ohri did not attempt to hinder his designe his Master would not with them.

(239)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION AT {
Vol. 3, p. 110 } SWALLY MARINE { N.

The Cheife Broker, Bimgee Parrack, acquaints the inland factorys there were severall goodes be sent downe and desiring to know wheth ensure the halfe of them as formerly or all. debated thereon, and in regard of the present gre dissension which is in the countrey among the frequent robberyes committed by the Rashboo thought good and conclude it most secure to ens amount of such goodes as shall come downe.

(240)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY {
Vol. 3, p. 112 } MARINE {
(EXTRACT)

Yesterday by a Letter from the Deputy Councill at Bombay wee are advised that Sevagy i preparations both by sea and land, having, as ported, a fleet of 160 sayle of vessells, small army of Inca: [*sic*] 30000 men by land, but his i is unknowne. Nevertheless, our friends at Bombay jealous least he make an attempt on them desire to have a recrute of powder sent, as all which came up with the Cairo, of which having wee...do resolve to send downe the hoigh *Dispatch* of Powder...And in consideration that wee cann their 25 souldiers, of whome in these perilous necessity to guard the Companies treasure that Surratt, wee conclude it necessary to enorder the our and Councill to list so many menn for the of affaires as they shall think fitt, provided the againe when the danger is over.

(241)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO SWALLY {
105 pp. 80-81 } MARINE {
(EXTRACT)

In regard Sevagee comes with such an army it would be convenient if all the 3 Christian compact, defensive and offensive, to gather to

selves and deny him an entrance or aboard, neare Swally, by
or sea, so farr as they can reach, for Swally is accounted w
the Christians, and twill redound much to their dishonour t
him attempt anything there, and if wee who are here shou
surprized it will concerne you there to revenge the damage
his fleete, which may easily be done to his noe small loss.

*

*

*

This news of Sevagee approaches by sea and land and
very rife in the towne, all people secureing their families and
are sending them abroad, some to one place, some to another
I heare not of what preparation the Governour makes, but he
sent for Cullean Parrack and the Dutch broker this morning
wee suppose tis to bid us gett our shipps before the rivers n
to preserve the port and distroy the enemy as once before he

(242)

F. R. Surat	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 28 Nc
Vol. 105, p. 86				ber 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees fleet was to the northward a Thursday mor
from Nagaum, a towne hard by Tull, and Friday past by here
Saturday past by Mahim, soe wee concluded them bound, ac
ing to the Generalls information to the Deputie Governou
Surat; but a Satturday morning at 8 a clocke, by Sevagees
there was 2 frigatts well mand with oars sent out after them,
2 Malldars who have order to bring the fleete back ag
Sevagee himselfe being returned back againe after he had
3 days march. Whats the reason wee cannot guesse, but if
overtake them and bring them back, the Deputie Governor
not question but to advise you by the next, intending to se
person to the Generall as soone as he arrives in port.

(243)

F. R. Surat	}	CONSULTATION AT SWALLY	{	Dated 29 N
Vol. 3, p. 111				MARINE	1670

(EXTRACT)

Being againe allarummed from Bombay of Sevagys
preparations both by sea and land and not knowing whither
may bend his forces, his designe being kept very private,
thinke it prudence in us to provide for the safeguaid of the
ble. Company's island Bombay so well as possible wee can
this exigency of affaires, and in respect the road of Bombay

present destitute of any shipp or vessell to coun occasion to defend it from attempts, wee resolve the *Little Charles* to ride there till the present dan being intended by the Honble. Company for the port, where she may be repaired as s[c]heap or ch carrying materialls downe in her, and by her sha downe the powder and other provisions intende and wee are the rather prompted to this conclusio **Sevagy** hath already enorderd some of his ves **Bombay** roads, and the **Mallabarrs** are allso ver; so bould that they have taken severall fisher stakes.

(244)

F. R. Surat	}	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY	{	I.
Vol. 3, p. 113		MARINE		

The certaine newse of **Sevagys** great preparat sea as land, (as tis credibly reported) to assault a city of **Surratt** the second time hath occasion'd t to consider a meanes for the security of the Hon estate now in **Swally** hole and on the **Marine**, wh that our greatest industry as well as persons mu for it's safeguard. And to that purpose, as allso fo the credit and reputation of our nation, wee conc invited thereto by the **French** and **Dutch**, who are for their respective intrests, wee doe send a sh Foot to guard the entrance into the hole....Order' for the defence of the **Marine** from any attempts t another breast work made on the north side of the

Ditto Die. Upon advice from **Mr. Streynsh** **Sevagy** was reported to have advanced very near puissant army, and also that he had putt on board **Honble.** Companies treasure that was a coyning, solved to send up **Henry Oxinden** with a guard of bring it downe to the **Marine** by land, in regard t remaine at **Surratt** for the greater security of th persons that are there, in case they are forced to a

(245)

F. R. Surat,	}	SURAT TO SWALLY	{
Vol. 105, p. 81		MARINE	

Here is certaine intelligence come by own **Ckauns** men that **Sevagees** army is approachin

were coming from Pent and by this time tis beleived they Chickly and tomorrow may be here ; wherefore, I have put am a putting up the Company's treasure, and intend this noone to send it on board the hoigh, from whence you may to send a guard and coaches to carry it away early tomorrow. The hoigh rides at the Custome House with treasure and copper in her which she brought up last, as water is not high enough to carry her up to Runeale, wherefore may please to take such order therein as you shall deem best

(246)

F. Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 81 (2d set)	}	STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated Nov. 1
---	---	---	---	-----------------

(EXTRACT)

I have both your letters of yesterday before me to to, one by the returne of a peon, the other by Mr. Oxinden received this morning. After rececept [sic] or by the peon yesterday evening I went to the Dutch mandore and acquainted him with what you ordered about keeping Sevagees fleete out and denying them enterance Swally Hole ; whereto he then replyed that he would consider it and send me a finall answer this morning and the reason I have not sooner wrott you this day is because I stayed for answer, which he sent by Signr. Peeke, that he had but shipp in the road, which is still full laden as she came Batavia ; wherefore he hath deemed it not convenient for goe out of the Hole, but within the Hole he would doe as to annoy the enemy, if he should enter in, as one shipp could and doth dayly expect a shipp from Vingurla and another Bussora, which, when they arrive, shall be employed as shall be found agreeable to the good of the 3 nations ; for he doth things consent to the league and confideracy as tending common good and preservation of all interests in these pertimes. I learne by Signr. Peeke that they are not yett resolved whether they shall defend their house or leave it ; wherein receive they incline to observe to doe as wee doe. I have sent the Presidents two screwed gunns and one pistoll and the 3 of arrows by Mr. Oxinden ; the 3 bowes were all wanting so which I have sent to be fitted therewith, and shall follow have also sent out to looke for more bows and arrows. I have taken 15 peons to serve in the house on this occasion and

sent for 10 Lascarrs to manage our small ordinance, souldiers understand not, and soe will be unservice have not men to ploy them.

(247)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 105, p. 92 (2d set) } he
(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke your honours &c., for your jealous ca fearing that generall enemy to trade, Sevagee, attempt against this island, for whose coming, though wee car vided for the same reasons that your honours &c., concl deterr him from an attempt, induced us to believe th was bound to some other place which might be easier ca more profit to him, for here he could expect little le passage of his men into another world. The continue of his fleet, which, notwithstanding he enordered to re not yett come back, give us a just cause to feare that erall's advice of his intentions to Surat is too true, but i doubt not but he will finde your honours, &c., in a res his entertainment. Wee having by express advised you &c., of his intentions, to simpathize with your hor frugality, wee have increased our rolls to 300 men, made up our said number by the including our staff off

(248)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { 12
Vol. 3, p. 117 } MARINE

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe caused the Tanksall or Mint to stopp and putt the towne into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bough parcell of gould brought it us back againe, so the barge with him for it was null.

(249)

Factory Records } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dat
Surat. } Decem
Vol. 105, p. 96 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee heare not what is become of Sevagee or Oram thus letts him run on one [sic, ? in] his roguery, soe w ingly heare something from you ; neither can wee hea become of his fleet, but the Portugall armada mett with vessells and tooke them, haveing left them at Basse gone in persuite of the rest. Sevagees fleets passing Der

a great shipp of that place, built in that port and bound for S being there sold for 12000 Rups. This caused the quarrell.... writing the above wee have certaine intellingence that the reing part of Sevages fleete is returned to Debull [Dabhol].

(250)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 105, p. 90	STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated Su Deceml 1670
---	---	------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The news of the towne is that Sevagee hath passe Brampore upon Rajah Jeswunsings forbiding him to there, for which said Rajah hath received two or 3 lack of out of the kings treasure there ; and Sevagee marched to Cor [Karanja], a rich towne farther in the country, which he hath severely plundered and carried away all the men of note in one of the most eminent men of all, who escaped in wo apparrell. From the other townes and villages in the co thereabouts and neer Nundrabaud [Nandurbar] he hath writings that they will pay [him] quarter part of the reve [Chauth] thereof. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 35

(251)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 150	{ JOHN TROTTER, GUNNER AT THE MUGHAL COURT, TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT	{ Dated Or baud 20 De ber 167
---------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Intelligence of affaires here are uncertaine, and indeed is the Government of these countrys as omitts noe privy Co whereby noe certainty is knowne to any except king, prince Sevagee ; but as to appearance and apprehension of the be the princes and Umbraws here, that the king is certainly mined to put this prince upon the throwne, having indee other capable of government. Upon our princes march against Dillile Ckaunc, wee arrived neere Brampore. Our gave order for a months pay to be paid to his whole Lascar. same day arrived a Perusance [sic] from the King to re back for Orangabaud. Our prince in present obedience fathers order gave noe small content to his father, the king in noe small feare of the princes coming being unprovided a lascar to encounter ours, and certaine it is, if the prince marched foreward, he had before this bin king of Hende

Sir, in short, the buisiness and concurrence betwixt the prince, as thus is the king is determined the prince the prince being impatient, yet loath publicly to his father, hath, as it appears, continued the warr to draw downe the greater force into Deccan, younger brother will not be capable to withstand his samon sent downe by the king to examine how betwixt the prince and Sevagee (about 6 months severall false reports raised upon the prince, he both sides, and told the prince Deele Okaun was he went to Deleele Okaun and told him the prince v him if he came to Orangabaud, which caused betwene the prince and Deleele Okaune. The king samons arrivall to Agra, finding by the prince Deleele Okaunes letters the great treachery of the samon, determined to cut his head off, but the gre begged his life, soe the king hath sent him to Cal Further, as to the relation of Sevagees last robbery here, about some 10 days past here arrived an English one Benjamin Little, who being robbed 26 months siderable and great quantity of goods of Mr. Choli owne by one of the kings Umbraws, and by my order to have the losses repaired upon the Umbraws robbed them, being the country of Barrar, where Seva in a days journey of the fore mentioned Mr. Little the cheife townes of that country, the cheife towne be where he carried away 4000 oxen and asses laden w and silver and gold to the valew of a crow [cor and from severall other townes vast and g of money. Most of all the townes he robbed was jagers. Mahal[?b]et Okaune is here expected in 20 is supposed that in small time after his arrivall a shew it selfe true or false and then I shall not fail the full account of Accurrences here.

(252)

Factory Records	}	STREYNHAM MASTER AT SURAT
Surat		TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL
Vol. 105, p. 100		AT SWALLY MARINE

(EXTRACT)

The news of greatest talke in towne and Court ne the 3 Christian nations made a league with S he was here, and which of them did, which the

inquisitive after, and the King hath wrote the Governor the truth of the report.

(253)

(C). Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { D. S. M. 9
Vol. 31. No. 3538 } ary 16

(EXTRACT)

The fortification [of Bombay] goes on in an hopefull manner when it is finished wee doubt not to become more consider our neighbours then wee are at present. In the interim wee have thought it convenient to undertake those other workes of cranes, wharves, &c., nor lining out the grounds for the city draining the overflowen lands, for they are workes of time charge and not of such absolute necessity at present as the fortification is for our neighbours on the Main, the Mogull and S being in arms; and the latter having a great army no reason perswades us to stand upon our guard and to hasten fortification what wee can possibly, that it may be as much security to our owne people as also to such strangers who, the dangers of warr on the Main, may come and shrowd themselves with us.

(D) Bimgee Parrack makes his humble request to you that you would please to send out an able Printer to Bombay, for he hath a curiosity and earnest Inclination to have some Ancient Braminy Writings in Print and for the said Printers encouragement he is willing to allow him £50 sterling a year for three years, and also to be at the charges of tooles and instruments necessary for him, and in case that will not be sufficient he humbly refers it to your Prudence to agree with the said Printer according as you shall see good, and promises to allow what you shall order, 'tis not improbable that this curiosity of his may be of a common good, and by the industry of some searching may produce discoverys out of those or other ancient manuscripts in these partes which may be usefull or at least gratefull to posterity, wee recommend his request to you and intreat your pardon for his and our boldness therein.

This is the needful account of your affairs in Surat to the end of this month when your servant Gerald Aungier was in a readiness to embark himselfe with the assistance of some of his Officers for the Island Bombay, the shippes being all laden by the Governour and Shawbunder of the Towne having notice of the intention sent a message to him by the cheife Broker that he valued the honour of the nation or the Company's interest

would desist from his voyadge at present, for that the King take it very ill should he forsake the Port in this conjuncture. I can hardly recall all our priviledges, besides that some enemies and particularly the Vocknovise (to whome we gave present last yeare by reason of severall abuses he had offered) had informed the King that Wee had made a League with Sevagy and assisted him in burning the Towne which suggestion would be beleaved at Court if the President of Bombay; Sevagy's Country being so neare it, and 'twas feared the King would very much resent it, wherefore they thought that he would neither goe or speake of going downe at present or that it might prove of great prejudice to us, other arguments they used touching the distrubance and obstruction which our business would suffer in his absence, in consideration whereof the Councells advise that wee ought not to give any occasion of jealousy to this King by the Presidents departure, wherefore your journey is suspended at present and the shippes ordered to proceed for Bombay from whence we have desired the Governor and Councell to give you full relation of your course here as well to the trade as Fortification &c., ordering to dispeed the shippes in 48 hours at furthest.

Here is also come newse of Sevagy's army forraging forty miles of Surat, the Towne is againe in great feare, but trust in God to preserve your Estate safe from danger, to the Providence wee commend your three shippes now sent you, wishing them a safe and seasonable arrivall and prosperity in your generall trade,...

(254)

(C). Correspondence
Vol. 31, No. 3542

} BOMBAY TO THE
COMPANY

{ Dated 14
1671

(EXTRACT)

Our last was by the *Berkley Castle*, copie of which we send, wherein we promised at the arrivall of the President and Councell to give your honours, ettas., a fuller account of the affaires of this islande, but it hath unfortunately hapned that the troubles lately made att Surratt by Sevagee, the President hath been forced to alter theire intentions, and we likewise had soe sickly an islande that we cannot possibly comply with what promised.

(D) Here inclosed goes a copie of our last muster role of your Honours: etc. will see how weake the Garrison is

nglish, and as for the others though wee doe not doubt
ould prove stout y[?]enough, against an Indian enemy
uld be loth to trust them against Europeans, and wh
fitted we cannot well be without 250 or 300 English
eing more sickly then our European Countrys a
next ships to have a good supply of men.....

(255)

espondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 28 Ja
, No. 3547 } 1670-1

(EXTRACT)

ade continues still under a great obstruction and the
trembles at the name of Sevagee whose flying
undisturbed through the heart of Decan (where he
miserable ruine), and gives often allarums to Surat,
us all to keep in a defensive posture, and puts you
ty of an uncomfortable charge for securing your
for all your last and this years currall, quicksilver, &
ancoes remaine unsold ; also the greatest part of your
shes are at Swally Maryne, the merchant not dar
ure it up to Surat, and we also not daring to trust h
at a time ; but the King's General, called Mohobett C
e downe with a great army so far as Brampore, adv
s Sevagy, whome we hope he will keep employed in d
own countrys or force him to a submission, that so
le traffique may againe run its course with the same
ly, whose prosperous successes in these and all other
mend to Gods good providence. [Similar complain
against Shivaji in O. C. Vol. 32 No. 3566, dated 7
R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 173, dated as late as 15 July

(256)

l. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 Feb
5, p. 114 } 1670/1

(EXTRACT)

ie Deputie Governour hath received certaine new
abaud that Mobut Ckaune is arrived here with 40 tho
nd that he hath brought Rajah Jessonings back
oare with him, who was gone thither to raise mo
e towne, and demanded 5 hundred thousand rupees of
es sonne, the then Governor, who told him if he
e Oranzeeks order he would pay 20 lack, elce not
mediately went [? wrote] to his father, who was l

the Castle Salleer, who upon the news went to his
ance, in which intervall Sevagee tooke Salleer, but
ed to Rajagur, and Doude Ckaune is come to I[?Ju]nn
horse. Coreambeeg hath wrote his servant there
short time will come Governour to Cullian. Dille
Mahmud Ammein, Mear Jumlees son, are likewise
As yett the Prince hath not mett Mobutt Ckaur
jealous of trusting him, but in a few days more w
how they agree.

(257)

Letter Book,	}	THE COMPANY	{	Date
Vol. 4 p. 426		TO SURAT		
(EXTRACT)				

Now wee are mentioning of Sevagee wee
adviceable that you keep a faire correspondency
Princes in India, so with him being now in power*,
not have you correspond with him from Surratt, b
accompted to hold intelligence with an enemy,
redound to our prejudice. We hope God hath pres
our estate there, and that if there hath beene any
then you advised, which you were not able to
place, that you have remooved yourselves and
Bombay, and what may be nee[d]full for securing
that place in case the troubles should continue, wee

(258)

(D)	}	FROM SURAT COUNCIL TO	{
O. C. 3566		ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	
(EXTRACT)			

Your quicksilver sold by 51, and 52½ rupees
low price but such as the present market yields, yo
all or the greatest parte on our hands as allso you
and Rashes should so long since, such a fatall di
these intestine warrs cast on all trade in generall t
wee cannot yet foresee *Sevagy being countenanced in
the Mogulls owne sonn and most of the eminent
Kingdome.*

.....Even at the close hereof the Towne
with fresh newes of Sevagy's army.....

* And this you may lawfully doe from Bombay.

(259)

(8) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 103 fol. 164 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7
1671

(EXTRACT)

The two gunns formerly mentioned, the Deputy C hath sold to a ffrenchman, who sold them to a fidalgo at and he sent them as wee since heare to Sevagy, they had 5 Rupees a Surrat maund and though they are very bad yet with their powder and stone shott they may last a goe [This letter though originally filed with 1673 letter incorporated here in conformity with Dr. Sen's view]

(260)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 166 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8
1671

(2d set)

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read that soe great an army is against Sevagee. Mobutt Okaune is come as farr as Trimmuck and hath taken 4 castles : Huturnt [? Hat G Salleere are the names of two of them.

(261)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 180 }
(2d set)

CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 20
1671
(EXTRACT)

The merchants of Brampore and those parts haveing with Savagee to pay a rupee upon on[e] ox for the free there came such a number of them to Hubely for it the diately rose to 12¼ per barkley, at which price it still co

(262)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105 p. 168 }
(2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20
1671
(EXTRACT)

These parts affords little newse ; only Mobut Cka arrived as farr as Trymbuck Nassur [Nasik]. Just a t great hill he hath taken 5 castles ; they say he hath left th with but 700 horse at Orangabaud, and that he brought tl along with him. This was told the Deputie Gover messenger of note that returned from Mobut Okaune wit to the Sedie of Danda, his master.

Wee returne your honours, &c., many thanks for y occurrences ; wee cannot as yet learne how far Deelee and Bader Ckaune are advanced.

(263)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Date
Vol. 32 No. 3567 }

(EXTRACT)

Their proceedings with Badder Cawn and Dileer

Here [at Surat] hath lately arrived two great
ordered by the King to march towards Sevagee's country
Badder Cawn (of whom we wrott you last year), the
Cawn (to whom the King hath given the government of
country, only Surat excepted). Their coming hath
able to the towne in presents to them as usuall ; the
bin as liberall as formerly, but the French have aggr
vied them in their affected gallantry ; we, not judg
the nation's honour to consist in that vanity, resolved
present to either of them, only gave them a civill visit
each of them 25 rupees in gold and silver (for the
receive no visits from a totally empty hand) ; but
both resolved to be better acquainted with us ; it hap
before their departure you had 3 horses brought
Bader Caun in a civill way sends for them, employin
ship of the Governour of Surat to procure them, w
not your interest to disoblige, we sent the 3 horses to
who without asking our leave sent them away to him
withall sent 1500 Rupees (the prime cost of said horses
to the Governour of Surat to be paid us, expecting yo
to come to take his leave of him and receive
but we were so sensible of his incivility that we re
visit him or receive his sirpaw, which we knew w
you in a greater charge, which in regard he was
his place of Ahmadabad he could no ways reco
other Umbra Dileer Caun being also in want of ho
all you had in our stable and out of them chooses 4
all old horses vallued in your books at 800 Rupees al
much importunes your President to visit him againe
it prudence to keep him our freind in regard many
where your cloth is made ly[e] under his power, where
him a visit, and finding that he was very desirous to
horses, and that he used us with great respect, and
city to doe you many kindnesses, we presented him
four horses, which he took so kindly that at parting
President a dagger sett with small rubys and emeral
bracelett sett with rubys and another small jewell, a

some English grayhounds, which your President presents he gave us a beast of game (called here a siagosh, este great rarity among the noblemen), which we keep to be se for his Majesty. He also gave us a writing effectually com ing all his officers in his government to preserve and prote goods and servants, and forgave 5 per cent which he had c to be charged on all other goods at Nunsary Gundavee, &c soe we parted with him, well satisfied, judging your preser bestowed. The dagger and other jewells your President to be sold for Rupees 600, which is brought to your credit you shall please to order it otherwise, so that we judge come off cheaper and with greater honour then any neighbours.

(264)

Letter Book. Vol. } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Date
4. pp. 460-61, 462 } June
(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice what you write concerning Se plundering and firing Surratt, and of your actings in that til Gods preserving you and our estates (as wee have said b of your gratifying the seamen there and referring the Com to us. Wee approve of what you have done as to the s and when, please God, the Comanders arive wee ent consider what you write concerning them, and wee shall unmindfull of your great care and prudence in the manac of that affaire in order to the preservation of our estate.

Wee also take notice not only of the feare of future ti by Sevagee but from some persons within that government, wee doubt may occasion your being insecure where you well as to interupt comerce and trade, wherefore we recor to you (as wee question not but you will) to be the more c timely to avoid any such danger, and the more to consid Bombay in such case may bee of use, both as to security a better carrying of our comerce. Not that wee would ha thinck of any sudaine remoove, but in case of necessity ; a Bombay may be the better refuge wee would have you fin fortifications and put it in the best posture you can, wee hope the last yeares suply will much enable you to d that you may be the better enabled thereto wee intend, next shipping, to send you about the licke number of sol wee did the last, or so many as our ships can conveniently with powder guns and other ammunition as we shall judg

And wee intend to send a quantity of guns to Iye
Bombay, to be disposed of to the natives as you shall
for wee think it noe prejudice to us that the native
furnished with guns to defend themselves agains tt
or other enemies, wee trading in peace with the
advise us what sorte of guns will be most suiteable

* * *

Wee observe what you write concerning your di
Sevagee or his instruments, about sattisfaction for
Rajapore, and resetling of a trade there. Wee ho
proceeded in a further treaty with him in order to th
ment thereof. If not done before the receipt heret
that in such a way as you shall thinck most co
further treate with him, in order to sattisfaction and
factory there; for a settlement there would be convey
some other respects as well as for trade in the comod
and being he doth so earnestly invite wee hope it n
security, espotially if you can obteyne sattisfaction
him formerly taken from us.

(265)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, pp. 184-6 } (2d set)	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Da (EXTRACT)
--	-----------------	-------------------

[Rajapore Reparations]

Wee shall not answeare anything to what me
Sevagee till wee heare what answeare he returned
letter sent him by the Deputie Governor, which whe
shall send a copy of both the letters, and then s
according to your instructions, only wee desire to
it be expected that Sevagee should make good
Decans, Rustum Jemahs and Timjees debts, they bei
the accountt sent us; as for what the Rajapore me
without doubt Sevagee will force them pay it.

* * *

Wee have of late had severall robberies comm
island, notwithstanding; when convicted they are no
punished but alsoe loose one and both their ears i
yet they take noe warning, whereas if one or tw
riests were hanged for example sake without doubt
great terifying to the rest; they have of late so farr
a few days since 8 of them hired a Coolys boate of

went over to the main to a towne of Sevagees, w[h]ere plundered a Bramans house, and cut of a gurle ['s ears] for jewells sake; 4 of the said theives are in prison, the rest are we shall thinke of some severe punishment to inflict on our power not extending to death, and the Companys laws very remiss as to any notorious robbery.

(266)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 173 (2d set)	}	CHAS. JAMES TO THE PRESIDENT OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated 15 J 1671
		(EXTRACT)		

The newse of Sevagees forces repairing some 50 hitherwards, whereof they say Dillil Ckaune Duan [Diwan] the new Captain of the castle hath had advice, which hath put towne these two days in great feare, whereupon Bimjeebr me to receive 4 or 5 single parcells of broad cloth back as pretending its through feare of said news.

(267)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105. p. 194 (3d set)	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 12 Au 1671
		(EXTRACT)		

[Rajapore Reparations]

The Deputie Governour received an answere from Sev coppie of which, alsoe the Deputie Governours letter her sent you translated into Portuguese, by which your honour will see how he [Shivaji] slights our freindshipp. The D Governour hopes that the contents of the letter he wrote S will be very satisfactory, he having taken the advise of S Seron [? Shyamsharan] and Ramsynna [Rama Shenvi] stile thereof. It was more significant [in] it's originall in then Raymsynnai (as he declares himselfe) could put i Portuguese. Wee have nothing elce to add concernin affaire untill wee heare further from your honour &ca.

(268)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 9	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 9 S ber 16
		(EXTRACT)		

Since the departure of three of the ships, which was on day last, there is little or not[hing] happned worth your H &ca. knowledge, only send this express, being pressed the

per Sevagees Embassador who hath bin here ever
[?ships] arrivall. I have ordered Ramsunay and
the contents of [our dis]course in Portuguese and
better understanding what he s[ays]. I shall here
the cheife subject he insists on.

[Rajapore Reparations]

He first des[ired] to know whatt wee dema
answered 32,000 Pagodas, which though, as h[is]
summe, his Master was able to disburst it, when
future benifitt might ensue. He mentioned alsoe th
Fort in his Country in any place bordring on us to
to the Island from the m[ain], and promise
ance towards it; but his cheife designe is to pocure
Danada Rajapore, which he confesses (to be s
to be effected of [? off hand-torn away], but if gran
will contrive how it must be soe privately man
Mogull will never have any occation of resenting
overtures he hath hitherto made, per whatt I can
that account.

The Embassadour haveing bin of late in disg
Master for takeing a bribe for a parcell of goods
Ball of Sevagee, hath pitched upon the Treaty
Masters favour, which makes him very willing
buisness on our side as much as he can. He is v
have Ramsunay along with him, least when Seva
our demands and have noe hopes of our assistan
should be broke off. He will stay till the returne of
when allsoe I shall expect your Honour &ca. orde
to proceed in this buisness, and desire if Rar
you will send him instructions from thence. An e
peece, granados and a great gun of [sic, or] two
ance he expects, which he thinks may be private
him; what is done he expects should be quickly
when the Mogull comes downe he shall have othe
fire. This was the subject of our discourse and no
promised him to write, and soe have done it.

(269)

O. Correspondence
Vol. 32 No. 3578

} CARWAR TO SURAT { De

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to hear of your Honours, &
tents, occasioned by the insolencys of the Moo

and unsettled government of this country we think will want ministering occasion of keeping our cares and fears here, for there hath broke out a rebellion some few days never thought of before; Rustum Jemmah, who formerly Lord of these townes hereabout, being dispossessed of the King for his trayterous compliance with Sevagy in giving up one of the Kings castles unto him, presuming upon favour and the great alliance he hath among the nobility of the country, hath taken up arms, hoping to effect that which hitherto he could not doe by the intercession of freinds, that is, to be restored to his former estate; he well plyed his time that being assisted underhand by S. forces, he hath already seized on as much country as amounteth upwards of three hundred thousand Pagodas yearly and hath likewise plundered Raybagg and burnt part of it, so that what with that it hath suffered formerly by Sevagy this now, it is utterly ruined and will not for long time be able to hold up its head againe. The merchants of Hottanee [?] and other townes are all fled to remoter places, and they of Calcutta convey away their goods as fast as they can, fearing that the plague will spread as farr as them, so that in those parts all are in great confusion. The King hath sent an army against him, but his freinds are so powerfull that it advances but slowly; in the meane time they are making his peace with the King, but its thought will at length frighten him to a compliance and restoration of what country he formerly enjoyed or its parts; and the poor merchants that have bin robbed and undone by this Court cheat must expect no manner of satisfaction but expect patiently, anything of that nature being contrary either to religion or at least their practice.

(270)

(C. Correspondence)	CAESAR CHAMBERLAIN'S	{	Dated Calcutta September
Vol. 32	ANSWERS TO THE		
No. 3579	AUDITOR'S OBJECTIONS		

(EXTRACT)

It is required that a copy of the grant made by the Government of Jemmah at Mr. Master and Mr. Gyffards visiting him at home by the first shipping, but I find no such paper among the papers I have concerning this factory and therefore suppose that

none such given, only orders to his Governors acquaintin what he had granted and requireing their obedience in cor thereto; the 108 Pagodas he enordered the Company of Customes in consideration of what forced from the fact Sevagie had undoubtedly been allowed had any custom due (whilst the country was his) after the making said grant notwithstanding in said journall it appeares as if the an the customes had been paid Abdoll Rassocke after the said grant (there being no account interest kept in this and therefore not soe great regard had in entering the v of receipt or payment of moneys), yet I question not (th being soe long since that I cannot, positively affirme it) th the money was made good to Abdoll Rassocke long before grant was made by Rustum Jemmah, for the customes be at sending the goods up the country, and the raines here b about the 20th of May, soe that at farthest they must have been sent away before that time, it seemes to me (acco the experience I have since had here) very improbable Governor Abdell Rassock should stay for his money October following, they being ever soe needy, that it is se never that they have not received their money before customes are due, which makes me conclude Abdoll Rass noe money paid him on account customes after the grant by Rustum Jemmah except the Pagodas 4 : 38 : $\frac{1}{2}$ jetts brought account in next yeares bookes for custome of 16 : Can that remained here in Carwarr and was not sent up the yeare with the rest, and why that was not allowed, Mr. can better satisfy your Honour &c. than I, though I suppose Governor might be indebted for some small matters which repayed with that, and therefore not deducted out of the 10 das. After this wee had noe custome due, the factory being drawne to Surat, and at our settleing here againe the Governor was quite altered, Rustum Jemmah being both dispossessed this country and his other estate haveing fallen under the pleasure of the King for his trayterous compliance with soe that Mr. Taylor saw it was in vaine to motion anything payment of that money, yet agreed with the Governor being for the customes in conformity to what Rustum J. had granted, that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, we formerly paying 2 till Mr. Masters and Mr. Gyffard procured the abatement part of it at their visiting him, but he being now quite unwell money he [?] gave upon the customes is past recovery.

(271)

Q. Correspondence Vol. 22, No. 3585	}	INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY MR. Stephen Ustick IN HIS Treaty WITH SEVAGEE	{	Dat 25 8
---	---	---	---	-------------

(EXTRACT)

[Rajapore Reparations]

The confidence wee have of your prudence encourage us to recommend this affaire to your manangement wherein you employ your best care and caution, for you are to treat with Sevagee, one of the most politticke princes of these parts, and for your better direction wee thinke good to give these following rules.

At your first address there is noe doubt but he will receive you with all demonstrations of an outward friendship, we must give him to understand that you are sent by the Court and Councell of Bombay to treat with him and declare the demands of the Honble. Company, which, if he shall thinke to grant, he may assure himselfe of all such offices of a correspondence from us as he can in reason expect. In what our demands are you may say wee aske but two things, an honourable satisfaction for the losses and injuries we have formerly suffered, and security for the future that no violence and illegall attempts shall never be put upon us.

As to the former, in case he asks what satisfaction we require, you must tell him that the amount of our losses at Pagothaes, of which you may shew him the particuler, we desire it giving him an account as to the reasonableness of one of them; wee beleive he will scruple against many and will be hardly perswaded to pay soe great a summe, we must urge that he hath already given full satisfaction to others who suffered at the same time with us, and if he deny it to us it would argue the little esteeme he beares of the small desire he hath of our friendship; for encouraging him the more to tearmes of a reasonable accomodation we must intance to him the great advantages which the Surat and many inland cylys of Hindustan, the ports of Biliapatan and Calicut and others have received by the Companys trade, and consequently the vast loss which Rajapore, &c. have suffered for want thereof. You alsoe urge the riches and power of the Honble. Company

25 Sept. 1671 |

English Records

the exact justice and integrity of their dealing, honoured by all nations with whom they commerce. may add their remarkable wisdom and moderation in this to all the world that notwithstanding the opportunities and sufficient power to revenge their injuries received, by seising of the ships and subjects to the said Sevagee whereby they might have paid the full with advantage whatsoever damage they have yet they have hitherto forborne repairing themselves nature, out of hopes that Sevagee would at length owne advantage, and of himselfe without force put on peace, which seeing he hath thought good at on, the Governor and Councill are willing to defer which they have received for endeavouring restitution injuries sustained, till they understand what course take to give them satisfaction : for the effecting whereof speedily you must order Ramsinay to certify him in that untill restitution be made the English will not leave Rajapore, and that you have positive order to end that affaire before you can heare or treat of any other with him.

After these and such like arguments have been and calmly debated 'tis probable you may come to you find him to scruple the payment of soe great may order Ramsinay privately to demand how much he is willing to allow, and which way he intends to pay it, money, or part in money and part in the custom soone as you understand, you must send advise to speed possible to the Deputy Governor and Council to be transmitted to us). But that the expectation of an order from us might not put a demur to the Treaty thinke good to let you know that if you can bring [blank] Pagothaes, we should be content, provide ready money or in some other effectually manner cannot give any positive direction since we know we will propound.

As to the second part, to wit, security for our case wee see at Rajapore, you must demand what take ; wee herewith send you certaine articles, we are agreed as to the matter of satisfaction you may not till that be concluded on.

'Tis probable that Sevagee will demand of you th
should assist him against Danda Rajapore, with men,
morterpeeces and amunition.

To this you must answer that as to matter of engagein
or assisting him in his wars, he cannot with reason ex
from us, who are merchants and have a great estate of the
Company's and a vast trade in all his dominions; but yo
give him this assurance in generall that when a firme p
concluded with him he need not want anything
England affords, and in this you must be carefull that
not positively promise nor positively deny him any thi
onely in generall tearmes you may promise him the same
tages with the Mogull and other Princes with whome wee t
enjoy from us.

(272)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2
106, Fol. 11 { 16

(EXTRACT)

Haveing yours conveyance per Mr. Symons wee shall
to the two last of yours one of the 6th and 11th instant. We
notice what your Honour &c write as to our demands on
all which hath bin discoursed to his ambassador in the
that wee have neither given him hopes that wee are easily s
nor given him cause to think that wee may not be brought
of any reasonable treatys the same of 32000 Pagoths pr
with the intrest of 1 p. c. per month for soe many years
hath bin due at first startle[d] his ambassador, but he t
downe in writing and promised to acquaint [his] master the
and referred us to his [?own] retorne back againe which he
woul[d] be in 15 or 20 dayes, he being gone to his master
a late order [iss]ued from him contrary to his former int
or expectations.

(273)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally
Vol. 87, p. 1 { 30 September 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee conclude it reasonable in regard you advise
Sevagy hath sent over an Eddy to treat with you, that he
with the same respect, and to that purpose, as also for the
speedy concluding the accomodation between him and
think good that Mr. Stephen Hattick and Ram Suny be sen

to him to make knowne our demands and urge the
 of, endeavouring by all meanes possible to bri
 result as to what satisfaction he will give for the
 by his plundering Rajapore, and the manner how i
 letting him know if he gives us such encourage
 againe settle in his Port he may obtaine from us th
 that other nations doe in whose ports we trade;
 not positively have them promise him those Gra
 pieces and ammunition he desires, nor absolutely
 regard wee doe not think itt convenient to hel
 Danda Rajapore, which place, if it were in his pos
 proove a great annoyance to the port of Bombay
 other side, our denyall is not consistent at pre
 interest, in respect wee beleive the keeping in susp
 him to a speedier conclusion of the treaty, hoping
 furnished with thos things he desires; therefore t
 such arguments as may perswade him to come to a
 mediation with us, which [is] the chiefe intent o
 them over....

Wee had almost forgott to advise that a conven
 sent to Sevagy by Mr. Ustick and also that h
 handsome equepage befitting the Companies Honou
 leave you to performe as you shall see fitting.

(274)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, p. 22

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

(EXTRACT)

One thing is necessary to incert here as to
 going to Sevagee, whose journey wee conclude
 detard till hear once againe from Sevagee, his Emb
 ing wrote Remsinai that he will be here in 5 or 6
 they may both goe together, by which time also
 furnished with a present from Surratt befitting
 Sevagees quallity, there being nothing procurable
 designe, and the Honble. Company have nothin
 cloth and sword blades in their warehouse.

(275)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, pp. 25-27

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

(EXTRACT)

There are 4 reasons that as yet wee have not d
 Ustick. The first is his owne indisposition; the

cannot at present learne where Sevagee is; the third, w
nformed his Embassador is come as farr as Chawle towar
nd the 4th is, wee have not anything fitting to presen
ithall here, therefore desire wee may be furnished w
efitting present from you, by which time wee hope all the
bstacles will be remooved.

* * * *

Wee cannot learne at present that Sevagee is making
reat preparations at sea, only a small fleet against J
either his army yet in field, soe that those alarmes (wee pre
rise from the old proverb, a burnt child dreads the fire.
hall be very inquisitive after him, and advise from time to
that wee hear.

* * * *

Rustum Jemimah hath per Sevagees assistance rob'd R
nd is in open rebellion. as wee suppose our friends at Ca
ave advised you.

The Sedy of Danda hath burnt Tull and other great t
f Sevagees in sight of us...Sevagees last fleet arrived he
ayes since from Debull. There Commander in Cheife assu
f noe other great preparations at sea, and that his Master
resent in his great castle Rayaree.

(276)

R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 O
105, p. 55 } 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee desire your honour, &c., would oblige the Capte
hange some men with us, wee having severall not fitting to
muskett yett are able to hall a scape. The Prince is ex
with his army every day in Cullian, and its beleived the F
nd Sevagee hath broken of there corrispondence. Wee
loobutt Okaune is made Generall against Sevagee.

(277)

R. Surat Vol. } THE FACTORS AT KARWAR TO { Dated
106, p. 30 } THE COUNCIL AT SURAT { Oct. 1

(EXTRACT)

The troubles that wee advised of per the *Charles* are, t
e to God, blowne over againe, the Kings forces comeing
attalia with the rebels, utterly routed and dispersed the

that they have never made head since, but our fear
us hasten our goods downe so soone, and the
talling very late wee fear hath dam[an]dged some o
wee have put all as wee suspect out to washing,
wee know not what the damage will be. The
still holds out in little better then rebellion, the
not able as yet to bring them under.

(278)

F. R. Miscel. } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY
Vol. 3, p. 118 } MARINE
(EXTRACT)

Piscash for Savagee.

The following piscash was concluded necessar
ed Savagee when a conclusion of the Treaty shoul
him, vizt.,

2	Pieces scarlett.		Twee
5	Long swords.	6	Rich
2	Looking glasses.	6	Ditto

(279)

F. R. Miscel. Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated
2, pp. 158-159 } COMPANY { 71
(EXTRACT)

Savagee hath made devastation in the cheife
[coral] vent, &c.

* * *

Mr. Ustick deserves your commendation
respects, hath hitherto acted as Secretary at B
(according to your order) Lieutenant to Ca
Company at 4s. per day. Have now employed hi
the Treaty with Savagee, and deserves encoura
will not be ill bestowed.

(280)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE { Dated
Vol. 32, No. 3594 } COMPANY { 7
(EXTRACT)

The greatest discouragement to the merchants is
tion of the times and the lamentable devastation
armys have made in the places where its choicest

much that the dealers therein are cautious of adventuring large a parcell [of coral], so that there will be a necessity of retayling it as well as wee can.

Wee are entred on a treaty with Sevagy who invites scattle at Rajapore. By these shippes wee hope to render good account of your debt and our transactions with him.

(281)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 87, p. 4	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Surat Marine, 7 ber 16
---	---	-----------------	---	------------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

According to your desires we have by the *London* you a present for Sevagy of considerable vallue, part whereof are expressed in invoyce. So much as you think thereof you may send with Mr Ustick ; the rest reserve with us. But our opinions are that it is not fitting to give any present to him untill a finall determination of the bussiness with him is made, least after he hath received it it should not be convenient which would be a dead loss to the Company and dishonour

Being sensible that Lieut. Ustick cannot well superintend both offices of Lieutenant and Secretary we have thought good to ease him of his Secretarys place, by enordering Mr. Willcox to repaire to you on the *London* to succeed him in charge ; he is a person well qualified for it, and one who doubt not will deserve your respect and kindness.

(282)

O. Correspondence Vol. 32, No. 3589	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 8 No 1671
--	---	-----------------	---	--------------------

(EXTRACT)

This goes by our scrivener Ram Sinay whome we have the pressing opportunity of Sevagees Embassador, who is now with orders from his master to treat with the President Councill and was very earnest to goe to Surat in compliance with said order, proffering to goe as a private man or for nothing rather than not goe at all ; but wee have at last perswaded him to stay the returne of Ram Sinay, who is made acquainted with what his master expects, whereby your Honour will find the cheifest designe of making peace with us and hopes of an underhand assistance against Danda Rajapore till something as to that is granted. he will not have a

we doubt not but Ram Sinay will give your Honr. satisfaction as to gaine an approvall of his comi severall dayes discourse with the Embassador by being able to doe it ourselves, wanting a linguisht, Governor is sick; if your Honr. & sca. approve of 3 or 4 great guns he sayes he will find Portug buy them of us as if for their owne use, and soe brought in question.

Girder informes us that the place on the maine us over against this porte) would be of great profit pany, for they may have all sorts of Decan goods paying easie customes; and if we did buy for sorts of commodities that were for our turne, something dearer than in other factories, it would drawing downe a greate trade to those parts in We need not add anything more as to this busines to Ram Sinay, who wee desire you to returne with Lieut. Ustick and he may returne with Sevagee for Raire.

Sevagee is soe sencible of our want of wood not the seizure of salte vessells or breakinge with of his officers have hinted by way of discourse Governor. This Embassador hath brought with him severall sorts of cloth whose musters we herewith their prices. We want more rattans and are also cash.

(283)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY {
Vol. 87, pp. 7-9 }
(EXTRACT)

Ram Sinay brought us your letter of the 8th or in private discoursed with us what Sevagee, by the sent. proposes to us by way of accomodation and w from us in order to the supply of his warrs against pore, in both which wee find soe great subtillity, s pollicy and unsecure inconstancy on his part, and cultys and apparent hazard on the Companies to on these tearmes, that wee begin to dispare of business to any issue in the way it is now carried, and the Question whether wee should proceed on a further him or no. But for that it might not be laid to wee have fayled on our side wee thinke good

order for Mr. Ustick to proceed with Ram Sinay, and determine our former resolution, that till the matter of satisfaction to the Company and nations former losses be first determined cannot with Honour or safety consede to any thing we proposeth, for that is the ground worke on which we build our future correspondence with him, which if he we yeild unto, all treatys with him, are in vaine, and from judgement wee may not recede without apparent prejudice Masters interest and our owne reputation.

Wee observe you are under a mistake in two things, first overweening and putting too great a vulture on the place which he makes of a place on the maine, where he offers you with a permission to build a castle for the security of the trade. Itt appeares to us a politticke cheat, to defeat us totally all hopes of further satisfaction for our past losses. You see us (building on Girders opinion) to be fond of this place, what may tend to the Companies future profit. Wee, see first wee yett can apprehend thereof are of a contrary opinion, judging that it may rather eclipse then advantage the growth of the trade at Bombay for us to settle on any place on the Maine soe near for the trade will certainly be all carried thither, whereas otherwise it will be brought to the Island. Besides wee can not admitt of putting the Company to the charge of building a Fort house there, for the constant expence thereof will be insupportable and render all goods that shall be very deare. However, though the advantages thereof may appeare in tyme, yett it is not expedience in us at this Coniuncture to lett him know wee have possession of any of his ports, but rather, as wee have done hitherto many yeares, that wee shall, by Gods good providence, continue still to live without him.

The second mistake that you are in appeares in your undervaluing our owne conditions as to wood. Sevagees officers it seems, in notable policy, given the Deputy Governour to understand our great want thereof, but the Deputy Governour have answered that wood growes in other places adjacent as as in his Countrey, from whence the Island may be supplied though with a little more charge, and that Sevagees vessells can serve very well to bring it to us. In fine, as wee before mentioned you have to deale with the most polittique people of all these who make a notable observation of the least things which accidentally passe from you in discourse which may turne

in talke from you that may tend to the weakning or lessening our reputation; and this caution wee specially recommend to Mr. Ustick, who will be our discourse with Sevagee and his people touching the matters, and therefore wee advise him to apply such may most preserve our Credit and not give Sevagee undervalue us.

In our formers wee advised that the present s given till after you had agreed upon satisfaction for having considered that Sevagee being a prince of a and putt upp with his late success may underst affront to him, therefore wee order that the present him at Mr. Ustick's first appearance, which we convince him of the candour of our dealing and cau a greater vallue on our Freindship. Our Instruc Ustick are soe large that wee shall not add thereunto good issue from his carefull performance, advising t Sevagee inclining to comply to our reasonable dems endeavour to end the dispute touching satisfaction of before he leave him; as alsoe to procure his gen Phirmand for us to trade with freedome and securit ports of his Country and inland cittyes whatsoever, cent custome, and further, wee would have him certaine Articles to be signed by him which wee h you, which are confirmed to us by all the princes in wee trade. But if he finds that he aimes at his supplies without intention either to make u or to grant a liberty of trade, then we would take his leave civilly of him and s Bombay and give us an account of his proceedings; ing what passes, wee desire you to continue a faire ing outwardly with him....

Wee have seen the musters which Ram Sunay upp belonging to Sevagees Envoy, which are i Surrat, to witt Cuttanees, Romalls, &c. no way the Company to deale in, but in regard wee presume no ready money to spare, if he will pay us in those shall be agreed on to be due for satisfaction of our f wee thinke good that Mr. Ustick accept thereof, taki they be not overrated, but cheap and good in their i it is necessary that he have some Banjan [Bania] [O. Correspondence vol. 32 No. 3688]

(284)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15 Dec
106, p. 56 } 1671

(EXTRACT)

Yours per the Hoy per Ramsenwee wee have received, the notice what your Honours, &c., resolutions are as to Treaty with Sevagee, and shall proceed according to the order therein; but Sevagees Embassador haveing brought 600 Ruwert of cloth of severall sorts, which he pretended he only doe to continew the Treaty, his Master haveing, as he is then resolved to send him noe more if he had not found out contrivance, and that wee will not take them off his hands at owne price doth very much anger him, and he deneyes to goe Leint. Ustick; moreover, he tells us that his Master was in his progress and now not easily to be found or treated with, wee, though wee have enquired, cannot as yet learne his presidency, which hath forced us to detard the dispatching of Leint, till wee can receive an answer from him, haveing wrote him our intentions of sending an Embassador to treat with according to his former desire. It may probably be that per accident Leint. Ustick may not set out till an answer may be returned to this; if soe, then wee desire to know wheather your Hon., &c., would have us delayne the Leint. till the Embassadors departure or noe. When Sevagees Embassador hinted want of wood he had his answer how and were it might be etched; as to the place proffered on the maine wee shall neither argue for or against it, but referr it to your better judgment.

Leint. Ustick, when he goes, shall be furnished with a handsome present for the Rajay out of those particulars sent downe by the *London*; wee have acquainted him with what farther advice in your letter.

(285)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 January 1671/2
Vol. 87, p. 14 }

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 15th passed month wee received the 27th Dec and therein take notice that Sevagys Embassador seemes to be much concernd that you will not take of his hands those 600 rupees worth of goods that he brought along with him to dispose of; they being not commoditys proper for the Honble. Company; soe wee cannot answer the buying of them, and therefore you should well notwithstanding his anger to refuse them. If the H

13 Jan, 1672]

English Records

bassador absolutely denys to proceed allong with Mr. him goe without him when you shall be certainly in Sevagy is returnd from his progress and has took up h in some one of his castles.

(286)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swa
Vol. 87, p. 16 } 13 Janua
(EXTRACT)

This King having sent downe some force wil Governor Ghasty Khaun for the guard of the por being att present no noise of Sevagees armyes con us, we have thought good to send downe on these shi Thorpe together with souldiers, keeping only musketeers, which also we shall send downe when w selves tottally secure from all danger.

(287)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 106, No. 62 }
(EXTRACT)

Lieut. Ustick proceeds on Monday morning and th ador is at length satisfied, we having lent him 1500 his goods payable at 40 months time; we the rather reason Ramsonwee told us the President approved of i mentioning it. Sevagee is at Marr[Mahad], a place 2 [50?] miles off of Chout[?], agathering together from all parts, even as far as from Coddall Vingaza [&c., the reason whereof, as its reported is that Dillur a flying army, has taken Pima [Poona] Chauckn the Deputy Govr. saith, of great concern and in a plain, in the heart of all Sevagees upper country none above 9 years of age. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sec

(288)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Ds
Vol. 106, No. 64 }
(EXTRACT)

We wrote your Hon. &c. in our last that Lieut. U set forth on the Monday following but the day before advice from Sevagee he should not set out till he w he being now otherwise employed, having drained a to raise a powerful army to try if he can remove Badur Cka, and Mobut Uka out of Prima ["Puna" in cords Surat, Vol. 106] [Poona] Chaukna which they

having killed one Curtage Goodier [Kadtoji Gujar] his General, and put all to fire and sword, is also cre reported that Fazell Abdall Oka and Cowis Oka are co against him at ['from' in Factory Records Surat Vol. Deccan, if so, it will go hard with him, Fazell Cka, not only a good soldier, but his inveterate enemy, Sev and [Pas] your Honr. &c know, having killed his father se years since. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 12]

(289)

F. R. Miscella- } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 25
neous Vol. 2. p. 121 } 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

A hott allarme of Savagees neer approach to this citty sions the Councells meeting this day, when it was resolve the defence of the Honorable Company's House to entertay Peons and 10 Laskarrs, and also to enorder Mr. Grigby, if he occasion, to keep 10 Peons at the Marine.

(290)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Jan
Vol. 87, p. 19 } 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13th present came to hand the 23d ditto therein take notice of what you write concerning Sevagys ga ing together all his forces. Wee have been for these 4 d very hottly allarumd by the arrivall of some forces of hi B[R?]amnagur which continue there still and are not removed tis not knowne whither they are designed, but this Governor the whole towne are very apprehensive of danger. Allthough thinke he intends no harme to us, yett in prudence wee thought good to prepare for him in the best manner wee cann, allthough we be not over well manned, yett we doubt not b come off as well as our neighbours.

One thing we much want, which is a drumm and a man knowes how to beat, which wee would have you send us up first Shibar or other good conveyance; lett the man that c up know how to mend a drumm likewise on occasion; a dru wee find is a great disheartning to these people, and there wee desire itt may bee sent us up as afforesaid per

(291)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 11
 Vol. 32, No. 3624 }
 (EXTRACT)

Your President had prepared himselfe to take h
 the *Advance* frigatt for Bombay, and had in a man
 leave of the Governor of Surratt, who was well cons
 unto, when on a sudden newse came that Sevagy
 with an army of 15000 men, which putt the cit
 fright and made us prepare for our defense. This ne
 allso hath bestirred himselfe more prudently then an
 dicissors, beating downe all houses without the wall
 was a shelter for the enemy, ordering strict watch a
 keepe in the inhabitants who were running out of th
 allso sent a civill messadge to your President des.
 would lay aside the thought of going to Bombay a
 that he could not answer his departure as things ne
 would it be well taken by the King. His argument l
 able your President thought good to condescend th
 the rather for that you have a considerable esta
 charge which he cannott leave in danger...(D) and fo
 unfortunately happened that for two years together yc
 hath been hindered from going to Bombay to his
 and no small detriment to your Island, wee have t
 dutyes upon serious consideration of your affair
 you our humble advice that it seems now consiste
 interest, to settle your Chief Governement on your
 Bombay. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vo

(292)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { I
 Vol. 106, No. 69 }

The other is only to deliver [*sic*, desire] a drum &
 may be sent up, which may be done by first
 tho' hope you will have but little or no occ
 Sevagee having his hands full here.

We are in daily expectation here of his Honr. a
 neither the Governors unwillingness nor the fear
 armys approaching Suratt will detain him. [Orme
 Sect. 1 p. 14]

(293)

F. R. Surat Vol. 37, pp. 21-22 } MATTHEW GRAY TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally 15 February
(EXTRACT)

The President being called home early this morning strong alarme from Surratt for the guard of the Honble. Companies house and estate, hee left with me the copie of your g letter of the 5th curreant... Although you have newes of having his hands full att home, yet he stretcheth forth his abroad, and as great a force in this Kings territorys as aboute him. He hath beaten off the forces Delleell Ckawi to beseidg Sallee, and hath reinforcit it with men and prov He hath fought a battaile, slaine Bulloell Ckawne, and hat prisoners in Saleer about 30 Principall Officers of the Army hath of a certaine taken Mocleer, and having that pass, he be att Surratt when he please; and the newes we recei midnight assures his army was [with] in 25 miles of the which we have reason to give creditt to when the Governour licensed the Marchants to provide for their families and their estates, which before he would not permitt to goe the gates.

These continuall alarms have still prevented his I visiting you, for while affaires are in this posture we have ended in Councill he cannot leave the place without prejudice to the Companies affaires and dishonour to the r and yet it is resolved, and God willing he will be wi before the raines, to settle the affaires of the Island.

(294)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 106, No. 70 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Fe 1673
(EXTRACT)

We must refer your Honr. &c., (as to a large account Hoighs taking) till we speak with Mr. Spary [sic? Geary (with those that were in her) was kept prisoner by Se Governors, till their masters orders came for their deliver are since all come up but Spary, who being desperately ill not come over land. but is daily expected. Since our las before we dispatched the 2 sloops) we had news that Se Governors of Ragapore had redeemed the Hoigh for abo Pags. which caused us to alter our former result and t Ensign Adderton lower than Rajapore, we having advic

that those Mallabars that took her, (and the French since), lay flying off and on to the Northward of the port boats we sent down Ramsonwees brother to treat with the and redeem the Hoigh and lading, agreeing for each to prevent after disputes; in 7 or 8 days more we expect back; when they return we shall give your Hon. &c. a share of their success. (Wee shall follow your orders as to the matters and thanke your Hon. &c. for)* The encourage promise any that shall take any of them.

This place affords no news at present, only Sevage put fresh provisions, amunition and men into Saleer returned with his Army, which I suppose was the alarm'd Suratt. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sec. 1 pp. 15-16]

(295)

F. R. Miscellaneous } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { 22
Vol. 2, p. 138

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee by an Envoy desired that an Ambassadour sent from hence to treat with him about the losses at The President, upon application formerly to him, order 700 Rupees to be provided for a present for him and Mr Ustick to proceed as Ambassadour, and that the sum of 600 rupees should be sent to him as a present and 100 amongst his officers and servants, according to the desire of Mr. Ustick, and that 10 Bandarins should wait on his guard, with 2 Englishmen and a couple of horses and one of his Pallankeen, and 200 rupees in money.

(296)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
Vol. 87, p. 23

(EXTRACT)

Wee wish Lieutenant Ustick good success in his treaty with Sevagy, and would have his going kept as secret as possible, and give it out that he is to treat about nothing but the recovery of our losses received at Rajapore and the return of the hoigh, that no jealousy may possess this Kings mind to our prejudice.

* Note—Insertion from Vol. 106.

(297)

Drine Mss. Vol.
114, Sect. 1 p. 17

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 5
1672

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ustick sets forward with Sevagees Amba tomorrow; the charges of the present and his expences we will amount to 1000 Rups.; by our next we shall send you of our presents.

Our two boats are not returned, but we have received from Adderston wherein he gives us an account that he fought and beaten several and killed them, many men dropped overboard after shot, and that to escape him they threw their goods overboard, 7 large prows of 120 or 100 men apiece not dare to stand him; off of Coapes Bay he took one about 700 tons, which the Rajapores Governor demanded as prize on his port, but being divided at last came to an agreement to deliver Hoigh and goods in lieu thereof, which Adderston acquainted us with, and we consented to, but since informed us that the said Governor had taken the ship down to alter her and that she was quite spoiled, and goods by him embezzled so we have ordered him to bring her up; when they arrived [*Sic?* are arrived] we shall send your honour an account of her and lading. Savagees word at Recir [*?Rairee*], Diller Cka. has, as Savagees Amba informs us at least 60000 horse and that his master darred to needle with, him; we cannot hear the news of it confirmed, tho' said Ambassador came from Cullen the other

(298)

S)F. P. Surat Vol. }
106, Fols. 73-74

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 13
1672

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that still your honour &c are earnest to build some houses for accomodacion of the Companys servants as also strangers; but Sevagee being abuilding and giving wages, hath tempted severall of our workmen to run away that wee cannot spare any worke-men; espetially because we could not up the two walls of what part of the Ditch is a digged it will in the raines all fall in, to now small trouble sha[r]ges; Ramsenwee hath 11 or 12 very handsome shops Bazar and the Moody a very large tyled house with 30 roomes; which on occation are procurable and are also convenient and in the raines wee may gett all things ready to b

7 her: [September] besides Sevagee haveing general army up and downe Call an, it would be necessary to front curtaine speedily which at present is very low: is now doubt but as success may make him presumption fort is a great eyesore to him; and Lieut Ustick w instant; here inclosed goes copy of his preasent; the p came from Sevagee declared himselfe alwayes an ambass none wee suppose can thinke that Lieut. Ustick goe thing elce than to demand satisfaction;...

P. S. The paper before menconed wherein is expre ulers of the present sent to Sevagee being mislaid co per this conveyance. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 pa.

(299)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, No. 75

}

BOMBAY TO SURAT

}

Dated 20

(EXTRACT)

Ensign Adderston is at last arrived with our 3 his prize, all of our men being in good health. The vess and about 70 tons and 80 men, but of them only 29 can some being killed and the rest being gone went ashore v Norrado [Noquedah] before the fight. She had in 1 70 candy of cokernutts [coconuts] meat, and 10 of beettie nutts, 1 candy of caire, 3½ candy of rice pounds weight of Cassia Lignum, her men, arms, a shows her to be a Man of War, but being laded they her a merchant man, and it is very [blank] with then goods into any of the Deccan ports, which when sol pirates. She was in company of a great pirate and f two sloops near Dunda Rajapore about a week befor taken, which we found out by a Muskett bullet taken old wound by our Surgeon and afterwards confest by she belongs to Ballasore but cannot find her owners th out, the prisoners being all in several stories, but su may belong to the great pirate old Bagrauts grandchild he thereabouts, having 3 towns there given him by Saep (Janard Rajah who has a share in all prizes; we desire what we shall do with her lading and men; the vess admirable well, and will be a brave decoy next year excellent frigate. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1 p. 19]

(300)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 6 /
Vol. 33, No. 3633 } 1672

Since the date of our last letter this towne hath been in allarumms of Sevagys army which by their frequency be now less formidable, but give a destructive check t trade; Sevagy hath had great success having gayned a no victory over one of the Mogulls armys, which baseiged one c Castles, and forced two Geunerralls who with their armys entred into his Countrey to retreat with shame and loss; S which he hath wrott letters to us, the French and Dutch, as to all the eminent Moore and Banian merchants and to the K Officers, demanding great contribution from us all, which if refuse to pay he threatens destruction to the whole towne, an certaine that being now as it were master of the Field he come when he will and doe what he please; for here is no : to resisst him.

(301)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 Apr
Vol. 106, No. 86 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We cannot but conclude this Mallabar vessel a pirate b built in that form and so well manned, though doubt not but will find merchants to own her; we shall keep her goods till fur orders, but the Cocoa nut meat will certainly be spoiled; we not get a frigate at Baccen and it is dangerous building on Cullean whils the country is in this unstable condition ne is there at present any timber to be got there, but would your enorder the building a large Shebar with a deck, and lay a to this Mallabar vessell, these two with the frigate buildin Suratt would fight all the Mallabars that should come betw this and God.

Lieut. Ustick is still at upper Choule. We expect dai hear once more of his departure towards Sevagee; we would have him procure an admition, what ever came of it, for if he not comply and the Lieut. comes back, in any time you may his May fleet laden with salt, which will be a vast loss to [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1. p. 21]

(302)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 A
Vol. 87, p. 30 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

There is a report here that Sevagee intends to build a C on Henry Kenry, which the Governor makes one of his

ments for his not letting the President goe, pretending help Sevagee, which iff true, itt concerns more then th Surratt to hinder itt, and therefore advise us if you h such thing.

(303)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 106 No. 94 }

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry to read [heare] of the Governors i stopping the Pr. yet are still in hopes that the ketch him down ; she is manned with 24 soldiers, drum, and cannot hear that Sevagee does intend to build a fort Kenery ; if he makes any attempt so to do we shall a stop to it. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. I, p. 24]

(304)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 106, No. 105 } 16

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday arrived Lieut. Ustick from Sevagee, wh and tedious attendance, had half an hours discourse w his Braminees to little effect, but at last proferred 5 towards our losses and promised, if your Honr. &c. w settle a factory at Rajapore, to show all kindness a immaginable towards the factory ; and this is all th got from him, he immediately setting forth with 100 way, and Moro Pondit with as many another way, but may both meet at Suratt. This we thought fittin, though we are very sensible it is very late in the yea go to that port, yet the Governor of Suratt, having so fa the merchants as to cause them to make a generall tis probable, not daring to appear at Court, may by th the Prince deliver the town to Sevagee. [Orme M Sect. 1, p. 25]

(305)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO COMPANY { Dated
114, Sect. 1 p. 36 }

(EXTRACT)

As to the treaty with Sevagee, we have made a fa in it, having sent Mr. Ustick lately to treat with hin by whom he was received with extraordinary r outward expressions of much friendship, but as to sati

further ['former' in O. C. 3649] damages, the disproportion be
our demands and what he pretends to have taken from us
great, that we shall hardly come to a right understanding the
We hope to prevail with him for some allowance, but how
we cannot assure ourselves of, his great successes having
him as high in his own thoughts as he is reputed in the e
he world ; we are not wanting to let him know how conside
your power is and how advantageous your commerce will
his ports, nor doth Savagee want a moment ["need a monito
O. C. 3649] to tell him the want we have of his wood with w
your Island is supplied, and the other emoluments you will
by having his country open to you, so that, the benefits of a ["
n ditto] correspondence being reciprocal, there is no doub
we shall close in the end, and there is nothing sticks betwee
out ascertaining the same ['sum' in Ditts] to be agreed
or satisfaction and the manner how it is to be paid, concor
which we hope to give your Hon. a more full account in
next.

(306)

S) F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { 19 June
106, Fol. 113 } 1672

I have certaine intelligence now that Sevagees army u
he command of more [Moro] Pundit hath made some disturba
n the Portugall country soe much as to cause a fear in Ba
Basseine] Chaul and the rest of their territories possiti
emanding the 1/3 [1/4th] pte parte of the encomes of the w
ountry otherwise threatening destruction to them if he contin
varr upon them Bombay is like to thrive the better for it.

(307)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 21
Vol. 3, p. 4 (2d Set) } 1672

(EXTRACT)

This towne of Surat having for some days been allarum
the late success of Sevagees forces under Mono [Moro] Pu
y his taking of Joar [Jawhar] from the Rajah of the Coolys,
hereby having made his approaches within 40 Cours, and
f this Kings Forces to impeed his march hither, are much
ffrighted this day by his yet neerer approach to Ramna

the Rajah of which place is fled to Chickley, with of Gundavee, with all his family, and all the peop Gundavee, the Banians endeavouring to doe the l that the towne gates were shutt to keep them in. Bu to their fear is, some letters brought to this Governor, Mosum the principall merchant, from Sevagee or Mono Punditt, once more demanding the Chouty [cho of the Kings Revenues under this Government, wh to 400000 Rups., threatening if they did not speed the money he would sett downe here ere long wit which caused the people of better quallity to goe to Governour to grant them liberty to send their wives to Broach, or some other place to secure them. This generall feare of the people gave suffitient caution to to use their endeavors to secure the Honble. Comp here in the house, consisting chiefly in currall, c other kintlage goods for the shipping, and therefore tv ed to keep the hoigh afloat, and that if the enemy di all the Gregio Currall, which is of the greatest vallu laden on board her, where twas concluded more safe house, should they sett the towne on fire, as tis genera they will, and make a totall devastation.

(308)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 45

}

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{

Dat

(EXTRACT)

On the 11 current this towne was strongly all nearer approach of Sevagees forces, under the cond Punditt, who hath taken Joar from the Coolys, whi 57 Course of this place, but since, having left a garr retired back. In the heat of the newes the Governor eminent merchants, both Moors and Banians, and p them the collecting of 45000 Rupæes to raise 500 ho foot to defend the towne for two months. The Mo subscribed to it, knowing that the burthen of the tax on the Banians. They stood off a little to pause on but have all subscribed. We heare of no souldi but there are officers employed in taking an acco Banaians house in towne, of which the Governour v make good improvement to his particular benefitt.

(309)

F. R. Miscellane- ous Vol. 2, p. 139	}	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{	Dated 22 1672
---	---	---------------------------	---	------------------

(EXTRACT)

Ordered that Mayhim, Siam and Moehum be fortified the present necessity requiring the same by reason of the Sevagees taking the Cooley country and attempting Gorbasse near Bombay, and that Colonel Herman Bake be appointed Overseer of the work.

(310)

F, R. Surat Vol. 87, pp. 47-49	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 25 1672
-----------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	------------------

(EXTRACT)

After the closure of the Generall letter of the 21th the Deputy President in his particular advised his Honor of fresh rumors the same day by reason of Sevagees forces, after their taking of Joar, and a great treasure there, amounting to, by report here, 1700000 Rupees, it was said they had taken Ramnagar and so approached nearer this towne, the Rajha of Ramnagar with his family to Chikly, 4 Course beyond Gundavay. The same day also were brought letters from Sevagee to the Governor and Mirsa Mosum demanding the third time (which he should be the last) the Couty[cbouth] or $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the Kings revenue under this Government, declaring that, as their King had commanded him to keep an army for defence of his people and country that army must be payed and if they sent him not then speedily, he bid them make ready a large house for him, for he would come and sitt downe here, and receive the rents and tributes, for there was none now to stop his passage. The letter and the apprehension they had of his armys so neere, and none of the Kings forces to impeed them, struck a great fear into all those who are men of estates who went to the Governor the same night to desire to send their wives and families to Broach or other parts to secure them. After they had attended after midnight, he gave them leave, and in the morning commanded it againe, and summoned the next day all the merchants of quallity, Moors and Banians to appear at Sied Mahmuds and there to conclude of some way or other to raise the

25 June 1672]

English Records

Sevagee demanded, which they were not in a capacity to raise. Hee propounded the merchants should raise 100000 Rups. the Desys should raise 200000 from the poor people to sow the ground in the severall Pergannys, which they declared was impossible, they having payed into the King all their last years rents, and were not in a capacity to raise money before hand, nor could the merchants be brought to raise their 100000. At length, after many hours, sitting the day and night, the Governour would have had them resolved to send Rups. sent at present to stop the enemy, with promises and allotted 2000 Rups. to the merchants and 40000 to the poor people, but they apprehending this as a piece of his craft to enrich himself than to be a means to divert the enemy from him word it could not be, and so broke up.

In this distraction we knew it our duty to provide what we could for our Honble. Masters estate, which being considered we ordered the hoigh to be kept afloat, and a monthes time to be but [sic] put into her, and also laid in a monthes time into our house, concluded to secure all the Gregic board the hoigh, as being more secure there then here, in case the enemy (as we might well expect) should fire the towne and ed it therefore to be got to hand, new roped and gumed to prevent it from breaking the Cowrees, also, and other Kint which before we thought to keep in the house to save the expense of carrying them downe to Swally by land; upon the consideration of the danger we concluded rather to be at the hazard them here, if the raines which then were raining did not hinder their passage, in such case to house them at Raneale. The Cowrees were sent all, and housed the day after the raines, without the tanks all under the shed, lett them lye on the Castle greene until the Governor should give invoice. This was the worke of the 22 day, being Saturday next morning came news that Mono Punditt had returned from Ramnagur but was returned upon news that Dileel was gathering his forces to stop his future progress. The raines that fell the night before and still continues, has been of great comfort to the towne, and eased us from present fears. These allarms will be renewed if we should have a faire weather, for Sevagees flying forces will abroad as soon as the other are retired to their winter quarters sooner, they may reasonably be expected in September.

(311)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 51	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 26 J 1672
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	--------------------

(EXTRACT)

Our new Governour haith made peace with the Naik rries of the castle Seamiseer [Shiveshwar] and Cudera, but thought it will not last long, they being still discontented. A and Mirja still hold out and will not be reduced without considerable forces, they being places of strength. We have great rumor of late of Sevagees intencion to vissitt these Wee desire to know, if in case he should, how we should b our selves towards him, and wheither or no we may re his word.

(312)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 115	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 8 1672
----------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------

(EXTRACT)

We take notice of the notable alarm you had of Sev Army and the fine preparation made by the Government of to oppose him, the news with us is that Moro Punditt, h reinforced his army to 15000 strong, is returned again a fear will give you a more hot alarm, for most certainly he great eye upon that town and will not leave, untill he has reduced it under his obedience or destroyed it, for he has of that design that was motioned, arming a fleet of small fr against him from Suratt, to prevent which design a destroy which frigates tis said here that Moro Pundit is se this expedition, on which score we have great and solit apprehensions for the safety of the Hon. Company's Estat your persons, but the overtures of good correspondence have passed between Seavagee and us here give us some that he intends no ill or disturbance to the Hon. Comp interest and we have yet greater confidence in your p conduct to apply suitable remedies for the prevention of d in case it should please God to call you thereunto. [Orme Vol. 114, sect. 1, p. 42]

(313)

(D) Original Correspondence, 3649	}	FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	{	Dated 12 J 1672.
---	---	---	---	---------------------

May it please your Honrs.

Our humble dutyes recommended &c. the reason that p

to send copy of our last of the 14th June, whose (justly feare may have miscarried by reason that the was stoped by Sevagee's Army on one side and the Mog other ever since the Cosset was dispeeded, and there is a search now that a letter can hardly excape, but th being now retired, we adventure this Transcript and add thereto somewhat that hath passed of moment President's arrivall to your Island of Bombay.

Our next great worke was the establishing and our English Lawes and annulling all Portugall rites and tomes of Law proceedings, in order whereunto a method in Law being drawne out according to the powers of your Honrs: Instructions of 1669 we erected a court of which is appointed to sit the 1st August next wheriny Mr. George Wilcox assists as Judge.

We have also ordered a large Warehouse to be built near the Custome House for the receiving and stowing the great quantity of your Europe Goods expected by the ships, for Surratt Country adjacent is in so perplexed a condition by Sevagee's incursions even to this very hour that we may be forced to discontinue our Trade there for sometime.

Sevagee suffers not his neighbours to rest even in the time of the raines, having surprized the Countreyes of two Radjahs, called the Radjahs of Guar [Jawhar], and [Ramnagar] both bordering on the Portugalls of whom he demands tribute, threatening to make war upon them if they doe not pay it him, in so much that the Portugalls though it was very low before, yet now is much more so by this meanes he hath also opened a new trade to Surratt, and it is credibly believed here, that he hath brought his victorious Army thither, if so (which God divide) doubtless doe great mischief but at the worst we have hope through the overtures of friendshipp which of late he hath offered [be]twixt us, that he will not attempt any evill to us how ever we dare not assure ourselves of it, in respect of his little regard his word, therefore have given Mr. Gray there timely notice to prepare for the worst, and not to be too much.

What success and advantage your Island Bombay lying free and out of danger in the midst of these troubles your Honrs: will understand in a year or two more, was no other reason than this for to perswade us to

your Island both by Land and Sea, and in a time of such con-
 danger for the security as well of those who are your p-
 subjects as those strangers who shall be persuaded to
 through the care which they perceive we take of their prote-
 we assure ourselves that in your wisdomes, you will con-
 such charge well bestowed, and also hold us justified and
 commended in our proceedings, whereby the fame of your I
 is allready so much increased that it is esteemed the only As
 of all these parts, even at the writing hereof a Radjah our r
 bour on the Maine offering himselfe to become your subject
 to desire your protection with whom we are cautious how f
 engage least we provoke too much our more potent neigh
 Sevagee. [Orine Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, pp. 38-40]

(314)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 July
 Vol. 87, p. 53 }

(EXTRACT)

It is not one but many allarums we have had from Sev
 forces, and now the army that came hither for the money is re-
 ing, we may expect them indeed, and that every day; for ther
 Great army abroad and Mono Punditt hath taken Nai
 Trumbuck which was kept by Jaddara [Jadhav Rao] a Ras
 and 400 men under his command, kill'd many of the
 and taken Jaddaca prisoner. This Jaddaca is somewhat re-
 to Sevagee, and revolted from him to the Mogull.

(315)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 Ju
 Vol. 87, p. 28a } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We are pretty quiett here as yett since the Peace ma-
 this Governor, though we were put in some feares per Mak
 Ckaune, who was formerly Governor here, for he k
 invited underhand by some of the Naikewherries of these pl
 and having gott 4 of 500 men together, though[t] to have su[r]p
 some one of these castles hereabouts, and to have sett up for
 selfe; but he was routed, before his designe could take effec
 this Governor[s] forces, and being wounded was taken pris
 and remaines now in this castle as prisoner awaiting the E
 order how he shall be disposed off. Here hath been for up
 of 10 dayes together a great rumour that the King is dead, b
 yett no letters from Vizapore to confirme it.

(316)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 57

}

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{

J

(EXTRACT)

Naggar Chawne is gone with his army, who were
ive to the townes people. He is gon Pipp : Uwarra[?] of
of Sevagees forces.

(317)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
87, p. 59

}

CARWAR TO SURAT

{

Da

(EXTRACT)

These combustions and disturbances round about
make us fearfull we shall not be able to supply you
ntity of pepper enordered this yeare, though we know
or 3 months may bring forth, affaires being now ju
point of changing here, and we hope for the better,
ing upon recovery after a great fitt of sickness, wh
violent that the citty gates and shops of Vizapore
kept shutt up, most suspecting that he would have
occassioned that report at this distance that he was
but God be thanked he is now upon the mending hand
since he is come a little to himselfe againe gave away t
and as much more as amounts to nine hundred tho
das yearly revenue to an Euenuch that is great in favo
and at present rules the whole Kingdome, by name
Ckaune, who was Gen[e]rall of the army in the last
against Carnattick, where meeting with good succ
much encreased his reputation; we heare a very good
him, and hope to see a better government than what
been here, he being of that power that none will da
against him, and we hope by keeping a good correspon
him to remove all obstructions that we may meet
our affaires; his Governors are not as yett arrived b
expected.

(318)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 63a

}

SURAT TO SWALLY MARINE

{

(EXTRACT)

There are 12 friggatts come from Goga into this
day, commanded by Ummergee, with about a 100
cannot yett learne whether they are for service here
for Danda Rajapore against Sevagee; other occ
present we have none.

(319)

(S) F. R. Surat } FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT { 26 Aug
Vol. 106, Fol. 126 } 1672
(EXTRACT)

We cannot joy you Sevagees encroaching into those p
who seemes to aime at the possession rather than plunder.

(320)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { 29 Augu
3, p. 15 (2d Set) } 1672
(EXTRACT)

The danger of this citty being such that there is no sec
for the Honnble. Company's estate, and the price of broad
so low that we cannot sell it by whole sale to the merchant
towne for more then 2½ Rupees per yard, which, should wee
would bring an exceeding loss on the Honnble. Company, it
therefore concluded that for the present, when the ships ar
at Bombay, the Governor should land the goods there for
security.

(321)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } THOS. ROACH, GUNNER TO (Dated Dill
106, p. 114 (2d Set) } THE MUGHAL, TO SURAT { September
(EXTRACT)

Another passage amongst these papers (a Journall of the
parrs affaires for two months time past) was that Nocquadah C
of Surat had sent an Ardast to the King to this effect, that i
King would but disburse 120000 rupees that then he would u
ake to hinder Sevagee from finishing that castle which he
oin soe long a building off upon Henry Kennary, to which
King gave answere that they should take security from him
the money and lett him proceed, soe that when I had consid
of this, I thought it good to clapp this passage into your Arc
that that was one of the maine desires you had to goe to Bon
or, to assist his Majestys servant, the Siddy of Danda Raja
n hindering Sevagee from finishing the aforesaid castle;
rett notwithstanding all this, the said Governour of Surat w
not let you goe.

(322)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18
Vol. 106, p. 141 } 1672 (S
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is making great preparations having as it is

great regiments of horse, which have deserted the Mo and fled to him under the command of Ciddy Halal Gadora [Jadhaora], and two others, and it is said are running away from the Mogull. It is thought to give Dellar Chaun a battle who is now let if he has the good fortune to beat or disperse he will command all Guzarat; to the Company's your security, in case he should attempt Suratt, w good reasons to believe he intends us no misc Agent is now actually here on this island and we on the treaty to accommodate the former difference a trade hereafter in his country, so that we reasona he will not attempt the Company's house, or do any your servants, yet we advise you not to trust him to to stand upon your guard. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114,]

(323)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Da
Vol. 33, No. 3692 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee have bin continually allarmd by Sevagee whole year, excepting the months of August and September townegates and all passages stopt up for severall m of greatest quallity who could prevaile with the (money, gott permission to send their familys out and in other parts farr distant. In these troubles wee we sive of the danger of that estate wee had of your this towne, the greatest part whereof we sent over to S the raines were sett in, and afterwards to Raneale, as did permitt, which hath putt you to some charges ex yet not to be avoided in such exigencys.

(324)

(S) F. R. Surat } PHILIP GYFFARD FROM { De
Vol. 87, Fol. 89 } CARWAR TO SURAT { O

The reason the Dutch brought these copper he there is some dispute between Sevagee and them Broaker.

(325)

F. R. Surat } SURAT DIARY { Date
Vol. 3, p. 25 (2d set) }
(EXTRACT)

This day news being brought to towne of a g Sevagees being come as neer as Ramnagur, and that 4

Umbraws with 4 regiments of horse had deserted the service and revolted to Sevagee, the towne took the allarme the sheroffs to whome we had sold the Companies treasure refused to carry it out of the house.

(326)

Factory Records
Surat
Vol. 3, p.25 (2 set)

SURAT DIARY

{ Dated 5
October

(EXTRACT)

The news being this day confirmed of Sevagys army approach, no merchants in towne will now adventure on the ing any of our goods, and this night about 8 of the clo towne receiving a fresh allarme that the army is on the hither and but 6 course from Gundavee, so that they may well be here to morrow morning, this put us upon a sudden r tion to secure as much as might be of the Honble. Comp estate here ..Wee took also into the house provitions and p from the Moody and sent downe to Mr. Grigby at Swally to us a barrell of English powder for the new frigatt that we be the better enabled to stand upon the defence of our house

(327)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 87 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 31
October 16

(EXTRACT)

Since our last of the 25 we have been strongly alarm Sevagees numerous forces, especially the 28 at night, newes brought the Governour that they were on their way high vanced so farr as Chickly which is but 6 course beyond avee and might very well have bin here next morning, putt us to some trouble in making up all the treasure again handy chests, which we had sold, but the Sheroffs would not it away ; we had also sent for 100 bales of cloth up in the l which by reason of these troubles we dared not bring up hither kept them in her at Umca [Umra], but wanting the hoigh to s our treasure we ordered the bread cloth to be putt on board *Thomas and Matthew* and the hoigh to come up hither : w downe alsoe Mr. Grigbie to send up some of the souldier came to conduct the new friggatt downe, and laid in prov and powder for the defence of our house and the Comp estate, here being then all the allome, most of the elephants

the news cooled, they proving but a party of the ene which came to try the fording of the river, are agai to the maine body which lyes on this side Ramnagur, : here at their pleasure. These continued troubles are judiciall to the Companies [business] for now no mer lay out their money in goods, that they must lie on which we shall endeavour to dispose of the best we ca:

(328)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { O
106 p. 12, (2d set) }

(EXTRACT)

Here is now lying off this bay, a fleet from Surat 20 sail, bound for the relief of Danda [Raja]pore. T freedom to enter into this harbour, and from our shor Sevagees country, which we thought not reason no grant. We wish you had advised us of your intentio might have been better prepared for them. [Orme Ms Sect. I, p. 81]

(329)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 106, p. 8 (2d set) } be

(EXTRACT)

That which makes us the more desirous of your that the report runs here that the Vice Roy of Goa is these northern parts, in such case we cannot be with some boat for our accommodation. Anto De Melo is Bacain, having made a truce with the Arabs for 6 m also reported that the Armada from Suratt have had with Sevagees for us [?forces] but we do not hear [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 84]

(330)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
Vol. 87, Fol. 91 } be

Since our last great alarme, we have bin pretty heare the army [Shivaji's] continues about the same fare from Bander [Bahadur] and Dillell Okawn, but h engagement.

(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 32 (2d Set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 20 November 1672

(EXTRACT)

The Answer of the Councill in Surat to certaine proposa received from the Honnble. Committee apointed for the inspection and regulation of the affairs of this Presidency.

The generall troubles in all parts of these countrys of years have bin the occation of these insurances more th former times when the country was well governd and in and yet even then insurances from Ahmadan[?b]ad, Neriad those parts were frequent, by reason of the excursions Rashpoots, through whose countrys our Caphilaes must pas still doe in the like danger, and what goods come from Ca are brought by sea into Swally hole, about which place often lie in expectation of prise, and what goods we provide Serunge, Caranja, Brampore, Dungunn, Nundrabaud and parts of Decan, where of late are our largest investments, b continuall inrodes of Sevagees armys in those parts, their more neer approaches to this citty, we are necessited for conservation of the Honnble. Company's interest to be small charge of insurance rather then hazard the whole, wh were the countrys in peace we should forbear it.

(332)

(S)F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 94 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 November 1672

[As Bombay wanted wood and timber and the Portug prevented to supply by very heavy customs wood and timber sent from Surat in a hired boat : About this boat they wrote]- have therefore for the present supply, hired a large boat that 4 gunns, and 20 men for 240 rupees.

(333)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 24 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 December 1672

We thought good to advise you that here is laid up in harbour six small boats belonging to Sevaree with his co

all new and late[ly] built at Cullian Bundy. We g:
that we have seized on them on account of
made to him, and we desire you likewise to give o
that the only reason they are seized on here is to p
attempting the Suratt Armada. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, S

(334)

O. Correspondence } FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE { Da
Vol. 33, No. 3721 } COMPANY {

(EXTRACT)

The Moores upon the decease of the old King, old
most of the old Counsellors all about the same tym
last, and succession of the younger Mirza, husband to
youngest of 3 daughters, but something of the bloo
its like the less active at present out of feare of the M
eldest sonn, having married with the late King's elde
and the agreement the best title to this crowne, will r
satisfied; he has, its said, some diversions at present,
the frontiers having been defeated by the Usbegu
revolt, his second sonn brigneing [*sic*] for the crow
said eldest long a prisoner, but its reported he means
att liberty to claime his right here and punish his bro
This storme its like takes up their thoughts, ma
provision they can, but more relying on arts then arm

Another cloud begins to gather towards the mount
the old Gentue King of Cornatta, whose harsh
his great ones was the losse of this countrey, being
a brothers sonn succeeds in his rights; a descent ha
waited for[*by*] Sevagees brother : [*?*] a subject of Vi
given him his daughter and the considerable Naigues
Madure and Tangiour, the onely entire remai
kingdome, are thought to bee no illwillers to the
oppertunity shall present, which, if soe, were it not for
concerne Visiapore has in the late conquest, who
between the said Naigues and this part, they need no
for it, if danger from the Mogull, unsettlement, diss
disorder in the Government, and a fearfullness to p
offenders, be evill symptomes; the new Nabob Vice
countrey, of Gentue parents, but circumsised young
things into the handes of Gentues and Braminyes, a
tenancing the Persians everywhere else in command.

(335)

E. R. Bombay	}	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO	{	Dated 20 Dec
Vol. 6, p. 55		SURAT		1672

(EXTRACT)

...but I consider this [transport of goods] cannot be done so as Sevagee hath his armes abroad and is master of those countries, wherefore the difficulties now seeme greater to me before, but I trust in God the next letters will bring us new some overtures of peace with the Dutch, for in this warr it will be dangerous for us to send such goods up to Surat in small vessels and others we have not to transport it. I pray doe not perplex your selfe with melancoly thoughtes that the Honble. Company may take any advantage if any detriment should accrue from the trouble of Sevagee or other accidents by your not selling tis apparent that you have done your utmost indeavour to have acted according to conscience, and the most to their advantage as to Sevages troubles, assure your selfe that whenever you conclude that one article of the contract will be that the Company will secure the goods against Sevages assaltes.

(336)

E. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO THE	{	Dated 21 Dec
Vol. 6		COMPANY		ber 1672

(EXTRACT)

The second proposal may probably give you matter for thought and scruple, as if that, by assisting the Portuguese in case of war with the Mogull, or Sevagee, we should involve our trade engaged in several parts of India in some danger, which indeed it would certainly do, should we rashly and imprudently embroil ourselves in a league offensive and defensive with them in any publick breach.

By land they [the Portuguese] are our bucler against invasions of the Mogull and Sevagee, and we theirs by sea. If ever the Mogull or Sevagee should attempt to besiege their land or invade any of their territories or islands, common sense will persuade us to aid and protect them in order to our defence, were we not obliged to [Sic? by] treaty thereunto in respect that after they have dispossessed the Portuguese, they may then with ease by force turn us out or for want of provisions starve us out, unless the islands were all under your jurisdiction.

you need not by God's assistance fear all the force [force] but till then we declare in truth to you that it is safe island to have the Portuguese for your neighbours in adjoining countries, then either the Mogull or Seva qualify this necessity of aiding them.

...In the neighbouring country of the Portuguese Se Decan....

The difference with Sevagee is in a fair way of We formerly advised that some overtures having p Sevagee tending to an accommodation, we sent Mr treat with him. He was received very kindly ["frie C. 3722] by Sevagee himself, who declared the grea had to keep friendship with the English and to invite to settle in his country, to which end one of his mi ordered to treat with him, but when they came to d satisfaction for former damages at Rajapore, great appeared. We demanded 100,000 Rupees. They off declaring Sevagee never made more advantage was robbed of the English, and that many particulars our charge did no ways concern him; and what was t chests, trunks and warehouses of particular men, it m plundered by the soldiers, but he had never anything; therefore would not satisfy for it, but what was receiv hands and entered in his books, he was willing to rest satisfaction for. In short they declared that more Pathos. ["Pagothas" in O. C. 3722] which is about 20 Sevagee would never allow. While these things were t Sevagee was engaged in a great design against the Coo whereupon the Minister appointed to treat being o Mr. Ustick also returned to Bombay. Since, son on Sevagees side have endeavoured to renew t but we have designedly held off, partly thereby to br some better terms, and partly to temporize and observ of this years campaign between the Mogull and him w to produce notable [blank; "action" in O. C. 3722] [b Aurengzebe having sent a fleet of 30 sail of small frig Suratt" in O.C. 3722] to assist the Siddy of Danda Rajar him by sea, which fleet has done him much mischief, b plundering all his seaport towns, destroying also 50 C. 3722; above 50 in F. R. Bombay] of his vessells, and vast army is reported coming down under the comm King's ["eldest" in O. C. 3722] son Sultan Mamood, w

restored out of prison, so that we have a hard and ticklish to play, for the King being highly enraged against Sevagee, s he understand that we are in peace, or hold any strict correspondence with him, it might probably cause him to order disturbance to be given to your general affairs, not only in parts but in Bengala also. On the other side we are forced to keep fair with Sevagee also, because from his country we are supplied with provisions, timber and firewood, and likewise inhabitants of Bombay drive a good trade into the main w would be a great prejudice to your island if it were obstructed. On these considerations, we judge it your interest to suspend the treaty at present as to public fame, tho' privately if we can e to your advantage we shall, and to let you see that Sevagee is well inclined thereunto, we think good to give you notice that he has now 6 small frigates which he has laid up in Bombay for fear of the Mogulls armada, which we give out are seized on account of our demands. So we do not doubt, by God's assistance but to make an indifferent good conclusion with him, when we judge the time convenient. We shall have great difficulty to cover anything for those Genr. ["Gentlemen" in O. C. 3722] who suffered particularly in that loss at Rajapore, for Sevagee seems by the merchants at Rajapore, have understood what belong to the company and ["What to" in O. C. 3722] particular men; the latter he disowns totally, yet we do not totally discontinue to procure something for them, and though it be little, will be better than nothing. Had it not been for our standing on satisfaction for them, we had ended the dispute before now, your interest and good of the island will put a necessity on us to bring it now to some speedy issue at the best terms we can, for cases of this nature particular concerns must ["not" in O. C. 3722] interpose to the prejudice of the public.

In regard there was no buying and selling, the very name of trade being as it were forgot through the continued wars in the main. There did no Coffer [not offer] matter of consultation. Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 20, 32, 35, 38 and O. C. 3722]

(337)

D. Correspondence	}	BOMBAY TO THE	{	Dated 21 Decem
Vol. 33, No. 3722					COMPANY	1672

(EXTRACT)

[We] have concluded that the gold and silver coyne shall

the copper also equall with the pice of Surratt; th
because they will vend the more currently in the ne
countrys of the Portuguese, Sevagee and Deca
time probably passe as currantly in payments, wh
a notable accommodation to the trade; of the Island
bring it soe about.

(338)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, p. 9 }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Date
----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------

Sidy Sambole of Danda Rajapore, Generall of th
fleete against Sevagee, coming into this harbor with
sisting of 32 sayl of small vessells, itt was thought
Mr. Niccolls, the Chiefe Customer of Bombay, to comp
to carry him a supply of fresh provisions, as also to
small present, according to the custome of theis parte
that he may be very instrumentall in doing severall se
kindness in our generall affaires and concernes at Su

(339)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, p. 10 }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ D
-----------------------------------	---------------------------	-----

An Envoy being sent from Sevagee who hath
severall dayes with a letter from him and, as it is said
power to treate with the Governour and Counsell conce
Companys demands and differences betweene them an
and the Envoy pressing very much that he may be rec
that the Governor would heare what he hath to impart

It was thereupon after debate, ordered that the En
be sent for and received this evening and that Mr. Stepl
be appointed to give him notice thereof.

(340)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 6, p. 7 and O. C. 3734 }	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	{ Date
--	--------------------------	--------

Coral doth not yet rise in price by reason of the
tinued between the Mogull and Sevagee, but when of
send peace, there is no doubt it will rise.

There are at present riding in the bay about 36
and great belonging to the Suratt fleet, which assisted
in O. C. 3734] of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee,
success we formerly advised you. The Commander wh
exceedingly court your President to join with him in

against Sevagee promising great matters, here is also an
come from Sevagee himself, in some state and he on the
side courts your President to assist him against the N
promising much on his part. Your President keeps fair
both, and trusts in God to procure reputation and advance
[“advantage” in O. C. 3734] to your island from them
[Orme Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 7]

(341)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally M
Vol. 33, No. 3692 } COMPANY { 10 January 1672
(EXTRACT)

For your affairs here, wee bless God wee have laden off
estates without the least trouble from these people, although
have had many apprehensions of danger from Sevagees f
almost the whole year, that wee know not when nor where
estates were secure, having bin forced for its security to put y
extraordinary charge in removing your goods and keeping
servants to watch them then formerly ; nor doe we think a n
will pass when the ships are gon, but we shall be againe all
for we know Sevagee is resolved to ruine this port, to whi
late they have exasperated him by sending a fleet of frig
who have taken many of his vessells and burnt divers o
townes on the sea coast. Wee pray God still to bless you i
preservation of your estates and us and our endeavors therein

(342)

(D) O. C. 3741 } FROM COUNCIL OF BOMBAY { Dated 1
Page : 50 } TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { Jan. 16
(EXTRACT)

We have already advised your Honrs : of the establishin
the 8th August last the English Laws on this Island as ne
wee can reach to the method and form in England, together
a Judge, Justices, Court of Judicature and all other Officers
members to the same belonging though it cost some charge
the establishing &c. yet wee hope in a little time will mainte
itself without any expense to your Honrs :

In persuance of your order we have already erected a
of Silver, Cooper and Tinn which pleaseth the people very
and in time will be very beneficiall unto you, an Account th
of is sent your Honrs : by our letters per these your shipp.

The difference with Sevagee wee have brought to a fair
of finishing having formerly sent Mr. Ustick on the said sul

but for severall reasons, could not accomplish any since he having sent two Envoyes with a letter wee do to bring this business to a fair understanding agree demands and your satisfaction.

On the 24th December here arrived in this Bay Surrat Vessels which helped the Sidy of Danda Rajap Sevagee the Commanders whereof doth court Preside them against Sevagee promising great matters and on the here is an Envoye from Sevagee himself who courts ydent to assist him against the Mogull he promising like rewards. Your President keepes fair with both and tries to procure reputation and advantage from both sides. Ydent assisting at the new works without the Tanke some stones which appeared like a minerall quarry a made experiment thereof found it to be good iron, the making it is as yet unknown, a muster of which I tell you by your shippes. The 5th January arrived here 5 ships from Persia, three whereof went from Surratt Convoy to the for feare of the Dutche, and for further security sake are at this Bay, but as wee cannot openly deny them, soe we use some civill arguments to persuade them to seek another place.

Wee have newly received letters from your Factor warr which advise your concernes there to be in a fair way they are apprehensive of some disturbance in the Country reason of the death of the King of Vizapore which hath caused an alteration in the Government of these Provinces and the Army designing some incursion into those parts may cause disquiet of Trade, but your affairs wee hope will not suffer thereby. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5,

(343)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 1, p. 23 }

CONSULTATION AT
BOMBAY

{ Dated
1

The envoy from Sevagee having severall days courted this Island and pressing for audience, The Governour ordered John Child and Mr. George Wilcox on Sunday night to have him a meeting and to demand what proposalls he had from his master, in order to the accomodation of the difference betwixt us, when he declaring that he could not make a proposall untill he had delivered Sevagees letter to the Council on Monday last, the 10th current, the Envoy was received

the Governour and after he had delivered a letter and a present consisting of some small peeces of stuff, he was dismiss'd, in regard to hott discourse of the Dutch coming did not permit to treat; but he pressing earnestly for an answer to the same and that he might give his mastersome account of his transactions at his returne, he was this day admitted to a hearing, when after much debate, he proposed only the value of 7000 Pagothas, he said his Master would satisfie to the Company, either in money or custome of goods, which being debated in Counsell.

It was resolved that, in regard the Envoy pressed ear for a speedy dispatch in reference to his Masters order in other affaires, that this present was not consistent with the Companys interest to conclude the Treaty, for that the Envoy desired advantage of our present warr with the Dutch.

Whereupon ordered that the Treaty should be at present suspended and that a civill letter should be wrote to Seivajee giving him the reason why wee cannot as yet conclude the Treaty, saying that after the noyse of the Dutch Fleete is over, we will againe renew the Treaty. That the Envoy be at his discharge gratified with a small present in regard of the trouble and charge he hath bin at in coming twice over about this business: and wee keepe him our freind for the better conclusion thereof to the Companys advantage.

(344)

F. R. Surat Vol.	}	CARWAR TO THE	}	Date
106, p. 100(2d set)		COMPANY		Feb. 1

(EXTRACT)

They [the Dutch] have landed noe goods here nor at Vingay being at a difference with Sevagee, and alsoe disgusted by reasons of some moneys of theirs that hath been lost in the Governours Dominions, and their servants killed; and altho the Governor hath obliged himselfe to find out the theife or thieves and allow them their money in their customes, yet they are not satisfied, but have differred meddling further in it till Ricel's returne with his fleete. Wee have been in a double feare what with the Dutch on the one side and the Rajah of Cannara and Sundas forces on the other, but wee hope in God now we shall suddenly heare of a peace which may secure us from one, and the arrivall of some forces from Vizapore here wee will secure us from the other. The Rajah of Cannaraha is

country againe, and the Rajah of Sundas forces now ly of Anchola Castle, Govendanaick being their C in Cheife, but it is thought now that these forces : here they will not be able to doe anything. Mizaffer Lord of this country is likewise sent out of Vizapor of an army against the Rajah of Cannarah, and doth take Sundas in his way, to chastize both the Rajahs for his towns, and it is generally believed it will goe with the Sunda Rajah, he being not able to resist soe g

(345)

(D) O. C. 3760	}	FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL	}
Page No. 56		TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY	
(EXTRACT)			

On the 15th ditto [January] the Admirall of India's Fleete rideing in this Road of whom mention our last came on shoare in great state to give your visitt and was handsomely received with all fair respect to the King his master, the more to oblige him to encourage your affairs and servants in all his ports, off as much as may be the envy and jealousie which the Surratt have of your Island Bombay.

The 25th ditto the King of India's Fleete weigh sayle out of this Port the Admirall being highly satisfi reception here.

...The other parte of the Enemy's Fleete wee exp day, and prepared ou[r]selves for them, for wee had certigence that Rickloff taking advantage of our difference gee had made an agreement with him to assist them men for the taking Bombay, they engaging to assist their whole Fleete for the retaking Da[n]da Rajapore from This gave your President matter of great considerat upon he dispatched letters immediately to Sevagee for ing him from such a designe, proposing with all ad offers of peace with him and the Sidye and how c neighbour the Dutch would be to them, Sevagee thou ately desirous of taking Danda Rajopore, again he hath spent vast treassure and loss of near 15000 me presume, not dareing to trust the Dutch did not yiel demand, which we suppose was one chiefe argument j

others that the remaining part of the Fleete never came to dis us, but whether they are gone or continue yet at Vingurla have noe certain advise. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, pp 48, & F. R. Bombay Vol. 6]

(346)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, pp. 145-6 (2d set) }	KARWAR TO SURAT Hubly Looted	{ Dated 16 April 1673
---	---------------------------------	--------------------------

Robbed by Sevagy att Hubely the following goods w were for the Accountt of the Honble. English East I Company.

Aprill the 16th 1673.

	Pago.
Plates of copper by estimation 83½ Mds.	
at Pago. sungre. 4 : 21 Jetts. per maund ...	369 :
Broad cloth, 323 peeces is yards 6783	
at 1 Pago. per yard ...	6783 :
Sovaguzzes browne cor. 12 : 5 ps. at 9¼ Pago.	
per corge ...	113 :
Scarlett 24½ yards at 3½ Pago. per yard ...	85 :
Dungarees browne cor. 13 : 3 ps. at Pago. 5 : 24	
per corge. ...	72 :
Gunny 47½ corge at 1½ Pago. per corge ...	71 :
Pepper Candys 4 : 5½ Mds. at Pago. 20 per candy	85 :
Lead 76 ps. is 9¾ piggs by estimation Candys	
5 : 12 Mds. at Pago. 16 : 36 per candy ...	93 :
B. No. 2 corge 3 : 13 ps. at 7 : 24 ...	27 :
Guinia suffts (sic, stuffs) cor. 3 at 6 Pagos. per corge	18 :
Niccanes cor. 1 : 4 ps. at 8½ Pago ...	10 :
Redd cotton yearne for to put to the dungarees	
ends 15 md. at 6 Pago. per maund...	90 :
Paper 11 reames... ..	11 :
Soape 36 mds. at 20 Juttalls per maund ...	15 :
Allom 11 maunds at ¾ pago. per maund ...	8 :
Packing thread 11 maunds ...	5 :
Ropes 1½ candys... ..	5 :
Ready money in the house in pice 200 pago. and taken	
from the brokers man being seized by Sevages men.	2
Amounts to Pago.	7894 :

[an accompaniment to the letter dated 18 June]

(347)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 1
Vol. 1, p. 42

A motion being made by the Governour for send
understanding person into the neighboring countryes
unto Sevagee as a private merchant on his owne acco
letters of recomendation to the severall Governours, that
the more securely pass without any molestation or
traveling from place to place, as his information shall
to search out and bring an account of what Europe
most vendible; likewise what goods [are] most proper f
&c. prcurable in those partes, with an account of the
the severall mart townes, with their distance from Bor
what way or passage he can find for the transport of go
remarkable townes further up the Decan country.

Which being seriously debated, it was agreed on as
with the Companys interest to send a person qua
such an employ, and the person elected, Mr Thomas Nic
that he prepare himselfe accordingly.

(348)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16
Vol. 106, Fol. 99

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 18, current is come safe to hand wh
understand the Siddys intention to winter here with
We desire you if the Siddys fleet be not gone ere th
with you, to acquaint him that you have received posit
from the Government of Bombay that his fleet shall n
there, in regard when they were last here, they did
michief to the neighbouring parts, which has proved s
disadvantageous to the island and trade, and furthe
Government cannot answer the wintering of so many fr
vessells of war in this port, to the King, nor the Hon.
We wish you had or could divert them another way fo
easily perceive our averseness to their wintering here.

(349)

O. Correspondence } INSTRUCTIONS TO THOMAS { Dated
Vol. 34, No. 3784 } NICCOLLS. { 1 M

Mr. THOMAS NICCOLLS,

Dureing the Honble. Company['s] settlement on t
the various circumstances which hath occurred in the

together with the continued warrs and disturbances the great Mogull and Sevagee and between Sevagee and us hindered us from making inspections by way of trade in neighbouring partes, whereof we are in a manner totally ignorant but now an appearance of a better accomodation presenting I have thought good by advise with my Councill to enter diligent search and inspection into the neighboring partes maines, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advanced commerce on this Island, and knowing your ingenious apt and qualified for this imployment, wee have made choise of you person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those partes to bring us an account of your observations. Theis are therefore to require you, having provided yourselfe with all things necessary, to take passage in the company's sloop for the towne Negotam [Nagothna] which is on the opposite maine, where the first thing you are to observe is the scituation of the place; the breadth and deapth of the river; what boats are able to passe to and froe, how the tydes growe, what depth of water at Spring tydes and what upon nepps; the conveniency and accomodation their is for landing and receiving of goods; and if you can conveniently draw a draught of the place, as also of the river of Penn and Batty [Bhatty], which are adjacent thereunto, it would be very acceptable unto us as also to the Honorable Company.

After that you have satisfied yourselfe as to the way which you must doe so warily that publique notice may not be taken of our design, you are then to goe on shoare at the towne Negotam and to take your passage by land for the city of Junnar [Junnar] which [is] about 3 or 4 dayes journey distant from Negotam, where you being arrived you are to take theis following observations.

First the scytuation of the place; its naturall strenght and defence; what forces of the Mogulls doe constantly reside there; the name and quality of the Governor and of the Government; how the city is built and inhabited; what trade is driven in the city; what correspondence it holds by way of trade with the neighboring partes; what Europe comodities, especially those of the manufacture of England, are most vendible, to witte cloath and all wollen manufactures, as also lead, tinn, copper, quicksilver, vermilion, amber, correll, colchennaill, sword blades, knives, and in short all English manufactures whatsoever.

this wee desire you to be very inquisitive and see observations.

Next you are to observe what goods of the growth of Mocah, Bussora, as also Persia and these partes there vendible.

Next you are to examine what goods the city affords and what are there brought from other partes (vzt.) such types of callicoes and other Indian linnen, as also such sorts, are produced there or brought from the neighbours. For your instruction and better information there we have appointed you a Banian for your assistance called Juggee, whom you are to order to bring you muster of goods with their quantityes procureable, quality, breadth, prices, &c. circumstances necessary, which sett downe in writeing, for that you may the better reporte to us at your returne, and if you find any which may be fitt for Europe wee desire you to bring thereof, if you can conveniently, unto us.

Next you are to examine the coynes current intrinsick value; the weights, measures, and maner used amongst them in the said towne and neighbours likewise to bring an account of the names of the places there adjacent, and their distance from Bombay and from one towne to another; and likewise the manner and maner of conveyance and transport of goods, whether by boats, or oxen.

I would have you keep a dreiry (*sic*) [diary] of your inserting all matters that are remarkeable in the passe. You must not faile to vizeit the Governors of the said towne and townes you passe, behaving yourselfe civilly and respectfully towards them, and as you see occasion you make present to them. In your discourse your prudence as occasions serves to magnifie the greatness of his Majestys dominions and of the English nation, justice and great wisdome, together with the strength of the Honble. Company and the good neighbourhood and amity [that] is held with all nations at the Island Bombay. Wee doe not owne that you are sent by me or my Councill, but to travaile on your owne affaires, intending to beginne those parts on your owne account: but when you come to the Governours of Juneer you may aske whether the English factory in those parts, and what dutys and customes

say, and if you can procure a letter from the Governor, [or] his cheife men about him, to the Governor of Bombay invite him to send Englishmen to settle factorys in his nent, which will be very acceptable to us. You must exact account of your charges going and coming, and if you any news you must not faile to advise by all conveyance by Cossits hired on purpose, touching that motion of the and Sevagees armes and what the successe of their warre. More I remember not, but only to tell you that the designe of this your journey is only discovery of trade, wherein you employ all your ingenuety. Bombay Primo May 1673.

[Endorsed]

Mr. Thomas Nicolls
His instructions.
Dated Primo May 1673.
Copy. No. 24.

(350)

P. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 46	}	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{	101 161
(EXTRACT)				

The Governor having received a letter from Mr. Nicolls now on the opposite bordering land in Sevagees country, inserting the great troubles that is now in those parts by reason of the two armys being neer one another, and likewise the hazard in passing up the country from towne to towne by reason of the band practises used amongst the severall Governors and great exactions, they supposing him to be sent as a spy in the name of the Sidy. The Governor communicated this letter to the Council of the Counsell and it was generally agreed on and that a boate be immediately sent on purpose to bring Mr. Nicolls back againe and all those persons that are with him.

The time being now convenient to renew the Treaty with the Sevagee againe and it not consisting with the Companyes interest to send an Englishman, by reason of the extraordinary charge he must be at by presents and other things.

Ordered that one Voggee, a Banian lately come from the East be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty with him which is the

(351)

(). Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES {
Vol. 34, No. 3779

Here arrived in this harbour the **Mogulls Fleet** about 30 saile from **Surratt** under the command of on a **designe against Sevagee**. The **Sidy** brought is a vest of great honour) from the **Mogull** to the **P** the **President** received at the **East India House** in due respect to the **Mogull**, all the garrison souldie being in armes attending the **President** to the **Cast** againe.

The **Sidy** brought with him letters of recommon the **Governour** of **Surratt**, desiring that the **King's** might winter in this harbour, which was not graun 5 of the **King's** frigatts were admitted to be hawled **Mazagaon**, the **Sidy** with all his souldiers leaving going to **Danda Rajapore** the **Chief Sidyes Castle**.

(352)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY {
Vol. 1, p. 47

Wee having received letters from **Carwarr** intim troubles which are lately occasioned by **Sevagee** that coast, and that **Sevagee** hath taken **Hubely**, some considerable estate of the **Companys** and in plundered and taken away by him; this day stress of weather a vessell laden from **Muscatt Rajapore**, one of **Sevagees** sea port townes, a motie upon made whether the **Honble. Company** should be on her on account of their demands of **Sevagee** seriouse debate agreed in the affirmative, the **Company** should lay an **imbargo on the said vessell** goods that they might not be imbezelled untill satisfaction given by **Sevagee**.

(353)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES {
Vol. 34, No. 3779

This day was forced into our harbour by fow vessell belonging to **Rajapore**, laden with gross **Muscat**, on which vessell and goodes the **Presid** embargo upon account of the **Honble. Companys** **Sevagee** for robbing and plundering their factory at

(354)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, Fols. 109-110 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May 1673

We have thought good to send Voggee our broker, with letter to Sevagee to demand what damages his army has done to the Company's Estate in Hubeley, which if he does not immediately grant and give us some security that we may be free from such disturbances hereafter, we judge it will be in vain to do any longer with him, but must take some smart coarse revenge the wrongs we have received and to do the Company Nation right.

Siddy Sombole with our Suratt frigates and 4 small galleys came into this port on Thursday [8th May] last, and very confidently demanded to winter here with their whole fleet, army. They brought a Sirpawe down to the President which pretended came from the King, but though we know there was a small cheat in it, yet, the President &c. [rest of sentence omitted]

And that Mustapha Chan a former Government [sic Governor] of Suratt would not suffer our Kings ships or men intended for Bombay to come on shore or winter at Suratt, or Swat. That the Siddies men when they were left here committed many outrages, wounding and hurting many men, and now also since their coming have been rude and abusive.

Last year we sent Voggee to Oramdavad [sic ?Aurangabad] and other places to discover and open a trade from hence to those parts, who has brought us a very satisfactory account, [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 64-66].

(355)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 48 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 16 May 1673

(EXTRACT)

The news of Sevagees takeing and plundering Hubely is confirmed by severall letters from Carwarr, and notwithstanding last counsell day it was ordered a Banian should be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty againe betweene the Honorable Company and him, and it being since considered that a Banian will not nor dare not declare our minds to Sevagee with freeness and effect as an Englishman would, after debate

ORDERED That Mr. Thomas Nicolls be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty, and if he hath plundered the Companys estate

Hubely to demand satisfaction for that and the former Company hath susteyned by his plundering, and I acquaint him concerning the vessell belonging to Rajap is imbarg'd here in this port on account of our demands he may understand that wee will not be any longer in his power, but will take a course to satisfy ourselves the way wee can.

(356)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 106, pp. 107-8 }

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy and his men yet remain, but we hope in a few days hence they will have a slatch[?] of weather when they may quit this harbour.

Yesterday[?] was likewise forced in by stress of weather. The vessell belonging to Rajapore laden from Muscat. I thought good to lay an embargo on her, on account of the Company's demands of Sevagee and hope it will be a means to the treaty of peace between us and him, touching the old treaty and what damage he may have since done the Company. Hubely, touching which we are now intending to Nicolls up to debate with Sevagee.

Seeing that the Siddys men are so abusive, and have made their complaints to Suratt, we would be serious and resolute &c.

And acquaint them how base and rude they were here, when they were last at Bombay and then coming up to Suratt, they robbed and plundered several things belonging to this place, and kept several men and women of our inhabitants, so that we were forced to redeem them for money. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 67]

(357)

Correspondence, Vol. 34, } INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. THOMAS { D
No. 3786 } NICCOLLS TO BE OBSERVED IN HIS { M
TREATY WITH SEVAGEE GIVEN
HIM IN BOMBAY

The occasion of this your present journey to Sevagee is to eat with him and receive his answers touching several things of import.

Severall overtures of treaty hath passed betweene us, for accomodating and reconciling the former difference

the violence which he hath used to this Companies estate at Rajapore. Touching which wee were neere come to a conclusion hee having sent one of his Envoyes hither, by name Pillagee, purpose to bring it to an issue; but the Dutch fleet under Loff Van Goens arriveing just at that time, forced us to suspend the treaty until a better opportunity, when it was agreed between us that after the departure of the Dutch ships, Pillagee, on our part, should returne hither to prosecute and conclude the Treaty. Now so it hath happened that notwithstanding several letters hath been sent for Pillagee, he hath not appeared nor returned any answer, but we have received a kind letter from Sevagee himselfe, wherein he seemes very desirous to conclude the Treaty, and sayes he hath given Pillagee full instructions to make an end and determine the said controversy with us. which another unhappy accident hath succeeded, for by a letter lately received from Carwarr, wee are given to understand that Sevagees army having surprized and ransacked the city of Hubely therein hath seized and plundered a considerable parte of the Companies estate, the particulars whereof wee have not yet received. Wherefore this new act of violence succeeding the former, gives us reason to suspect that his intentions may be still ill towards us. And for the better understanding what his designe is, wee thought good to send you up to discourse with him, as well to obtain satisfaction for the former injury. As for his last violence at Hubely, you may tell him wee have a better opinion of him then to think it was done by his order. If so, you may tell him tis our desire and we doe expect he doe immediately make restitution of what hath been plundered from the English. Wee doth desire to keepe freindship with us; but if otherwise he desire to know his mind that wee may take a course some other wayes to doe the Company and nation right.

You are earnestly and resolvedly to press for his resolution to this demand before you admitt of any Treaty concerning his former business. And you are further to give him to understand that a vessell belonging to Rajapore, bound for Muscatt, being driven into this Port, wee have thought good to lay an embargo on the vessell and goods till wee receive his answer touching this business of Hubely. You may further discourse with him on such occasions serves what hath passed between his enemy Siddy and us and that wee have not admitted his wintering here, to let him see that wee doe not concerne our selves in the quarrell be-

17 May 1673]

English Records

pure necessity and freindshipp to the Mogull requires present affaires stands, nor shall wee give him fur Sevagee provokes us to the contrary.

You are further to give him to understand the confidence wee had of a good conclusion of the form betweene us, wee gave permission to severall merchants to this Port to send a fleet of vessells laden with a supply of his Country, which wee understand to be a of kindness and freindshipp to him, seeing he could not be supplied by any other meanes: but the said merchants presented unto us many complaints that the Havel Governors of the said Porte wherein the salt was used refuse to pay the money due for the said salt, which wee doe not any wayes understand and esteeme it as freindshipp, for that they promised to pay halfe the Bombay before the fleete went and the other halfe at the end of the salt, but they have totally broke their contract before our desire and expectation is that he doth give the said Haveldars and Governors to make speedy satisfaction for the said salt, if he doth desire to keepe amity with us, we will ever againe supplied with the like kindness.

These particulars wee would have you represent in a faire and discrete way, and desire his speedy answer in case he gives you reasonable satisfaction that freindshipp and amity with us, you may then move to the sending of Pillagee hither again for the conclude former Treaty and settling a future correspondence with herewith deliver unto you letters to Sevagee, Annag and to Pillagee, which you are to deliver to them with your hands and to procure an answer thereunto with all speed.

In case Sevagee himselfe be not there, you are to deliver to his sonn or whoever is cheife in command and desire our that you may gaine a speedy dispatch and returne unto us before the raines are sett in, and you are to acknowledge conveyances what you shall learne worthy our commendation, comending you to the Almightyes protection and recommending you to the same.

Bombay

Your loving Friend

17 May 1673

The merchants of this Island are often troublemakers renders of the maine who demaunds custome for the first time is brought hither; wherefore you may endeavour to get him to order that he take noe custome here for such things,

for he payes noe custome here for such things. But if they us pay custome they must expect the like from us. You also inquire what customes they will take for the pass goods through his Country to the Mogull or Decan Co and to gett his order to the Haveldares for their passage lowest rate you can.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Mr. T.
Niccolls to be observ
his Treaty with Seva
Dated 17 May 1673
No. 14 [per] *Caesar* 167

(358)

O. Corrspondence } DIARY OF THOMAS NICCOLLS { 19 May
Vol. 34, No. 3787 } June

Having received orders and instructions from the H
Gerald Aungier, Governor of Bombay and President of Indi
to treat with and demand satisfaction of Sevagee for plunc
the Honble. Companys Factory of Hubely, as also the old
ness of Rajapore—

May the 19th. Being Whitsun Munday I departed
Bombay with Sangee, a Banyan and his servant and two ser
of my owne and two Peons and six Banderiens and fou
twenty Coolies, in all 37 persons, to goe to Rajery [R
hill where Sevagee ordinarily resides, and about midnigh
landed at Neguttanna [Nagothna], a towne at the head of
river in Sevagees Countrey, where wee stayed that night.

20th. Having wrote to his Honour and sent the boate
again, wee came in. Wee proceeded on our journey and
towne called Polly on our right hand, and not farr from it
left hand[?] a hill called Sier Gurr, which Siddy Sambole long
from Sevagee (though in the middle of his countrey) but
was forced to quitt it, not receiving recruit from the S
Danda Raspoory. About two a clock wee reached a little
seated by a river. The townes name is Cooluck [Kolad, 1
Roha] where wee baited and travelled about six miles farth
lay that night at Calloone [?Kālwana, Tal. Mangaon].

21th. This day wee travelled in the raine and about

dined, and a little before night wee came to Rajery, a dirty towne at the foot of the hill of Rajery. Wee understood that Sevagee was gone on a piece of wood he gave out, to wash his body in a Tanck about two dayes of, and that he would returne in a few daies. It is to be 30 miles from Neguttanna.

22th. I sent up the hill to Sumbagee Rajah, Sevagee for leave to goe up the hill to speake with him in his absence, who presently gave order to his fathers guards to come up, but it rained soe hard all this day that they could not goe.

23th. In the morning wee went up that steep hill. In many places there are staires made, and going into the hill the staires are cut out of the firme rock. Where the rock is naturally strong, there they build walls of about 24 foot and within 40 foot of the first wall there is another wall that if the ennemy should gaine one, they have an other to throw him out, soe that if the hill be furnished with provision it may keepe it from all the world, and as for water, there are large tancks cutt in the rock, which every raine fill and are sufficient and to spare for the whole yeare. On the top of the hill is a large towne, though of poore ill built houses. The highest peake is Sevagees lodgings, built quadrangle, with a house in the middle where he heares businesse of the hill. I had stayed here a while, Pelagee came to me and asked me that Rajah Sumbagee was a younge man and of little skill in weighty affaires and whom his Father did not care for matters of import, soe delivering his Honours leave I enquired of him why he came not to Bombay to finish the businesse of Rajapore which he had begun. He said that he was for the satisfaction of that businesse, but he receivd nothing from Bombay, did not goe. In the evening came Geragee to see me and to buy any thing I had to sell, who told me much of the greatnesse of Sevagee and his late death, that he will now pay his army, and at last bought some goods of me, but I could never gett of him what I sold it for.

24th. Sumbagee sent for me to goe sitt in a place where he would come presently to me, where Sevagees Secretaries began to discourse about many frivolous questions, how many men, horses and souldiers our King had. I asked him how many leaves there were on their trees.

me he could not tell. Neither could I tell him what of men and horses our King had. Then the Rajah Sum coming, wee left of discourse, and when I sawe he expected to heare my busines, I told him I had order, in his fathers name to acquaint him that when there was some hopes of making friendly end with his Father about the old businesse of Ra that some of his fathers forces had plundered one of our Estates at Hubely of a very considerable estate, and that I was to demand satisfaction, as well for the one as the other withall that I had some other businesse of less import about sent into Sevagees country by contract, and that now the said delivered Sevagees people would not keep their contract also that what boates were sent for wood to our neighbours rivers wer[e] of late troubled about customes. To all which young Rajah answered he could say nothing to these and more then that he would send to his father to acquaint him being there and that might hasten his returne, which he expected in a few daies, and desired me to goe downe againe in regard the unhealthfullnesse of soe high a place; soe I tooke leave and went downe.

May 25th. I wrote to his Honour to acquaint him with proceeding.

May 30th. Newes that Sevagee had sent for some Cloathes, which is a signe that he intends to stay long abroad.

31th. I went up in a Handole to Pillagee to request him to come to me to take his advice if I had best so to goe. In the afternoon he came to me and advised me not to meanes to goe, in regard it was uncertain when the King would returne, and if the floods should come, I could not pass this raines.

June 1st. Wee had newes that Sevagee hath taken the hill neare Goa.

2d. I sent up the hill Samgee to Sumbagee Rajah to deliver his orders about the salt businesse and wood, but in the afternoon wee had certain notice of the Rajahs being at his Mothers house about a mile off, and at night wee sawe him goe up the hill.

3d. I went up the hill to speake with the Rajah. At a clock he came into the roome where I was and turned his souldiers out of it, but would not speake with me, it being

had, soe I sent him his Honours letters by Sangee, a clock he sent to me to make me ready, and he would speake with me : soe I was brought where he was to sitt as yet come, where I stayed for him. When he was nee and met him at the doore, and begged his pardon that him not when he came into my roome. All was well, tooke me by the hand and shewed me where I should sit was on the left hand near to one of his side pillowes, and asked me my businesse. I acquainted him that when the great hopes of a friendly accomodating the old business pore and that the President had it in his thoughts to choos fitt to send there, he received letters that the Factory was plundered of a very considerable estate by his people had broken of his Honours thoughts for the present of any factory in his countreys, and hath sent me to know himsele whither this last businesse was done by his appointment or command, or whither he did approve of the action.

Hee answered, I never gave any orders to disturb the English in any way of their factorys, but have ever had liking or opinion of them. Then I told him, since he declared soe himsele, we still tooke him for our good notwithstandinge our present losse, and being our friend and expected he would give satisfaction for what was taken from us. He answered, my people which were thereabouts were still, and I have not received any letters from them of any matters ; neither can I as yet give you any other answer to your demands, and that it is necessary for me to knowe what persons were and under whose command, and a particuler of the goods were taken.

I asked him, if all these should be produced, would he give me his promise to make satisfaction, but he seemed to take notice of that question but sent away a servant to fetch Pawne [Pān-bétel leaves] for us. I sat still awhile. He asked me if I had any other businesse. I told him I was answered to my last demand. He answered, I cannot give any other answer at present.

Then I acquainted him that wee were ready and would doe kindnesses to his people, and had made contracts in order to carry salt into some of his ports for them. Yett when we had gott the salt home in their owe countrey, they abused us did not keepe to their bargaine ; and I desired his order in those places that right and justice might be done us. He

it should be done to our content. Then I told him that our boates, which were sent to the neighbouring ports about for timber and firewood, were troubled with certain persons who farmed the customes there; and in regard wee never pay customes for such things before, neither did wee make pay customes for such petty things, wee desired his letters habaldarrs about us that wee might not pay custome for and he answered, I will give you my order you shall pay hereafter.

Then I asked him, if wee should have occasion to carry through his countrey, what customes would he demand of us he answered he would consider of that.

Then he gave us some bettle nutt and Pawne, and to our course striped cuttanees and two salloe sashes, and to Samjee one piece of the like cuttanee, and then rose up, and wee parted and as soone as I came into my chamber, he sent Pillagee to tell me I might goe downe the hill and leave Samjee for the letters. I told Pillagee that I expected I should spake with him again about Rajapore businesse and that I not goe for Bombay without Pillagee went with me. Pillagee said he would acquaint the Rajah with what I said, and left Samjee above and went downe the hill.

I expected that Sevagee would have spoke to me concerning the Sidy, but he said not one word of him, neither of this although he received letter this day from the merchants of Bombay at his rising from me he was urged to speake to me about this he did not, but told the fellow, as I am informed by one of our persons, that if the English would part with the goods might, but he could not force them, and I doe believe he will be glad if wee would sattisfy our selves any such way to him for it.

June 6th. Samjee stayed above two daies on the hill, he came downe, and when he came, brought only his order for the salt and wood businesse, and the Rajah sent me word he would send an answer to the President by one of his own men named Beema [Bhima] Pundett, and that I might Choull to gett a boate, and he should be there in a daie after me; soe I left a peon there to come with Beema and Rajery to goe for Choul.

7th. And met his Honours letter at Nigeampoor [Nigampoor]

raine fell, wee could not ford the river, but were forced there all night.

8th. The waters were abated, and wee got over and [Ashtamee] about two a Clock, where I hired a boat us to Choul, where wee arrived at night, and wrote to him of my proceedings, and sent what papers I had from Se in regard his Honour in his last letter ordered it till I heard further from him, I wrote to his Honour stay untill I heard further from him.

9th. I went to the Captain of Choul to give him an understanding I lay at a Moors house last night, he ordered house and other necessaries in the City, to whom I was obliged.

This City, or Citadell rather, is built circular, the walls encompassed with 9 bastions, some after the old manner, but most angular, with but few ordinance, but they are very good. It is also entrenched as far as they could do the see breakes in within ; it hath been furnished with murthering weapons but now $\frac{2}{3}$ parts thereof are ruinouse and the rest are families in a streete. Whither occasioned by the unhealth of the place or that they are removed I knowe not, present there are none but a few souldiers, except ecclesiastics. Within the walls are 6 churches, viz. St. Domingo, St. St. Augustino, St. Paulo, Misericordia and De Say. Without the walls are four, viz. St. Sebastiano, St. Joan De Me, Madre De Dios, and one over the river called Nossa Senhora De Marr.

13th. I received his Honours letter to goe for Bon

14th. I went to Batty, but noe boate come to fetch

15th. In the afternoon the Haval Durr of old me word that the Brahmany was come from Sevagee and I would stay a day for him at Batty, which I did but came not.

17th. This morning the boate came and we were presently and about two a clock arrived at Bombay

This is a true account of what passed in my Sevagee.

THOMAS NICCOLL
(Endorsed) May and
Mr. Thomas Niccolls
of his Journey

(359)

the Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO CARWAR { Dated 24
., sect. 2, p. 68 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

We are heartily sorry and much troubled to read in your
rice [of] 22 April of Sevagees taking and plundering Hu
regard our Honr. Masters have always so considerab
ate there.....

(360)

Correspondence } CONSULATION IN SURAT { Dated 24 M
ol. 34, No. 3788 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall affairs presenting from Bombay by their letter
14th and 17th current wherein they desire our advice,
uncell met to consider and determine thereon. The fir
cerning that grand rebell Sevagee, by whom the Hono
mpany and their servants are so great sufferers, by his rob
irfactory at Rajapore 13 years past, to whom having
verall overtures for satisfaction for the damages could r
bring him to any tearmes of reason, but on the contrary
sist in his villanies, having lately robd our factory in Hu
the Honble. Company's very considerable loss at such
en we were in treaty with him. The President and his C
l finding how vaine all their treatys have bin to us, encour
g the Mallabars and others to abuse us in our trade on
ore of our good nature, have determined once more to send
omas Nicolls, with a Banian broker, to make a finall den
the damage done us at Rajapore and now lately by his f
Hubely, and if he comes not to a speedy accomodation,
sire our advice if it be not high time to proceed against hi
ce to recover the Companys and nations right and ho
rich our forbearance thus long hath greatly impaired.
ving deliberately debated the busines, with the reasons
cumstances of this affaire, and finding that the fort is of
nt defence against any force he may bring against it, and
e Island may have supplys from other parts without abs
pendance on his country, and that the keeping of him fro
t trade, which by his vessells he must fetch out of Bom
ll soone bring him to tearmes of peace, wee doe conclud
solutely necessary to breake with him [Shivaji] but not at
ne when we have warr with the Dutch, but so soon as that

reasonable satisfaction for our losses and security not to our trade hereafter.

(361)

Orme MSS. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
114, Sect. 2, p. 78-79 } 1

(EXTRACT)

Touching the Siddys wintering here, we have wrought large. He with his men are gone to Danda Rajapor discontent, but we concern not ourselves for it. Mirzzi Husan remains here with the King's vessells very well being a more sober and reasonable man than the other.

The Portuguese having so very unkindly obstructed Pass of Tannnah we have determined by God's assistance endeavour to find out and open an other way which will be equally advantageous, and that is to begin a pass the way of Negatam [Nagothana] through Sevagee to Orungabaud which is as near a way within days journey, as the other by Cullean Bundy, and have a right understanding with Sevagee, will be safe, and for a good beginning and better effecting thereof we have thought good to send one Syddy Lahore to Orungabaud with letters from the President with a small present to Cawn and Deleel Chaun, proposing to them the commerce which will accrue to the King's country thereby, if the way were well opened and for the procuring a phirmaund for the payment of the same customs, we did in Surat obtain a licence to settle a factory in Aurungabaud at the same rate. Therefore we reasonably expect to meet with some difficulties in this first treaty. We shall not be discouraged, but will prosecute it untill God shall please to grant us success. We doubt not in his good time.

(362)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Date
Vol. 34, No. 3779 }

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees armys having done this yeare great Mischief in the King of Vizapore's Country taking and plundering Castles and townes and rich cities, among which Hubli, an inroad towne and a mart of a very considerable trade, was ransacked by his forces, where the Honble. Company concerned and susteined a very apparent losse in the space

(363)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 3
Vol. 1, p. 55 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Severall advises having been lately received informing Sevagees people belonging to the opposite Main hath l^e designe and hath intentions to burne the King of India's frig^t hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, and likewise Myrza Ma^h Hussan acquainting the Governor thereof, after debate

ORDERED That the *Revenge* frygatt doe fall downe an afloate at the mouth of the harbour of Mazagaon to secur Company's and Mogull's vessells there and that some small be kept on floate to be ready on all occations to secure

(364)

Orme MSS. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 Ju
114, Sect. 2, p. 82 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

We do with you much lament the plundering of H^u where we fear a great estate of the Company's is lost, & greater damage will fall by the dissapointment of lading f^r Company's ships. Touching the former, Mr. Nicholls is go^o treat with Sevagee, who writes us by reason of Sevagees abs nothing is as yet, nor can be done until his return, when we that affairs will come to a fair and satisfactory issue.

If in case Sevagee does not give us satisfaction touchin injury done us, we shall then with you conclude it necessa revenge ourselves.

(365)

O. Correspondence } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 an
Vol. 34, No. 3800 } June 1679

(EXTRACT)

It is some time since wee received yours of the 10th A but the affaires of these countrys have been ever since soe f^r alterations and changes that wee could not hitherto give Honour, &c. any account how things were likely to suc besides the troubles are now come so home to us that wee bine severall daies in preparation for our defence, both in f^r our howse against any assault, and layeing in provissions to out a seige if occasion should be haveing a great deale of r to feare one, which hath been the reason of our so long sil In our last wee advised your Honour, &c. of Sevagee's har robb'd Huhely and herewith goes a particuler account of

the Honble. Company have lost there, amounting to Sungre. 7894: 32 [see No. 346], which wee shall to his accountt in our books and transferr his to accountt currant, hopeing it may prove no debt, if your Honour, &c. would please to call account for it; otherwise you may expect more like nature from others as well as he, and bid adue manageing a trade in Ducan with any credit, itt being in these parts that it is only feare of him that hath k Honour, &c. so long from takeing sattisfaction of Rajapore bussiness, which hath made the Honble. Co power very much undervalued, so that now every Governor thinks he may fleece us like patient sheep, and have anything said to him for it; as our late Governor here have exacted $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centt custome of us, because in Cotteens time they paid soe much here, and because we not consent to his unreasonable demaund, endeavour'd prisall of our broker, intending to have kept him pris the money should have been paid, had wee not had inte of it and soe have prevented him, and his Government soc expired. Otherwise know not how farr he might have pr And what Govendnaikes intentions are, wee are yett concerning which wee shall say more before the close imputeing these and severall other troubles wee meete w proceed cheifly from a meane opinion these country people entertained of the Honble. Companys power to take sation for injuries, it being now commonly retorted to any talkes of the Companys power, what have they done to and from thence they conclude that any one that hath a tunity may safely pillfer us without being afterwards qu for itt.

Your Honour, &c. will see in the list of what was Hubely 37 plates of copper which, though sold long before by reason the merchants had absented themselves for fear Governor, it was not all weighed of to them, 68 remainin howse when Sevagy robbed Hubely, of which only missing, the rest being found buried in the earth, which they turned up to looke for money, they haveing digged up howse a mans depth thinkeing to have found great matter Wee have had a great dispute with all the merchants that it, whether or no they ought not to allow for it, but both the other towne merchants do all aver that, notwithstanding

had agreed for it, yet it not being weighed and delivered to that they have no reason to pay for it, soe that wee shall be able to get any thing of them for it, and therefor charged it to Sevagy's account. There is 78 smale[1] peices missing likewise, which makes $9\frac{3}{4}$ piggs, each pigg being into 8 peices to fitt it for transportation, which wee think rather been squandered away by the townes people then away by Sevagy, the warehouse where the lead lay being taken up by accident; some of Sevagees men, rummageing in adjacent warehouses for plunder, happened to sett fire on some, which blew them up and killed about 20 of their owne men, buried our lead in the rubbish, where digging after Sevagees men were departed, wee found all but 78 ps[piggs candy still remaines att Carwarr and as yett wee can make markett for any of itt.

The 2 chests of currall, one course and one fine, the formerly advised your Honour, &ca. that wee had sett on worke to make into beads for to bringe on the merchants of the rest, happily escaped by the dilligence of our brokers being sold some small time before, were to be delivered Hubely, security being first given for the money, and being put up in basketts, as wee had sent them up from hence, he conveyed them out at one doore when Sevagees forces were ready to attack the other. They left none of the broad cloth nor any browne cloth, as dungaree, &ca.; had it not been for the unresolvable differences between the Governor of Hubely and the merchants which made them all leave the towne severall weekes before Sevagy robbed itt, wee had undoubtedly bartered all our cloth for pepper, but by reason of their absence wee could effect any thing therein more then what we bartered at, which but for Candys 20 : $18\frac{1}{2}$ mds. of which Candys 4 : $5\frac{1}{2}$ lost likewise at Hubely, Candys 16 : 13 mds. that remained detained by Govendanike at Burbulle in the way as coming downe from Hubely hither.

Wee have lost severall things of our owne and the loss in the robbing of Hubely, which together amounts to about 5200, the which wee hope Your Honour &ca. will be pleased also to insert in your demands to Sevagee, that when the Company receives satisfaction for theirs wee may allso for

Had it not been for Mozafer Ckauns advancing with 5000 horse for the succour of the towne [Hubely], Sevagee had left nothing behind them. but upon their approach

retired with what they had ready packed up, leaving goods out in the streets which they had not time to carry yet they escaped cleare with what plunder they had gott, Ckaune missing them by one daies way, since which (upon discontent wee know not) the other lords that were under command, and most of his owne souldiers, have all forsooke him and he is fallen into disgrace, all his country being taken from him but what he keepes now perforce; and he not knowing to bare it, hath put him in desperate designes and hurried into rebellion, and though his forces at present are but few yet he hath gotten a very strong castle called Billgom [Bilgum] where he resides, besides these country's between G. Canara which are of reasonable strength, he having at the first of his rebellion secured them by sending the Governour hither that he confides in, who had like to have trappanned us (knowing nothing of his master's rebellion) at his first coming, when wee went to visit him according to custome, having as wee have heard since desired to have kept us prisoners in the castle but that they feared Desye of this place (on whome he had likewise a designe) have taken the allarum and escaped out of his hands, and then they concluded to secure him first, thinking they had us enough when they pleased, and accordingly they have surprized him and all his family, being secure in his castle relying on the Governours word, plundered his howse, and kept him, his wife, and children in Hancola [Ancola] demanding 8000 Pagodas more of him, and as they seized upon him had they sent immediately to have taken us also, they had been altogether unprovided to make any resistance (but it pleased God to order it otherwise, to whome wee give thanks for eminent deliverance), for they thinking us so sure in their hands neglected that opportunity, whilst they were busied in Desy's howse and conveying him and his family to the place where our Cheife Governour resides) wee had some tym taken care for our owne defence, which wee made use of in laying out provisions and fitting our howse as well [as] tyme would so that wee hope in God now, if they should attempt us, we shall be able to make good resistance, having entertained several servants, who with what wee had beforre, shew a great strength and resolution to stand by us, and wee are credibly informed that the Governour hath twice sent the same men that seized Desye from Ancola to attack our howse, but upon second thoughts

hearing how well wee were prepared to receive them recalled them back againe when they have bine come half way. Wee know they are in a desperate condition and money to pay their souldiers to maintaine their rebellion therefore will trye all waies to catch us, imagining that we never without great summes of money in our house, but God will deliver us out of their hands, havinge eminent served us in the beginning of these troubles; wee are likewise that in a short tyme your King will send down forces hither, it being now above a month since these places rebelled, refusing to obey the King's Firmand, for seizin in his owne hands or to obey his Governor but keepe t prison likewise in Ancola Castle, where wee question not but should have been also before this tyme were wee not in a that they cannot easily take.

Wee heare there is some forces sett out of Vizapoor against Billgom to reduce it againe to the Kings obedience. Mazaffer Chaune will not surrender it per faire means accept of the conditions that they bring him from the King that we hope that if he either accepts the conditions and orders or else be once streightly beseiged, these here will little h[e]art to hold out long.

Bullull Chaune, Generall of the Kings army against S doth very much prevaile, havinge beaten his forces in several encounters, so that all they that roved up and downe and p the country are all now retired, and as soone as the ranes are he intends to bring his army downe to Rajapore and those they being now encamped att Collapore and thereabouts. So its said supplicates for peace, being very fearfull of his condition, but as yet Bullull Chaune seemes resolute again

What wee shall be able to doe this yeare as to the ma trade wee cannot as yet give your Honors &c. any as not knowing whether wee shall be able to preserve ourself wee hope affaires are upon turning againe and will grow good settlement at length, especially seeing the forces are so victorious against Sevagee, who being once brought into better order, these others will fall of themselves. Wee wee shall have noe time to make any dungarees, &c. as cloth, affaires as yet being in such confution, and should sudeinly alter for the better wee shall have so litle mon when wee have paid our debts that the quantity will be inconsiderable; and wee feare the Company's credit is

18 June 1673]

English Records

little impaired here by keeping men so long out of
so that wee shall hardly procure any more at intrest
for pepper wee can doe nothing till the shippes arrive
money, yet wee hope if they arrive here so soone as
may supply you with what quantity your Honors
enordered, either from hence or Batticola[Bhatkal],
will let your vessells stay for it till the latter end
for sooner it can not be gott ready, and the E
wee suppose cannot stay for it. Wee shall observe
&cas. order in getting as much of the cloth that is
white as wee can by the midle of October and the
packed in great bales browne.

Our Desye that is now seized on by the Govern
neere 300 Pagodas to the Company, he haveing t
been the Cheife Manager of affaires here so that w
forced to keepe in with him and let him have mony
account of his lasmo [sic? lascar], besides, when
at any time is given away to a new lord, what the
owes at his goeing out wee are forced to take notes
him to be paid out of the country, for the new one w
it us in our custome and the Governors are allwaie
and ever persecuting us for their money before thei
dew, and many tymes wee are forced to lend th
besides, which wee cannot avoide. Yet thanks bee
have hitherto made a shift to gett in our money ag
it is doubtfull what will become of the Desye, wh
escape with life or no, they that have seized him
its thought to lett him goe againe, for feare of his r
is what offers att present from

Carwarr
the 14th June 1673.

Your Hon.
very humble

Honourable &ca.

Since writeing the foregoeing lines wee receive
24th May, and are very glad to see your Honrs. &
of calling Sevagee to account, both for what th
Company have lately lost at Hubely, as also for
for till the Honourable Company's reputation be rec
by some action that may make every one sensible th
not be abused but are well able to right themselv
continually be subject to the like affronts from othe

him; as forgett[ing] him to restore what his men have away from the Honourable Company, it cannot be done being now fled wee know not whether; and were they ni hand, they know their master's mind too well to be perswade of anything they have gott possession off, unless wee cou content to take good words for payment; they cannot pr that they know not our howse att Hubely, but that it was r in the crowd among the rest, for it was the first howse they to, and the Company's broad cloth was brought out int Bussar before the Commander in Cheif, whose name was Pa row, and the house all dugg up to looke for money, and a search and enquiry made for our broker or his man, thinke they could a gott them, to nave discovered where the money hid, for these people allwaies imagine [we] are never wi great sommes of ready mony in our howse; one of the br servantts was taken by a private souldier, who, not knowing for the luker he had about him, let him goe againe, wi bringing him before his Master.

Wee take notice of your Honours &ca. haveing laid embargo on a shipp belonging to Rajapore on account [of] demands from Sevagy, and question not but you will finde without such manner of proceedings your Embassages will a but little more than good words and faire promises, it be thing as yet unk[nown] to Sevagee to make restitution till forced to it. What Rajapore ships that are now abroad mostly to Mocha, so that if your Honours, &ca. intends any against them, your vessells must be out betimes or else they miss them.

Wee should have been glad had your Honour &ca. pleased to have spared us one of your frigatts for defence o house and the Company's estate in itt, but seeing it was too in the yeare for her comeing downe, wee must have patience doe as well as wee can without her. Wee stand upon our g keeping the dore shutt, expecting to heare what those forces that are come out against Mozaffer Chaune. Sevagees forces undoubtedly invaded these parts had not Bullull Chaun pr so hard upon them, 5 or 6000 men being got together upon frontiers for that intent, but now they are all retired to de their owne. For the future wee hope your Honour &ca. wil pleased to allow some few English souldiers here and some s

21 June 1673]

English Records

gunns to mount upon the house, that wee may be ab
ourselves uppon any occasion that may happen.

[Carwar 18th June 1673]

[This letter appears in F. R. Surat Vol. 106 Fol
142-44. Then follows the list of things taken awa
on fol. 154 for which see No 346 ante]

(366)

Orme. Mss Vol. } SURAT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN {
114, Sect. 2, p. 87 } AT KARWAR {
(EXTRACT)

The other is copy of our last unto which we refe
is only to advise that Mr. Thos. Nichols is returned
who will not own that any of his men have done the
to the English, and therefore he demanded the parti
we lost at Hubelly and the name of the person that
for he declared to be ignorant of any such thing, nor
any such order and he further declared that he pros
war in his enemies country, if his army in plunderi
enemys towns doth unknown to him meddle with
English goods he cannot help it, for in that hurry a
which either his soldiers plundered for themselves o
people seized or, he is no ways liable to answer.
he alledges on his part withall, further as a friend a
we trade so little as we can into Decan because he i
to make a sharp war there so soon as the rains are
he desires to see the particulars of our loss, which
show him having not received it from you. Where
to desire you immediately upon sight hereof to send
ulars of what the company has lost, that we
satisfaction and consult the best way to satisfy
Sevagee will not comply with our demands, we w
send the name of the Chief Commander that plund
and likewise who it was that first entered the town
all the circumstances of the war, for Sevagee w
that any of his men meddled with any of the

(367)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY {
Vol. 1, p. 57-8 }
(EXTRACT)

Mr. Thomas Nicolls being returned from Seva
this day to the Governor and Counsell a Diary of t

proceedings with Sevagee, which being read in Counsell proved of.

An Envoy being come from Sevagee to treat of the affair between the Honble. Company and him, the Governor acquiescing the Counsell therewith,

ORDERED That the Envoy be received this afternoone.

The Governor having intelligence of certain spies sent from Sevagee for discovering the passages of Sion and Mochi where the river is fordable, and there being just suspicion that hath an evill designe to make an attempt on the Island in which the Suratt fleete wintered here, and there being noe place for an enemy to pass to this Island but at those two places, following orders, after debate, were passed,

ORDERED First that the passage boats of Sion and Mochi be wholly taken away and that a Proclamation be issued forbidding all people whatsoever to pass either of those two ways from Bombay to Sallsett or any other place upon pain of seizure.

2. That all persons whatsoever who desire to pass from the land or come to this Island doe make use of the passage between Bombay and Mahim and none else.

3. That two offices be appointed, the one at Bombay and the other at Mahim, for registering the names of all persons who come to the Island, with their qualities and the occasion of their coming on and other circumstances necessary to be examined; and likewise the names of all persons that goe off the Island and the occasion of their going off.

(368)

R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 24 June 1673
Vol. 1, p. 61

(EXTRACT)

The treaty with Sevagee being again taken into consideration, it was proposed that Naransinay, brother to Ramsinay, formerly went with Captain Ustick to Sevagee, is a person qualified for the management of this affaire and in whom wee repose the trust, whereupon

ORDERED That Naransinay be appointed to accompany Sevagees Envoy to Rairee and that instructions be drawn for him to observe in the management of the treaty with Sevagee.

and for that the Company have been at great charge sending severall persons to Sevagee about this a now high time to bring it to some issue and put to expences. The Governor proposed to the Council would consider to determine of some certain summations to be demaunded of Sevagee, to which stand to and pitch upon as their ultimate demand. The instructions given by the President and Council Captain Ustick being sent for and read, it appeared they were willing to accept of 15000 Pagodas and contented to accept of 12000 Pagodas. The matter debated, the result of the Governor and Council Naransinay could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 paid in ready money or goods and five years, or years free custome at Rajapore, that he should so him and not accept of anything less without further

(369)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { I
Vol. 1, pp. 59-60 }
(EXTRACT)

Savagees Envoy having been twice received by and declared the occasion of his coming, as likewise received from his Master, the substance whereof being (vit.)

That Sevagee declaring his desire to accomodate and end to the former difference at Rajapore, and that he againe in his country, did offer the summe of 1 which he says is the full amount of what he plures English at Rajapore; which summe, in regard supplied with ready money, should be paid to the customes whenever we had a mind to settle in his also declared that as to the business of Hubely he of it, nor did he give any order to his army to disturb there, and that his army did not plunder Hubely, by the King of Decan's souldiers and the Governor himselfe, so that he is no wayes lyable to answer the Envoy made complaint in Sevagees behalfe touching harbour to his enemyes shipping and takeing pay and did also, by order from Sevagee, desire to be sent or 3 great guns for his Master; and, lastly, he desired the vessell which belonged to Rajapore Muscatt.

The President first having given him sufficient satisfaction touching the wintering of the Mogulls fleete in Bombay, convincing him with many just arguments that Sevagee had no reason to take it unkindly, with which the Envoy was fully satisfied the President afterwards declared unto him that all the particulars of his message depended in one point, (vizt.), satisfaction for the former damages we received at Rajapore, when concluded between us all the rest will follow of themselves. The President also declared that the summe of 10000 Pagodas which he offered was no ways proportionable to the loss the English nation had sustained by Sevagee, and therefore could not accept thereof. Whereupon severall debates arose and the President having as before convinced him by many arguments that it was more consistent with Sevagees advantage then the Company's to give them satisfaction and end the difference, the Envoy did desire that for the more speedy termination of the controversy betweene us some person of authority might be sent with him to treat further with his Master, and to urge those reasons which the President had already declared which the Envoy promised also to present and to perswade his Master so far as he could to make us further satisfaction. Whereupon the President proposed to the Counsell whether it were full to send such a person with the Envoy or no? and it was resolved after debate in the affirmative that some person should be sent with him. Afterwards it was motioned whether an Englishman should be sent or some other, which being seriously considered and many arguments arising

ORDERED That some Gentue or Mooreman should be sent with him at present and not an Englishman, in regard that if an Englishman should be now sent, his charges would be great, and it will be a necessity of his carrying a present, and it may be that he will returne without success or effecting anything, whereby some other person the affaire may be brought to a closeing then that an Englishman may be sent with a handsome present to make an end and compleat it. And in regard Sevagee desired Mr. Nicolls and the Banian with him a small present

ORDERED That the Envoy be presented with three yards of scarlett cloth, another man with him with 3 yards of course and fower[four] of his chiefe men being Manlo's, each of them with two yards of perpetuanos.

(370)

Original
Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 337

} INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE
PRESIDENT FOR NARA SIMAY TO
OBSERVE IN THE TREATY BET-
WEEN THE HONBLE. COMPANY
AND SEVAGEE RAJAH.

The Envoy of Sevagee Rajah, called by of the name Pundett, having declared on behalfe of the said Sev that he is contented to pay 12,000 Pagodes, in regard that the English had received by the robbery of His Governor and Councill cannot accept of the aforesaid reason of having no just accompt of the greater loss which amounts to above 90,000 Pagodes, and that the Envoy declares that Sevagee Rajah did not receive so the loss to the English in Rajapore occasioned by much, besides the loss of particular English men, who to near 20,000 Pagodes new, besides the said Company having an expresse order from his Majestie of Great Brittain to agree in the Treaty of peace with the said Sevagee said summe of 20,000 Pagodes of the said Englishmen yett the President and Councill, to manifest their good will granted, for the consideration of friendship with the said Rajah, to accept, instead of 20,000 Pagodes, the summe of 12,000 Pagodes, to be paid for the said particular English summe is to be received in ready money or in goods. what belongs unto the Honoble. Company, the President and Councill hath agreed that instead thereof, the said Sevagee shall grant the English nation liberty to trade seaven years with the port of Rajapore, not paying any customes, or at the least, which will be a great advantage at Rajapore. Sevagee Rajah in increasing his estate and credit.

As to the two gunns that Sevagee Rajah desired by Bhimagee Pundett, you shall answer that after the treaty ended and peace made, he shall not have only two, but as he will, and likewise any other things that he hath desired.

For granting the Customes free for seaven years the said Rajah may thinke it too much, to which you are to answer that though wee doe not pay customes for our goods, yett our merchants shall pay for their goods and for any others that they shall bring in returne of ours, by which the said Rajah will reap great profit and his Port will there

If Sevagee Rajah shall make any question about the of Rajapore which was forced by a storme into Bombay, y to answer that all vessells that are driven by stormes i Portugall lands, or the lands of Sevagee Rajah, are lost, he understands very well, and for this reason the said and goods were embargode.

Concerning the robbery and taking away of our g Hubely by the people of Sevagee Rajahs, in case that he it, you are to answer that wee have certaine advises there our Factors in those parts, but wee have not any certaint quantity that was robbed, which wee shall know very sud and then acquaint him thereof.

It is necessary that you shall question Sevagee concerning the Hoy which last yeare was bought fro Mallabars by the Havalder of Alherein, [?illegible] endeavor to the utmost to gett an order for the said Havi deliver the said Hoy as likewise for some wine that is Alher, for if they delivered the French Hoy, likewise bougl the Mallabaz, tis but reason that they should deliver our standing much with our credit to have her delivered.

Likewise I desire you to doe your dilligence to concl agree wth Sevagee Rajah about the 12,000 Pagodes a customes for seaven yeares, giving him good exemples for if hee will not stand to it, then follow the last remedie, y order you to make an end for 10,000 Pagodes and free cu for five yeares. And in case he will not allow the said Pagodes, then to agree in nine or eight thousand a customes for four yeares, of all which you are to acquas by a letter to Bombay, that I may order what shall b convenient.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Naransinmay
to be observed in his treaty
with Sevagee.

(371)

Orme. MSS. Vol. }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 25
114, Sect. 2, p. 89 }		16'

(EXTRACT)

About 7 or 8 days since arrived here, an envoy from who has since been received and had two audiences, th

Of Mozaffer Chuns rebellion, the new Govern the desie[Desai], and his family and his attempt to ha you also, we take due cognizance of and how it graciously to deliver you, which we heartily trusting his good providence will continue.

We esteem Sevagee to be the grand and whole these commotion, and our great hope is that betw Mogull and the King of Wissapore [sic], he will be better order, and confined to more narrow limits, for will not suffer any of his neighbours to be at quiet assured that we shall not settle at Rajapore, untill v full satisfaction from him as well for the former and seeing you are so continually disturbed by you we shall consider in due time of furnishing you wi guns &c., for the defence of your house.

(374)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 3, p. 22 (3d Set) }

CONSULTATION IN {
SURAT

(EXTRACT)

The Carwar factors advising now the particular ble. Companys Losses at Hubely, where there ho robd by Sevajeess souldiers to the amount of Page besides the factors particular losses there, of whi Governour and his Councell sent lately an Envoy require satisfaction, hee returnd answer that the of his souldiers that did it, although it is manifest panys house was the first they entred and dugg Broadcloth was carried out into the Bazar before whose name is Partabrow [see No. : 365, p. 265 in wherefore seeing there is no probabillity of securit heathen, who while wee are in treaty with him for s our losses at Rajapore, gives orders for the robbing Hubely, wee can thinke of no better way to recover Company and Nations right then by taking what ve to his ports ; and hearing there are some expec from Mocha to Rajapore the latter end of ne Councell thought it requisite to advise their Pr give Commission to the Commanders of the frigatts downe to Carwarr to look out and make prise of the

(375)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 96 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 23 .
1673

(EXTRACT)

We have received yours of 10 and 15 current. In the for you give us your judgment touching our treatment with Seva wherein we esteem the good reasons, arguments and advice give us, in order to the concluding of the treaty with him, w we shall put in practice as occasion shall require. As yet have received no answer from Narangsinay, by reason that rains have fallen very violently, in Sevagees country, bu soon as we receive any account of his transactions, we s dispeed advice thereof unto you.

We heartily condole our Hon. Masters loss in the *Han* and *Experiment* and one of their sloops at Queda, all taken by Dutch.

(376)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 97 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 24 .
1673

(EXTRACT)

The Portugal Conde which Mr. Pettit and Mr. Chamber advised of is now at Upper Choul, under the notion of a French Lord, who lives there publickly at a great expence, and I fee has put a French and Portugeese cheate [;] upon Mr. Petit and Chamberlaine intending not to come to Bombay, but to go c land to Suratt, which I thought good to advise you of, that may prevent any design he may have upon you.

(377)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 2, pp. 106-7 }

BOMBAY TO CARWAR

{ Dated 1
August 16

(EXTRACT)

[First part of sentence omitted] Send down the *Ree* Frigate for your assistance, by whom you will receive this le with guns, powder, ammunition, together with ready money goods consigned unto you on this said frigate, you will read in inclosed invoyce, amounting to Xs. 15930.

Yesterday we received letters from Metchlapatam, w advise us of the arrival of nine of the Company's ships, w

when they have received in what goods are there read are to proceed all in Company first to the factorys on the Coast, and then to the [your] port. They are all stout well manned, and tho Rickloff Van Goene is with a fl 20 sail hard by them, yet they fear them not, and we wise General doth not care to loose his men, nor do we is sufficiently manned to engage such a squadron ships, so that we trust in God they will all arrive in safety.

[First part of sentence omitted] Which we shall God's blessing, when the peace is concluded; in the concerns us to keep friendship with all, though it cost what dear by presents or otherwise, without which quietness is to be expected in those mercinary parts, [c

We are sorry to understand of those troubles and are exposed to by your plundering Governor, with desire you to reconseile yourself so soon as you can, with convenience, for as affairs now stand with us, we must put up with many affronts and public injurys, till we are in a condition to repair our losses.

(378)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { AUGUST
Vol. 1, p. 71 }
(EXTRACT)

A motion was made whether in Captain John's relations he should be ordered, if in his going down or from Carwar he meets with any Malabars or Sevages to make prize of them, which being debated

ORDERED That (in regard we are in a fair way of posing our difference with Sevages agreeable to our and there being now with him Naransinay treating the *Revenge* frigate if she meets with any of Sevages belonging to Rajapore, she treats them civilly and in the least to make prize of them.

(379)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. BASS, { DAVID
Sect. 2, p. 114 } THE COMP. ADMIRAL { AUGUST
(EXTRACT)

And in case in your coming up from Carwar you see any merchant vessell belonging to the port of Rajapo

you order to seize them and bring them up with you hither, tak all strict care that no imbezzlement be made in the goods, Sevagee has committed more robberies of late in the Compar factorys in those parts.

(380)

Orme Mss. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. BASS, { Dated 18[?] A
Vol. 114, p. 115 } ADMIRAL, AND CAPTAINS OF { 1673
THE COYS. EXPECTED FLEET {
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee having given us some hopes of accommodation, desire you to forbear any Rajapore vessells in your way hit except you have further orders.

(381)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 Aug
Vol. 34, No. 3832 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

Wee heare nothing more of the Patans proceedings, Bullull Chaun presses hard upon Sevaje; our hopes are will not be bribed to a peace.

(382)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 2
Vol. 1, pp. 74-5 } BOMBAY { August 16
(EXTRACT)

The President made another proposall to the Counsell, th regard the great danger and trouble the factory of Carwa in, being besieged by rebels, whether notwithstanding that present difference with Sevagee is not thoroughly accomode may not value ourselves upon the towne of Rajapore and bu there what goods are procureable for makeing up the ships la for though we were in hopes to have forced Sevagee to an h able composition for the Company's &ca. former losses, there been peace with the Dutch, and the factory of Carwar settled; yet seeing that wee faile both in the one and the the President thereupon declared unto the Counsell that necessary prudence to dissemble our designe for this year to make an overture of settlement at Rajapore, which if here are some Banian merchants that will procure one shipp ladeing at least at Rajapore, consisting of pepper, stic and other course sortes of

Then the President acquainted the Counsell that t cannot be put in execution except wee surrender up th vessell we have seized, which when done wee need not God's assistance to be furnished with what goods wee from Rajapore in order to the lading of the shipp. Th vessell is not worth above 8 or 10000 rupees, goods an she belongs to poore merchants who are totally innoc wrong done to the Honble. Company by Sevagee, thereof being now here, and having brought letters fro and his sonn and most of his principall officers to in him, wherein they promise to come to a fair understa us, and to make satisfaction for the said injury ; whic being seriously and deliberately considered and debate

ORDERED That the Deputy President and C Suratt be also advised with all speed of this motion, consent thereunto, that the said Rajapore vessell an delivered unto the owner, and that wee imedial Sevagee thereof and of our intention to settle and buy yeare in Rajapore towards lading and dispeeding t Company's fleete for Europe.

(383)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date:
106, Fol. 184

(EXTRACT)

.....Now this Rajapore vessell is not worth above Rupees goods and all which belongs to the poore mer are totally innocent of the wrong done to the hon'ble. O owner is now with us and hath brought letters from S his sonne and many other great men to intercede fo nothing hitherto hath prevailed with us notwithstanding Sevagee and his soun and all his principall officers d to come to a faire understanding with us and Se againe sent for the accounts of our losses to be the President desires you seriously and deliberately this affaire and to send your answere thereunto with possible, he prays you also to remember the Compar their letter, that wee keepe a ffaire correspondence v princes our neighbours and that is a time not to enemys but to procure friends and that wee shall not tunity hereafter to demand reparation, for what the Co suffered and that the delivery of this vessell will Company and the island of Bombay a greater reputat

all merchants of these parts by whome only [we] expect
island Bombay to be peopled and our trade increased.

(384)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, sect. 2, p. 119 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated
August 1

[First part of sentence omitted] Seeing we are put
great a necessity, whether notwithstanding that our pro-
differeace with Sevagee is not accommodated throughly
may not value ourselves on the town of Rojapore, and
up there what goods are procurable for the making up the
lading, for though we well hope to force Sevagee to an Ho-
Composition for the Company &c., former losses,
these been placed with the Dutch and the factory
Carwar well settled, yet seeing that we fail, both in the one
the other, the President declares it necessary prudenc
dissemble our designs for this year, and to make an overt
settlement at Rajapore; and in such case if you consent there
it is proposed by some Banian merchants here that they will
cure one good ships lading at least of goods at Rajapore consi-
of pepper, sticklack, seedlack, dongareese, percoolas, and
coarse sorts of cloth; but the design cannot be put in exect
except we surrender up the Rajapore vessell, which we
seized, and then we need not make the least scruple of i
Gods assistance, if greater accidents do not intervene than
the President is now apprehensive of; now that Rajapore ve-
is not worth above 80 or 90,000 Rups. goods and all which bel-
to the poor merchants, [etc. as in No. 383 dated 21 Aug. 1

(385)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 123 }

BOMBAY TO THE
COMPANY

{ Dated 28 Aug
1673

(EXTRACT)

After the Dutch Fleet departed for Zelone, the merch-
of Bombay began to think of trade, and for their encourage-
we thought good to send your two frigates, *The Revenge*
the *Hunter* as convoy for about 40 vessells laden with s-
Sevagees ports, amongst which went the *Phoenix*, Ketch
and *Mallabar Coaster*, with their lading wherein though
profit is not considerable yet, it brought some reputation t
island, and gave great satisfaction to the merchants.

We also made an attempt to discover and open to the inland countrys, and marts of trade on t though, by means of the continued fierce war Mogull and Sevagee the design did not meet with t desired, yet we have reasonable hopes to bring it in happy issue.

About the 10 May there came into this road fleet from Suratt intended against Sevagee, under of Siddy Sombole, of whom mention has been m former, who brought a Sirpaw to your President f and letters of recommendation from the Governor desiring licence for the said fleet with their men this harbour. After due consideration of the wh thought good to admit the King's small frigates to shore at Mazagon, but would not suffer the soldiers t them to remain on this island who, with their Com their passage from hence, to Danda Rajapore, Port Town.

(386)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 } SURAT CONSULTATION [?] {
Part III. Fol. 33

(EXTRACT)

The second proposall was concerning a settle pore for the providing of goods now there before given us satisfaction for former damages and his our ffactory at Hubely that wee dissemble the busin and surrender up the Rajapore Jounke that wee t Bombay on that account which the Councell for doe disapprove and having discoursed it at their l answer of this date.

(387)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES. { De
Vol. 34, No. 3779

(EXTRACT)

Some months past arrived on the Mallabar C southward a Portugall who stiled himsef Conde Da The said Conde had not long bene in these partes covered to be a cheate.....This great Donn w Sevagee and went under the title of a French I Sevagee a horse which he had borrowed of the Eng shewing him all respect and sent a party of sould him out of his country.

(388)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 132-133 } BOMBAY TO MADRAS { Dated 3 Sept. 1673
(EXTRACT)

[Beginning of sentence omitted] And partly by reass cruell war and confusion in the Decan and Mallabar fac from whence we expect our pepper, for the factorys of Cal and Billiapatam being so near the enemy, the natives are overawed by their great power, that we expect but little assistance from them and the factorys of Carwar have been bes[ic] and reduced to great necessity by some rebels, who raised arms against the King of Viziapore and plundered most of those towns and robbed the merchants. Sevagees army also ransacked Hubelly, Callapore, and many other towns thereabouts and we are not yet assured whether our friends at Carwar are safe or no, to whose succour we have sent one of our frigates well manned, and hoped she arrived time enough for their succour, though the confusion have been so great as to trade.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] (Which is sharply contended between the Mogull and Sevagee, for the Mogull having a treaty with the King of Vizapore and Golcondah, and having lately quelled the Tumults raised by the Patanns near Cabull, will have leisure to prosecute the war against Sevagee) to which end we have reported that Bauder Caun and Deleel Cawn are coming to the assistance of the Mogull, and designs to enter Sevagees country and besiege him in his strong holds and by sea he has sent down Siddy Sambole with a fleet of small frigates to infest his ports, part of which fleet hath wintered in Bombay all this year, which Sevagee took very ill at first, but we gave him such reasons that he is well satisfied, and approves our proceedings.

The Portugal Vice Roy of Goa has for some months made preparations for war, and it was given out that they expected the arrival of ships from Lisbon with 4000 men, and that they designed to begin war with the Dutch for the recovery of Couchin Zelon, which they say was unjustly taken from them in the late war, but by letters received yesterday from Goa,..... a peace with all Europe.

(389)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 79 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 4 Sept. 1673
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Braminy having presented a petition, the Council inserting that whereas it pleased God by fowle weather to

a vessell laden from Moscatt belonging to the pet this port Bombay, which vessell the Governor layd on upon account of a debt Sevagee Rajah owes to Company, in respect the said vessell doe belong to our port townes, did therefore humbly intreate the Go Counsell that the said vessell and goods may be re the petitioner, he being a poore man and one who l cerne with Sevagee and was plundered of all he l robbed the English at Rajapore, the petitioner t servant to the Honble. Company; which petition be was agreed on that nothing concerning this affaire determined untill wee receive the sense of the Deput and Counsell of Suratt unto whom wee have alr about it.

(390)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 135 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated he
(EXTRACT)

The inclosed is copy of a consultation of the occasioned by a Gentoo Goldsmith of Mayim, who robb of the same place of gold, silver and jewells to a great was tried and condemned to dye the last publick month I thought good to defer the execution and convene n thereon in regard of a clause in the Company's laws, crimes of this nature where the Company are pleased to those persons who are convicted of theft, shall pay bac value three fold, and receive severe corporal punishme extending to death and banished [from the Island] also. condemned is a notorious rogue and hath before been to die in [the] Portugall country for thieving and came thence to secure himself.

(391)

Orme Mss Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 140 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
(EXTRACT)

They advise that the petition sent them by the l the procuring their priviledges confirmed unto them a great seal is lost in the Falcon and therefore they orde said petition be again drawn up and sent in English the particular priviledges desired by the Banians, for tl of their Pagan rights and priviledges, wherefore l

give notice hereof to Bimgee Parrack and order him to get ready that they may be sent home with several copys of [by] the ships.

(392)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 15 Sept
Vol. 1, pp. 83-86 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

A letter being received from the Deputy President Counsell of Surrat, bearing date the 30th Augst last, and publicly read, wherein they returne answere to the two propositions made by the President in a generall letter bearing date the 1st of August. In the said answere they declare their dissent to the opinion of the President and this Counsell touching the surrender of the Rajapore vesell, which dissent they endeavor to confirm by many arguments, to which being particularly and seriously debated, and the circumstances of the whole case duly considered, the generall sense of the Counsell was :

That the Gentlemen of Suratt Counsell seeme to be mistaken in all or most of their arguments which they do urge therefore it being put to the vote whether the said vessell should be surrendered or not

It was resolved in the affirmative with joynt consent thereupon

That the said vessell and all her goods be delivered unto the owner and that for these following reasons : (vizt.)

As to the present condition of Sevagee whom the Gentlemen of the Surratt Counsell affirme to be in a sad perplexed condition by meanes of Bullooli Ckaun coming on the one side and the Mogull Army on the other, and therefore they conclude him incapable of doing any mischief to this Island and consequently there is no necessity of dissembling and keeping close with him. To which wee answered that they are mistaken in their intelligence, for Sevagee is not in so ill a condition as he wrote him to be, he rather despiseth and bareth up himselfe fully against all his enemyes and lately hath taken a considerable castle called Sutarra in the heart of the Viceroy's country, from whence a number of oxen are lately come Rairee laden with rich spoyle, and though tis probable the Mogull army may fall into his country this yeare and Bullooli Ckaun of the other side, yet neither of them can stay long for want of provisions. and his flying army will continually

them in allarme; nor is it either of their designe Sevagee totally, for the Umbraw's mainteyne a polit their owne profitt at the King's charge, and neve prosecute it so violently as to end it. And should provoke Sevagee at this time when wee are in warr wi an enemy as the Dutch, wee may justly bring upo more trouble and danger then wee are aware of, fo offered Sevagee the last year a considerable advan would assist them with 3000 men to help take Bon himself hath owned it, and upon the wintering of the S here did in his passion publicly threaten, if the I againe, what he would doe. The Gentlemen of Surat rogue and keepes faith with no man; wee say so too no argument for us to breake with him at this tir thinke his owne interest will perswade him to keepe f if wee do not first breake with him and though wee v o[u]r to procure, by all allowable meanes, satisfactio for the Company's losses as well as particular men, lyes in our power, yet wee declare it as our opin juncture of affaires it is no wayes prudent to enter in of hostility with him, except wee resolved to endure of famine on the one side, or to make proofe of the D united forces on the other.

The Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say that th pityes the poor merchants here but do not pity the poore servants who lost their estates, fortune, &c. in t the President wrong, for had he not concerned himse in recovering some satisfaction on account of their lo ended their dispute with Sevagee three yeares since, only scruple that now stands betweene us, for Seva Pagothas 7000 satisfaction for the Company's dem likewise promiseth, when the English are settled at give satisfaction to particular men; but though wee so much to gett present satisfaction for them, yet if impossible to prevaile, wee cannot judge it reasonable able for us to make a publick breach with any particular mens scores, for the Company's order permitt of any such thing.

They say it is not contrary to the generall pra Princes in the world to revenge themselves of injurys by another Prince on the estates of their subjects graunt, but pray consider that our Company, thou

Sovereign authority graunted them by his Majesty on this Is may stile themselves as Princes, yet they are a body of honor merchants and their designe to an honest trade, and it is our to be very cautious in seizing and makeing prize of ves belonging to mel[r]chants, though subjects to Savagee, who done this wrong, and though wee are of their opinion the Company's remarkable moderation and patience in bearing juryes hath gain'd a slender opinion of the English nation in point, yet they may observe that the Company never gave possitive order to the President and Counsell for the seizin any shippes or vessells belonging to the Princes in India, no, of Savagee nor the Samarine, though the difference with t hath been of many yeares standing, but rather desire that t differences may be amicably composed; and that order w they have given this year concerning the Dutch will not r this case, so that it concernes the President and Counsell of S to be very wary how they proceed in this matter, till wee i express order from them to justifie our proceedings.

Now, as to this vessell. She belongeth to a Rajapore merch and if, as the Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say, Bullooll Cl should conquer that towne and country for the King of Viza; yet in such case wee must never expect to settle there 'till said vessell and goods are restored.

The Gentlemen of Suratt seeme to slight Rajapore as l behooffull to the Companys trade. In this wee differ from t and affirme that it will prove in time of as great advantag their concernes as that of Carwarr and exceeding beneficia their Island Bombay; and though wee are glad to heare that are able, in case of necessity, to make up 2000 tonns at Su yet if wee can provide a considerable quantity of dunga percollas, and other course corts of cloth at Rajapore on se conditions and seasonable time for their shipping, wee judge Company will have money saved thereby, for the prices of goods at Rajapore differ at least 20 per cent. of what they co Suratt.

As to the opinion of the world, which may censur surrender of this vessell to be done out of feare, that ought no away with us, for our duty is to prosecute and provide fo Companys just interest, without reflecting on or disquieting selves for the censure of the world, seeing wee are neither capacity to revenge our selves, nor if wee were, the present l

would not admitt it ; nor have wee order sufficient to proceedings therein.

As to the order given the Commander ; it was wro^t proposall was thought on and is soone to be reversed as occasion offers, nor doe wee as yet lay aside our against Sevagee, but the field is still left open to reason respect to the Companys interest, shall hereafter direct

Upon these considerations and many others, which sake wee omitt, but in due time shall communicate Counsell of Suratt, the Counsell of this Island hath united joyned with the President to restore the said vessel to the owner, who is now sent to Sevagee with or another proposall unto him touching further process security of trade on the opposite maine, which if it we hope it may, will tend much to the Company's advantage

A letter being received from Naransinay, who treat with Sevagee, wherein he declares that after intending to returne without answer, that Sevagee came back, and after much discourse held on both sides that he was very willing to compose the difference English, but that he could not, by reason of the pressing any ready money towards satisfaction, but so much received of the Company's, which was 7000 Pagothas, to make good to them in the customes of Rajapore Company settle there. And as to the satisfaction English, he promised to allow something after the English settled at Rajapore. This being the import of the letter thereof was referred untill Naransinay returne hit

(393)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { De
Vol. 106, Fol. 204 }
(EXTRACT)

Naran Sinay is returned and with him the same Sevagee sent formerly, who pretends he hath order the old controversy of Rajapore with us and hath received and now Mr. John Childe, Mr. Stephen Ustick Francis Day are appointed to examine and compare with him and to receive what proposalls hee makes we shall consider and advise you thereof hoping it may bring this tedious dispute to some conclusion. Naran bringeth certain newes that the king of Vizapore is upon

peace with Sevagee and y[e]t hee and the king of Goloconda furnish him with great summs of money to maintayne the against the Mogull and that Bullull Okaun is very sick at Me and that there is little feare of the Mogulls doeing any misc to Sevagee this yeare he having now raised a great arm designe of some notable attempt against the Mogull. Th Naran Sinay's newes and this is allsoe confirmed by other per but the truth in the one will discover.

(394)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 1 Oct
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee holds a fair understanding with us and wee him, the old difference of Rajapore being in a manner concluded upon Honble. tearmes, to our advantage and reputation, wee may now perswade our selves that his Country will be beneficiall to the Honble. Companys trade in little time. confirmed to us from Choul and other partes, that overture peace are closely prosecuted betwixt the King of Vizapore Sevagee, who hath a considerable army ready of horse and and hitherto maintains his frontiers against the Mogull Bulcoll [Bahlol] Chaun and 'tis generally concluded that Kings of Vizapore and Goloconda doe covertly furnish him men and money, and that he also covertly fees the Generall Commanders of the Mogulls army, which hath qualified t heat against him, soe that 'tis thought no great action wil performed between them this yeare, yet the preparation w Sevagee makes, causes us to believe that either he expects t assaulted or designes to make some notable attempt in the Ki countrey. This politick warr is upheld and maintained by great Umbraws and Generalls at the Kings Charge, and t never designe totally to rout Sevagee for it is not their Inte neither could they maintaine them selves in time of peace.

(395)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 1 C
Vol. 1, pp. 91-2 } BOMBAY { 1673

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay being returned in Company of an Envoy fr Sevagee, who hath been already recieved by the Governor, in a short discourse the Envoy acquainting the President

before the old difference of Rajapore betweene the
his Master could be mediated, some errors in the ac-
demaunds must be rectified; whereupon it was

ORDERD That Mr. John Child, Mr. Stephen Ust
Francis Day give the Envoy a meeting this after
Child's howse to take an account of what he objects
bring in the report thereof unto the President and Cou

(396)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Oct
Vol. 1, p. 92

(EXTRACT)

Here being a fresh report that Sevagee intends
Surat and there being now no English vessell the
assistance in case of danger

ORDERED That the *Phoenix* Ketch be sent up to
all possible speed for the aforesaid reason.

(397)

F. R. Surat } COTCONA TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 88, Fol. 25

(EXTRACT)

A few days past a Portugall Frigatt bound to Ta
pepper met with an English vessell called the Swallo
prize of her, she came from Bantam laden chiefly
and bound to Bombay.

(398)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MADRAS { Oct
Sect. 2, p. 151

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee has again plundered the Company for
past; his army ransacked and robbed a town call
where our Hon. masters suffered a considerable loss, to
of 7 or 800 pagodas, since which we have renewed
again with him and are in a fair way of accommoda
differences and in likelihood to settle again in
Sevagee is threatened very much this year: the
coming against him with a great army on one side an
of Vizapore on the other, and Siddy Sanibolee with a
which seizeth and maketh prize of all his vessells the
with, notwithstanding all which Sevagee despiseth and

himself manfully against all his enemies and lately has taken very considerable castle called Satarra in the heart of the V pore country, from whence he has received a great quantity rich spoil.

(399)

Original Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3758	A NARRATIVE OF THE SEVERALL Treatyes BETWEEN SEVAGEE RAJAHS ENVOYS AND THE HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER, PRESIDENT, &c, TOUCHING THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE HONOBLE. COMPANY AND THEIR SERVANTS, OCCATIONED BY SEVAGEES PLUNDERING AND ROBBING THE TOWNE OF Rajapore IN THE YEARE 16 [59/60]	[Entered a Consu tion Bomb 6 Octob 1672]
--	---	---

SEVAGEE RAJAH having made some overtures of coming the old difference between the Honoble. Company and occasioned by his robbing and plundering Rajapore, Cap Stephen Ustick was sent to begin the Treaty with him, but effected little, for that Sevagee would not heare of making reparations [See No. 304 ante of 14 May 1672 and No. 305 of 14 June 1672]. After his return Sevagee sent his envoy called Sundergee to the President att Bombay, who made some proposals that the President and Councill thought not fit to accept them, but sent him back to his Master with an account of what was demanded for restitution.

1672 [1672/3] February. Whereupon, in February 1672 Sevagee sent another Envoy called Pillagee to treat again on said affaires. But in regard the Dutch fleet was upon this Coast and dayly expected to attempt this Island the President thought it not fitting to prosecute the Treaty but to suspend it; and the rather because it seemed consistent with the Honoble. Companys interest to conceale it, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present troubles and warr with the Dutch; soe that the Envoy was dismissed, carrying a civil letter to Sevagee, to keepe the Treaty on foote, giving him the reasons why his Envoy was sent againe with no progress into the busyness hee was sent about [See Nos. 339 & 343 ante, 4 Jan. and 13 Feb. 1673]

1673 May 19. Mr. Thomas Niccolls was sent to treat with him concerning our demands and for the said difference, who could effect nothing and soe returned the 16th of June following, unto whose Narrative the Company are humbly referred. [See No. 358 dated May June. Sevagee sent another Envoy called Pundett to treat further concerning said affaire, [about See No. 371 dated 28 June 1673] who was received by the President and after many long discourses the said Envoy was brought to a nearer and better condition than any had done before though far distant to it. At length, when the said Envoy (as hee declared) could no further hee desired to returne home againe to him that for the more speedy determination of the controversy some person of trust might be sent with him to treat with Sevagee and to urge those many reasons the President declared unto him. Whereupon the President sent Nathaniel Company with the said Envoy with instructions for the management of the treaty, resolving to put an end to those questions the Honorable Company have bin at in sending such Envoyes about this affaire, giving the said Naransimay that if hee could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pieces of Eight paid in ready money or goods and five yeares, free custome at Rajapore, that hee should tearmes conclude with him and not to accept of any other without further order. [See No. 370 dated after 27 June]

Sept. 24. The said Naransimay returned in company with the aforesaid Bimmagee Pundett from Sevagee and was received, who after some complements on the friendly reception though (as customary) nothing was urged about the affaire in dispute, yett hee declared to the President that Sevagee had given him full power to conclude the Treaty. He had some objections against our demands, which were answered, hee doubted not but to our satisfaction and to settle and put an end to this affaire. Wherefore, hee was dispatched with all possible speed in regard Sevagee was flying army ready for action and if hee should be taken before his returne hee should with much difficulty find his Master was quartered. Wherefore the President ordered Child, Mr. Stephen Ustick and Mr. Francis Day to attend the Envoy a meeting on the first of October and to answer his objections against our demands. Which Commission

ing to order, meett at Mr. Child's house the said day and of the papers of the particulars of the Honoble. Company's dem amounting to Pagothos 39957:36 jetts with the interest th which said accounts was interpreted unto the Envoy.
No. 305 dated 1 October 1673]

In answer to this account the Envoy replied, seemed a startled at soe great demand, that his Master sent him with power and great hopes to end the controversy between us what his Master received into his treasury belonging to English when hee robbed Rajapore was soe disproportionall our demands that he feares little would bee effected herein; ever, for the better accomodation thereof hee desired our particulars might bee examin'd with his accounts of what his Master really received from the English.

[Remarks made by Shivaji's Envoy, Bhimaji]—

1st. As to the brimstone, Granado, shells, brass potters such like weighty and combustable goods, his Master never received any, nor can itt be expected, for, said hee, the Granado shells alone would have required 2000 men or thereabouts to carry them away, and his Master at that time had the King of Vizapores forces at his heeles so that hee was forced to leave Rajapore and retire to his strongholds, leaving the towne to the King's army, who had itt in their possession 3 months after hee robbed itt, and when hee returned to it found noe such thing that itt cannot bee reasonably expected his Master should be responsible for the same.

2nd. As to the debts due from the Rajapore merchants to the Company; he holds his Master not at all lyable to make satisfaction, for should it please God this dispute between my Master and you bee now composed and that my Master hereafter should robb Surratt or any other place where your factors are, may as well demand such debts as are owing you in the several places, he having disabled your debtors to pay you by robbery when you can really expect noe more then your factory and goods as are yours to bee free from his souldiers; otherwise his Master must inquire of you who are your debtors that might not robb them, which cannot be expected at such a time.

3. As to the King of Vizapore Edell Shaw and Rustam Jemah's debts his Master is as little lyable to make them good as the Rajapore merchants for the aforesaid reasons.

4. Asfor what lost by the severall particular En his Master admires the same should amount to so great (and for the brokers loss he holds himself wholly uncc make good, being a country merchant and not liveing in the English factory), having received in all no mor following particulars, vizt., one mortar peece; three h silver bridle; one plate saddle, &ca; horse furniture; M 5½ Tulus; a remnant [? raiment] of scarlett cloth; one and a remnant of course cloth: five rings, two sett with c two with rubyes and the other with a saphire; sixty three Tipkee; twenty two Dabull Lawre's gold; 1½ seer and two little brass gunns; eight looking glasses; all whic ing particulars proceeding by an impartiall valuation amount to above Pagothas 4000, including the 1500 Rye belonging to Mr. Henry Revington which is allowed Mds. of silver. To all which wee answered that al pleaded his Master received no more then about 4000 and brings Noransimay, who was imployed in this affai President and Councill, to Sevagee as a witness to pe that hee received no more Sevagee Rajah himself Noransimay an old booke wherein the particulars were i which although graunted to bee true, yett Sevagee Rajah justice to make us full satisfaction, for had not he Rajapore the Company had never sustained that loss the Envoy answered that his Master hath robb'd severall 1 Princes and many merchants but never made aney sat and what he now offers to us is pureley out of a desire ship with the English who beare so good an esteme in a and not aney private intrest of his owne, as it appe friendly usage in permitting this Island to bee furnished territoryes dayly with severall sorts of provissions necessaryes, although what assistance the English can a itt may bee easely perceived his Master wants it no withstanding this old difference betwixt us and himsel been continually imbroyled in warr with the great Mc his dominions rather increaseth then deminisheth, and damage the English can doe him his Master is not : cerned at, for they can onely meete with some fe merchants vessels which belong to his ports. Hov Master is willing to settle a friendship and good corrie with us [as] may appeare by the tender of 5000 Pagotl all disputes betweene us concerning Rajapore.

To which wee againe replied that this was so farr disagreeing to our demands that wee cannot but conclude with ourself that hee had no order to end the dispuse, but as others formerly come on the same account onley to discoure in a form manner rather then to compose the buysness; and however little occasion hee pretends to have of our friendship and all the little esteem hee hath of our doing him aney injury being able to right ourselves of those wronges and injuryes. Master hath done us, which wee graunt he hath sufficient reason to beleive from our long patience and forbearance; but he must remember his Master's salt fleet might have been disturbed by to his no small detriment, and his owne trading vesseles, as was those of his merchants, if wee once had begunn to seize, might soone require [sic? requite] our loss and possibly he may see sooner then hee expected, seeing wee have endeavored all faire meanes and cannot procure aneything of satisfaction, and that hee hath no better tearmes then these to offer us he need not gi himself aney further trouble for wee think this answer not fitt to deliver unto our Governor; but could heartily wish that since it hath bin so ordered that he and wee are appointed bring this business to some issue, he would bee so prudent as so well consider his Masters intrest and to shew the great work he hath discovered by his many arguments and strong disput in advising with himself how to afford us some better meanes accomodation, and wee shall be ready to give him an other meeting when hee shall appoint.

The 3d Currant the said John Child, &ca., gave Savage Envoy a second meeting, and the whole day being near spent fencing and proving the preceding buysness, att last the Envoy consented to allow the English 7000 Pagothas; to which we answered that itt was so pittifull a thing wee scorned to accept of. Upon which the Envoy desired a hearing from our Governor which wee told him he could not [have] except hee had some better tearmes to offer. Whereupon he answered us, so that from it wee had reason to beleive he would make some further proposall, and being passionately desirous, wee promised to use our intrest with our Governor for the gratifying his request.

The 4th Currant the said Envoy was admitted by the Governor a hearing in Bombay Castle, the President having before been informed of all passages betweene Mr. Child, &ca.

and the Envoy, however, was forced to spend mane hearing the said Envoy severall arguments from severall objections, till att leangth the Envoy proff Pagothas to bee paid in 7 yeares tyme in goods an customes when the English settled at Rajapore, bu finall proposall was, and higher he dare not rise, already, as he declared, beyond his orders, to allow us Pagothas 10025 which should be paid as follo 2500 Pagothas to bee allowed in Rajapore customes of as the Company shall export or import, and the other in goods where they shall bee required, vist., one part upon our settling a factory in Rajapore, one part that month after, and the remayning part the next ense And for the King of Vizapore, Ally Edellshaw, an Jemah's debts Sevagee is to use his utmost indeavour bee recovered.

And for such debts as are owing to the Honble by the Rajapore merchants upon our settling there able, hee will indeavour to make them willing to satisfaction or such as may bee for our content.

[NOTE. The copy of this document entered in C of 6 October 1673, at Bombay (*Facto Bombay*, Vol. 1, pp. 95-100) omits the last and adds as follows:]

The President having communicated the aforesalls to the Gentlemen of the Counsell, desiring the therein, who after a serious debate, gave their consent as an Honourable Agreement and consistent with the and M[?N]ations interest and honour, whereupon

Ordered that Naransinay be sent again in com Envoy to Sevagee fully to cons[?]ude this Treaty, carries with him unto Sevagee a present to the or 600 rupees.

(400)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 38, (3d Set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated
(EXTRACT)

The towne being strongly allarmd by Sevagees the gates shutt up by order of the Governour, the ordered to gett in a readines Provisions of Biskett, B

Doll, &c. for 100 men for 1 month and 20 maund of powder be sent on board the *Recovery* at Umra, with order, (by consent of the part owners) to hale her of the ground that she may affloat for our security in case we should be driven to leave house...

(401)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO MASULIPATAM { Dated 7 Oct
Vol. 6, p. 156 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

Our neighbour Sevagee keeps faire with us and we with him. His Envoy is now here proposing termes of accomodation of old controversy of Rojapore, but his offers are so inconsiderable that hitherto we make some scruple to accept thereof. However, prudence requires us not to make the breach wider as affa now stand betwixt us and Holland. What passeth between hereafter we shall advise you. He prepares for notable action against the Mogulls army which, as report speakes, will enter our country this summer. He is also engaged in a pollitick with the King of Vizapore, but tis beleived he intends him some mischief, but rather supplys him with money and connives at robberys that he may be the better enabled to mainteine the same against the Mogull, whereby the Vizapore country may be better secured. The Portugeze are quiet and follow their trade to the greate advantage, and this is all the news curreant in our parts. [A portion of this extract is to be found in *Orme Mss.* Vol. Sect. 2, pp. 156, under date as above.]

(402)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Oct
114, Sect. 2, p. 162 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

I have wrote you at large by this conveyance, since we are surprised here, with the arrival of the Siddy's fleet, contrary to his promise made upon his prophets and his alms, has entered by force and blocked up the river of Caringa, Neg Penn, &c., belonging [?bringing] thereby an insupportable honour to the Company and nation and unspeakable prejudice to this island, insomuch that were not my hands held with other reasons for the preservation of the Company's estate and your friends at Suratt, I could find in my heart to sink him down to the bottom or sink by his side, for he is a more base ungrate

and vilanous enemy to us than Sevagee, or any oth India for notwithstanding he had provision all this whil and could not have been preserved had it not been for he now stops all the provisions from coming in hithe often thought that his chief design in coming to t do us more mischief than to Sevagee; we are in very of provisions at present on this island and know not supplied, so that for the present I have forbid all his l on shore here, or any provisions going off to him, a more, but that I am conserved for you; wherefore any complaint (for they will make the worst of all do not much concern yourselves for them, but be possibly you can and in your next give me advice he go to revengè this affront, for I will never put it up, or other I will be revenged, and in case the Governor turn you out of Suratt, tell him plainly you are more than he to send you; besides I know they are wiser than any such thing; however I desire you to behave wisely and keep as fair as you can, and if y yourselves well there, no doubt but I will be even wi

(403)

Orme Mss, Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
Sect. 2, p. 164 }
(EXTRACT)

This goes by the Ketch *Phoenix* which we hav your assistance in unlading and lading your Europe it shall please God they shall arrive with you; the sending her so timely is in regard you have no Eng at Suratt and that here is a suspicious report of Seva tions of plundering some part of the King's co suddenly, and for ought as we know Surat may be in 'tis most certain he has 20000 walletts ready to plunder he can get, having also a considerable flying for action.

This letter was intended to be sent by the Ketch, l the Siddees fleet has surprised us and injuriously er bbold breach of promise and word into Negatan river think it good to keep her here some few days longer.

There is of certain an English and French fleet, these parts,

(404)

Orme Mss. Vol.114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Oct
Sect. 2, pp. 166-67 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

I have already advised you the notorious ingratitude of Siddee Sambole in blocking up the river of Caringah where they understand they intend to ride the greatest part of the year, besides that they intend to build a fort upon a little island is at the mouth of the river Carinjah, which if they be suffered to do, will be of an apparent and notable prejudice to this island wherefore the case standing thus, it concerns us to look about and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these false hearted villians.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] Repair to Swally Mouth and stay there untill the shipping have [? leaving] the bro to hasten the investment.

If I had you here but 10 days, I would beat this unwelcome Sidddy out of his hold, and banish him forever from Bombay, afterwards I would carry you there with far greater reputation and security than now you live in.

But Gentlemen, I know, though your present Government ever so furious and mad, yet the General body of the merchants of Suratt do love and honour us and will never suffer you to leave Suratt.

(405)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 20 Oct
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

We are advised from Suratt that Sevagee is daily expected there with his army, which hath made the Governour shut the towne gates but one, forcing the poore Merchants not to leave the place, but to stay and lye at the mercy of the ennemy....

(406)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated
Vol. 1, p. 102 } October

(EXTRACT)

The President being advised from Choul and other places that Sevagees army is designed for Suratt and that they intend to go for that place very suddenly, Mr. Gray &c., having advised of the great fear the people of Suratt are in, having already shut [all] the towne gates but one.

ORDERED That the *Hunter* frygatt be imedial Suratt with 6 files of souldiers for the assistance of President and Counsell in case any attempt sho against the English, and that if there be no occatic againe according as the Deputy President and C order.

(407

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO {
dence, No. 3870 } SURAT COUNCIL {
(EXTRACT)

Your good opinnion of Rajapore may encour see occasion to think of some settlement there ag yearre and the rather for that Carwarr continues m and wee fear they are yet closer beseiged then ever to this hower wee hove not heard from them since Frigott arrived there, it is confirmed to us from Cho parts that overtures of peace are closely prosecuted King of Vizapore and Sevagee who hath a consi ready of horse and foote and hitherto maintaines against the Mogull and Bullose choue and tis gen ded that the Kings of Vijapore and Golocondah furnish him with men and money, and that he also the Generall and Commanders of the Mogulls Arm qualified their heat against him, soe its thought t action will be performed between them this yeare, y tion that Sevagee makes causeth us to believe that eit to be assaulted, or designs to make some notable King's Country.

Two days since wee had newes that parte of l gone towards Surratt thereupon wee had go Frigett well mann'd to be sent up for your haveing sent spies to enquire the truth thereof, we his Army lies still about Murr [? Mahad] wee keepe the *Hunter* here as yet ready up notice of his designe to sail towards you, and the Sevagee may find employment in these parts for a yet wee advise you to send downe your goods to Sv soe fast as you can and keep soe few in Surratt a Sevagee is much provoked by the Siddys burning Townes in his Country, where he hath used much doubtless Sevagee will endeavour to revenge in Sv

other place. According to your advice wee shall keep spies him, tho in truth wee know not how to trust any of our ingence, for that his designs are kept exceeding[ly] close, and Army never keeps any certain place of aboad and surprize your partes before you or wee are awar[e] of and there were not our condition at present very weake wee would gl send you up the *Hunter* and *Maybome* also for your gr security, but wee can scarce[ly] spare men to man one of t yet in case you are sencible she will be of any use unto upon your advice wee will send up the *Hunter* Frigott to there untill the ships come.

Wee are truly sencible of the great prejudice the compe trade suffers by the continuall alarmes with which the Town Surratt is perplexed with Seevagees Army, and shall use endeavours to comply with your desires in sending spie attend his motions: for as you well observe wee can better from hence then you from Surratt, and shall not be wantin anything to our powers to contribute all meanes for your tin advise and security.

Wee are near a conclusion with our neighbour Sevagee the old wrongs of Rajapore, the Conditions when fully determ shall be sent you and doubt not they will be approved of by as suteing with the Companys Honr: and Interest. The controveroy touching Hubelly wee have reserved for another t haveing faire promises for satisfaction in that particular a soe that if Sevagee attempt Surratt you may be somewhat safer though wee advise you not to trust him and yet wee say if he hath a kindness for any nation, its for the English, wee believe he will not disturb any house, where the English Fl is, but he plainly declares [w]hat he findes out of the Eng house he is noe way answerable for to make any restitution.

The Syddies surprizeing Negotain River hath put a stop to hopefull designe the President had of recovering the salt gro this yere, for all the Corumbines [?Kunbis] designed for that we are fled, soe that it must be reserved until another opportunity

Wee intend very suddainly to send you the *Hunter* Fri in Company with the Salt Fleet bound for Broach well mar for your assistance, and in regard here wee have dayly new Sevagees intention to visit Surratt, which if he doth you ma in some danger and then the Frigott will doe you good serv but wee hope if he doth come there is such a fair understand betwixt us, that he will not disturbe your persons nor the Hon

Compass: concernus there all which wee heartily co
Almighty's protection and remayne. [Collection o
Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 76]

(408)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT {
dence, No. 3871 }

WORSHIPFUL &C.,

Our last unto you was of this date sent by expres
our Generall to the honble. Company which wee
disped by the primo safe conveyance (via: Persia)
only to accompany Captain Winch in the *Hunte*
whome Captain Langford takes his passage with six
diers which may serve for your defence in case you
by Sevagee's army.

The Siddee is quiet of late but wee heare hath
dance of base lies according to the custome against
ings with him, whereas wee have not done him the
but only secured ourselves from their violence and
by want of provisions which they would have b
us, its probable those have lies which he hath wro
your furious Govenor, but wee confide muc
prudence to temporise with him, and the President
you would keep things as fair as you can untill y
all your goods downe, and if the Siddy doth not g
mollestation here, wee shall give noe occasion of
from hence to him, though his People have cor
insolencys on the Island patekas[?] and this Towne b
cattle and robbing and vexing the poore people whi
doe not complaine of, but doe not forgett it, more
remember not, but kind salutes to you, wee remaine,
of Papers....Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 83]

(409)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE {
Vol. 34, No. 3872 } COMPANY { O
(EXTRACT)

Your Factory of Carwarr continues still under
by reason of the insurrection of rebels, all tra
being obstructed in those parts. The *Revenge*
continues there for the security of your estate, bu
returne with the fleete.

Here in Bombay (blessed be God) we are very quiett, but small fleete commanded by the Sidye, formerly mentioned, surprized and burnt severall townes on the maine belonging to us, which hath caused some scarcity of provisions and wood on the Island and somewhat disturbed the poore mercha and which is worse, the Sidye designs to build a fort on a li island in Negotam River, just over against your Fort Boml which if they doe, will prove of very evill consequence to Island, and therefore we shall endeavor to prevent it w possibly we can, and for the present have thought good on score to forbid the said fleete or any boats or vessells belong to them coming into this port any more or furnishing themselves with provisions here; and were it not for the regard we have to your Honours interest and trade in Surrat Bengala, we should take some other course to check the Sidye evill designe, for that we judge he is put on it on purpose advise from the Governour of Surrat, to spoyle and hinder growth of this your Port and Island of Bombay; and there we beseech you to give us speedy orders how we are to proceed in such cases, for it concernes you highly to vindicate your right in this Bay and not to permitt men of warr to nestle themselves here to the prejudice of your trade, for the whole Bay is yours without dispute, and though the Portuguesss possessing Carinjah and Salsett do pretend a right therein and ought to hinder the Sidye from building any fort so neer them, yet they of pure malice to the English, permitt their settlement, knowing it will do us great mischeife, and wee considering the present circumstances of warr with the Dutch and your trade in the King's dominions, and having no positive order from your Honours to make warr or breach of peace with any of our neighbors, are forced to dissemble our grievances, though never so much affronted; but our chiefest check is want of order or commission from you; wherefore we beseech you againe and againe consider the premisses and to strengthen us with your counsell and orders how we are to act in cases of this nature, we faithfully promise and assure you that wee will not abuse the power you shall please to intrust us with by rash or violent proceedings, but will act with great caution and serious consultations, guiding our selves according to the necessity of affairs for preserving and promoting your just right; for as inconceivable quarrells with our neighbors are not justifiable, so

susceptible and profound patience in bearing such wayes consisteth with your interest, much le honour.

Sevagee holds a faire understanding with us him in a covert way. By the shipping we sh^e narrative of our Treaty with him, which is in c^luded, we hope to your advantage and reputation made him now so well to understand us, that we selves his country will prove extraordinary bene: trade in time.

(D) Our great designe is to *bring all the Christi and the adjacent Islands to wear garments of English* which we hope to invite them to buy selling cheap^e the noyse of war in all parts disturb us we shou^d alsoe to prevail with the neighbour princes t^e souldiers in the same colors which begins already t^e but time we hope will answer your wise desi^e your Honrs: a happy and successful issue in all undertaking.

(410)

E. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 40 (3d set)	}	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	{
		(EXTRACT)	

The Councell receiving a letter yesterday from and his Councell at Bombay, bearing date the 17th ing of Sidde Sambole, the Mogulls Admirall, p^r and blocking up the river of Caranjah within th^e intention also to build a fort upon a little island mouth of Caranjah Bay, which would be of great p^r island, depriving them of their trade and provisions which already were very scarce and dear by reasc^e ing their commerce into those rivers of Penn ar Sevagees countrys, from whence the island ever ha^s supplys. The case being thus, our President desi^e of his Councell here, it being a busines of very w^o The Councell have deliberated thereon and finding sist of 2 parts, vizt., the safety and prosperity of th^e people and trade, and the conservation of our tra^e other parts of the Mogulls territorys, or whether concerne in their island or in their present trac^e preferred. As to the island, wee know, that if the S

long there to stop up those rivers the people cannot long subsist for want provisions, and will desert the island, which depopulation will loose the incomes and revenues and soe bring a great charge on the Honnble. Company in the maintenance of the garrison and other great charges there.

The Honnble. Company's trade in this Kings dominions not small, it is of great consideration and ought by all means to be preserved, but yet if wee cannot maintaine our trade here without the loss of our island wee doe truly think wee may rather hazard the one then loose the other, for so long as wee keep our island wee shall certainly be admitted trade when that is lost wee shall be subject to a thousand insolvency But to make a breach with these people at this time (which will certainly follow upon any violence offered to their fleet) will expose our persons to danger, and notably hinder us in the lading home what goods wee have for the expected fleet, which God knows in such case how great a loss may yet be added to what wee already expect by dead freight should they hinder our goods from passing downe. This wee know is the sole reason that binds our friends at Bombay from putting in execution what they might justly doe, but wee add withall the power of our enemys, the Dutch, who upon such an action would soone strike in with the Moors, and proffer them the assistance of their fleet to take the island. So that the Councell, having duly considered the event of this affaire, shall give it as their opinion that the doe forbear offering any violence to the fleet at present, but endeavour what they can by fair meanes, though it were by considerable present to the Sidde to perswade him to depart from blocking up those rivers, which if he will not and shall continue there in bulding a fort, wee doe then conclude that when our fleet is laden and returns to the Island, if they find them there that they force them out of the port, and wee shall with patience attend the event of it here. In the mean time, if his Honour shall complain to Bauder and Dileel Okawns of the injury and prejudice the Sidde doth to the island and press them to command him thence, it will not doe amiss.

(411)

O. Correspondence	} SURAT TO BOMBAY {	Dated 25 Oct
Vol. 34, No. 3874		ber 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be glad to hear that you have ended your dispute with Sevagee about the Rajapore business on reasonable terms

Wee cannot heare any news out of the Decan country nor of the proceedings of Deleel and Bau Mogulls Generalls, and are inclyned to believe that King may draw off his army, since it cannot be for to have Sevagee destroyd, who is a bulworke betw dome and the Mogulls; but wee wish, for the securit and our peaceable liveing in these countries, [that i wise and Sevagee less power to doe mischief.

Wee thanke you for your care of us in sending us for our assistance in case of Sevagees comeing wrote you how strongly wee were allarumd and th up, but on removall of his army, wee suppose into country, wee have since been quiett.

(412)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated S
Vol. 34, No. 3879 } 30 Oc
(EXTRACT)

The Siddes Voccanaveis, resident on your Island severall Voccas to the Governor of Suratt complay your Honour, that you would not lett his boats carry hee had bought in Bombay but sent them away and you hold a correspondence and are confederate with King's enemy, and sent him a present by a Sunay particulers whereof hee hath expressed in the Voc of the said Vottas [*Sic*, Voccas] are herewith tra your Honours perusall. Upon receipt of these the G for our broker and told him that the Sidde had wrote to Court alsoe, which would be very ill resented, s had wrote alsoe that what the Sidde hath advised w but bid Bimjee tell your Deputy here that he writ you will doe ill to give the Sidde occasion by any r resentment, but that you rather worke upon him by and perswade him out of his designe in your Bay.

(413)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { O
Vol. 34, No. 3779 }
(EXTRACT)

Some of Sevagees souldiers surprized a parcell men as they were on shore cutting the standing rice trey, and destroyed adout a 100 of them, carrying aw of some of the chieftest unto Sevegee.

(2114)

(D) O. C. 3881	}	FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO SURAT	{	Dated 31 Oct. 1673
---------------------	---	---------------------------------	---	-----------------------

WORSHIPFULL &C.,

...Wee suppose Sevagees Army will not trouble your parts some tyme, for wee have certaine intelligens that himselfe person with his Army of 15000 men is gone to Sinda [Sonda Castle neer Goa, to take it from the Vizapore King, and alsoe attempt the conquest of the Carnatick country, where they fallen into civill war amongst themselves, and the [late] Raga [Raja's] wife hath called in Sevagee to her assistance & promised him a great treasure. The owners of the Salt Fle complain much of Captain Minchin for deserting them in tyme perill, and failing in that assistance which they expected from him of which pray give him notice for by such imprudent proceeding he hath done the Company and nation some dishonour.

Siddy Sambole hath gained little honour or advantage assualting that parte of the Maine over against us, and block up Negotann river, for he hath lost a great many men, and hee been cheated of his hopes for he had thought to bring that part of the country to contribution but Sevagee sent a considerable strength of about 3000 men to defend his Country against him so that now with shame hee thinks of leaving the place, and he would be friends with us againe, and in respect of the present condition of our affaires, we shall neither totally disoblidge him nor yet concerne ourselves much in assisting him but shall willingly afford him provisions to be sent out to his Fleet abroad provided he will not trouble this Port, but doubtless he will trouble us for he knows not what to doe nor where to goe and wee believe at last will turne Pirate....The President hath thought good to write a letter to Mr. Thomas Roach in Agra giving him account of this matter and desiring his assistance to vindicate him against the false aspersions the Siddy hath all ready wrote he will write against us, if wee had any able Scrivan here whom he could trust the President would write an Arg[?]dasht to the King in the Persian language but having none who is capable or who he dares trust he desires you would do it from thence or send downe some able man that he may write from hence for it is that the King be acquainted with his proceedings and what good dishonour the Siddy brings upon the King in these parts and possibilities of doing any good against Sevagee for the King

most grossly abused and fedd with lyes of great victorie
 he hath done little or noe mischief to Sevagee hither
 capable of doeing any but only plundering a few op
 o seaward, and burning a few Cajan houses, and tak
 Jorumbines Slaves, which is the worst he can doe
 Sevagee not at all values, but this doth not concerne
 o the King for he must and will be cheated, but it co
 o vindicate our own innocency from those lyes and
 which the Siddy casts upon us least the King shou
 misinformation pass some order to the prejudice or d
 he honble : Company's affaires, the President takes
 ou write touching a present to be given the Siddy t
 im to leave the Bay, but he noe wayes approves t
 wouldbe dangerous consequences, and would be ex
 yearly tribute, and therefore bring a great inconven
 oose the Company's right to the Bay, a better and
 would be to make a present to Ghasty Chaun and
 strict order to the Siddy that he doe not molest this
 east but keepe a fair correspondence with us. [Co
 Papers...Bby. Govt. Vol. 5 p. 13 &, Orme Mss
 Sect. 2, p. 187]

(415)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 54

}

SURAT TO PERSIA

{

Da

(EXTRACT)

The Sevagee hath fallen into the King of Vizapor
 who deceased this yeare) and robbed divers places of c
 and taken some castles, among other places Hubely, t
 our Carwarr Factory where wee sell and buy most
 that port affords us. There the Honble. Company hav
 amount of about 3500 ^{li}. sterling robbed by Sevagee
 since which inrodes the Vizapore King hath sent an a
 him, and on this side lies the Mogulls forces, against
 hee hath raised a potent army, and hath soe well
 avenues into his country that hee hopes to deale with
 though wee believe the Vizapore army may with
 being the interest of that King to destory Sevagee
 only bulworke between him and the Mogull, and notw
 hee is thus besett, yet upon any rumour of an army b
 60 miles of Surratt, the towne is allarumd and rea
 they were the passed month when the gates were
 some tyme to keep the people in.

(416)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 42 (3d Set)	}	MATTHEW GRAY, &c. TO the Capt. of <i>Hunter</i> , SURAT	{	Dated Swally Marine 6 November 1673
(EXTRACT)				

Our President, the Governor of Bombay, having consigned the *Hunter* friggatt to us for such service as wee might have occasion for her, to secure us and the Honble. Company's estate in case of the approach of Sevaje's forces to Surat, of which there was probability when you were design'd hither, though blessed be God the towne is at present in quiett; and there being two of this Kings men of warr with smaller frigatts bound downe to joyne with the Siddes forces, who lies with his fleet in your bay, wee, having here so considerable a part of the souldiers from the island, are apprehensive of its weaknes in such times as these, have therefore thought good to returne them all but 2 files wee keep here for the security of the Company's estate brought downe hither.

The souldiers with Capt. Langford their Commander being on board, wind and tyde permitting, wee order you to weigh anchor and saile to the island to receive further orders from the Governor. In your way downe, if you meet this Kings men of warr bee civill to them. There is a report that Sevage's armada is coming out, consisting of 6 ships and 40 gorabs, which wee give you caution of not to engage them unless they first assault you.

(417)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 13	}	SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 6 Nov. 1673
(EXTRACT)				

The French have sent a Pink downe to Rajahpore with 2000 maunds of lead and 88 Iron gunns from £3 to £17 weight.

(418)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 251-2.	}	BOMBAY TO THOMAS ROACH AT AGRA	{	Dated 7 Nov. 1673
(EXTRACT)				

The Kings fleet of small frigates under the comand of Siddy Sambole wintered all the last raines in this port, of which I had so greate care to protect them against Sevage's designs as if they were my own; for I kept a gard on them by land and two shipps well-manned by sea to defend them from being burn by Sevage who had a greate designe upon them. About the

end of August last they set saile for Dand and after they had continued there one month, re againe, and notwithstanding the great kindnes them in assisting them with powder and shot all sortes of provissions they very injuriously and stopped all provissions from coming to this port from whereby this Island suffered much want, whi reason I did for some time denigh them proviss men having committed villanous robbery in steal and plundering many houses and also doing other this Island, I forbad his people coming any more b Siddy Sambole will keepe them in better order. S understand that the Siddy Sambole hath made greates against us, writing many lyes and falshoods to B and the Governor of Surrat, pretending we do hind affaires and assist the enemy against them, which is and reproachfull untruth, for I endeavour to assi forces with all things that they want, so much as pos and doe heartily desire that our dangerous neighbo were totally beaten and destroyed, for he is a plund and an enemy to all people, robbing and plunderin chants and places of trade, and of late hath plun towne in Decan and therein robd the Company of a estate ; and though all other Christian nations, French Portugese, have trade and factoryes in his portes, y none, in regard we have not peace with him, wehref reason to beleive that if I should assist Sevagee, enemy against the Kings forces, who are my frie Siddy Sambole hath an evill designe in writing th aspersions against us, for having received a grea money from the King and put him to a vast charge a service at all against Sevagee, he must invent a greates to keepe up his credit with the King and Bauder Ckau I understand that he hath wrote that he hath tak castles and burnt severall townes and killed a grea Sevagees men. All those are meere forgerys and fa he hath not done Sevagee any mischeif in the least, ra been beaten and lost a greates many of his men, and t can brag of he hath burnt a few cajahn houses b Coolys and Corumbins and fishermen that lived neare side : some whereof he hath taken prisoners and sold and this is all he hath done or is ever like to doe agai

for Sevagee is a subtile and pollitique warriar and fightes close and warily, never daring to meet in the feild, but useth al stratagemes and advantages that he can, whereby he hath offer surprized and cutt of many of Siddys men so that they dare no attempt the shore in any place where Sevagee hath any forces to oppose them. [a portion is given in Orme Mss. Vol. 114]

(419)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 Novembe.
114, Sect. 2, p.206 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

We observe what you write touching the complaint sent by Siddy to the Governor of Surat against our proceedings, and are glad to understand the Governor has so just an opinion of us as not to give credit to the Calummires [Calumnious] Voce[?c]as which are writ from hence, for the Siddy and all his actions are made up with nothing else but lies. We presume the treatment we have afforded to the King's two ships now in this bay, will convince him of our good meaning, and the President hath now sent a letter to Ghasty Caun, which we doubt not will much more confirm his good opinion of us; we must expect much trouble from this fleet so long as they continue in these parts.

If the French have sent down so many guns and so much lead to Rajapore, Sevagee will be able to arm out a notable fleet against the Siddy, for he only wanted guns and he has much importuned us to supply him, but tho' we have so many, we thought not good to supply him, fearing the Hon. Company's interest in your parts might receive some prejudice and disturbance thereby.

(420)

(D) O. Corespon- } FROM SURAT TO { Dated 22 Nov.
dence No. 3896 } BOMBAY { 1673

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you was dated the 18th current sent you by the Ketch *Phoenix* with the Madras advices, wee have now yours of the 13th which being chiefly in answeere of severall of ours, wee pass it over to come to that which more necessarily requires our answeere which is the proposall you make us to suply us [?you] with 30000 rupees or more, for the raising of auxilliary forces, in case the enemy shall come up, and lay seige to you, with promise that you will not make use of said money on any other occasion of the Island, but that it shall lie as a bank for that

27th Nov. 1673]

English Records

occasion only, wee neednot tell you, that wee have
deliberated on this affaire, for it requires no su
tion, for that wee hold the honble: Company Isl
that of their trade, and that which must support it,
wee will furnish you with moneys for the preservatio
of it against our enemys, though we be driven to
extremities to procure it; if all other meanes should
wee had noe goods to dispose of, wee would sell ou
what wee have about us rather than you shall wan
already goot in a readiness 10000 rupees which
send you by the *Hunter* Frigott that you write us is
The Iron Gunns you are sending up wee understand
them defective, and will not beare the tryall but y
tells us he is upon sale of them at 9 rupees or mor
take them such as they are without tryalls, which
not amiss considering their bad condition yet wee
people will buy any commodity they have not se
there be no after disputes about them.

Wee have perused the letter our friends at
wrote you touching their landing, what goods the
occasion to take out of the ships at Merje, in case
should continue at Carwar and understanding that
quiett under the Government of the Canara Rajah
from thence secure to Hubelly, wee are of opinion th
done well. [Collections of Papers:..Bby. Govt. Vol.

(421)

F. R. Miscellaneous } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY {
Vol. 2, p. 149
(EXTRACT)

Instructions given to Mr. William Norgrove
the ketch *Phoenix* for the port of Dulam and to
small vessels from thence, defending them against th
Savagee and the Syddees vessells, and to bring in ty

(422)

(D) O. C. } FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
No. 3900,
(EXTRACT)

As to your present raising a 1000 *Rashpootes* c
Auxilliary forces, to strengthen your out Guards and
Enemy from landing.....

(423)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated November
Vol. 6, pp.224-5 } & 15 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your mint in Bombay we trust in God will be very profitable unto you in the consumption of copper and tinn, and especially the latter. Your President having a small parcell of tinn returned him from Acheen by ship *Recovery* just before the Dutch arrived and kept it in Bombay for the use of your mint, and when the coast was cleared cast it into the small Bugrooks or Tinnis, the greatest part whereof were disposed in the Island to the great accommodation of the people. The remainder he sent abroad to Choule and Sevagees country and put them off there to great profit and in the whole made Rs. 25 per maund Surrat by said tinn, charges of the mint paid, which was a profit little expected, for he never thought to make above 18 rupees per maund.

(424)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Dec.
114, Sect. 3, p. 46 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

On the *Happy Rose* we sent you 101 iron gunns, such as we received them ; whether good or bad, we know not.

We shall send you the remainder of them so soon as we can, for the French have furnished Sevagee with 88 guns and 2 maunds of lead, which they themselves acknowledge, but they were forced thereunto so that now these will neither be guns nor lead from us, which we are in no ways sorry for things stand now.

(425)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 2 Dec.
Vol. 87, Fol. 43 } ber 1673

(EXTRACT)

[That Shivaji's fleet was sometimes friendly to the English is proved from the following this took place when there was war between the English and the Dutch—]

One of our Bombay vessels commanded by young Brevint bound from [?for] Rajspore met with 4 of Sevagees vessels come from Goa, who told him there were 7 English ships at the bar of Goa.

(426)

O. Correspondence } CARWAR TO SURAT { Date
Vol. 34, No. 3904 }

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 29th November wee received 1
shippes the 24th November 73, on whome wee hav
pepper and other goods wee could possibly procu
before prepared by the President and Councell of Su
nothing the quantity wee might have done had t
enjoyed peace, which now for allmost a yeare have
an heavy warr, the restless spirits of Sevagee not
neighbours to live in quiet, who, takeing advantag
of these countrys death and the infancy of his succ
factions among the nobillity, invaded this Kingdom
formidable army, possessing himselfe of several
castles, plund[e]ring the cheife townes of trade, an
Hubelly, in which the Honble. Company lost Pag
7864 : 47 jetts., though we hope the President & ca
gett satisfaction for itt, they being on treaty with 1
account of which we doubt not but you will receive

But it hath not bin Sevagee onely who hath
Honble. Company's affaires here, for the Governou
neighbouring townes designed to seize upon
Company's estate in this factory, hoping by t
have maintained his rebellion ; but we receiveing
of his intentions put ourselves in as good a posture
we could, useing all ways possible to prevent
assisting one whome the King had appointed to
into the Castle of Carwar, hoping the Rebell, be
retakeing itt, would be diverted from a vigorous
us, which fell out accordingly, and although he s
sent over part of his forces to us, yet they findir
strong (which next under God was the preserv
Honble. Company's estate), and us resolute to
they allways went away dissatisfied, and sometime
These troubles have bin the reason we could not
cloth investment, so onely sent up what we had
amounting to Corge 560 ; and at Batticola and
downe the Coast we provided ready 220 tunns of r
was laden on the shippes with all possible spe
dispatched for Bombay, takeing the Commanders 1

for the landing the said goods at Surratt, of which wee ha
advised the President and Councill.

(427)

F. R. Surat Vol. 88, p. 52	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 8 Dec. 1673
(EXTRACT)				

Here is a flying report that Sevajees army are within o
and a half days jorny of us, and himselfe in person.

(428)

(D) O. Correspon- dence, No. 3907	}	FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO.	{	Dated 15 Dec. 1673.
(EXTRACT)				

Though great quantitys of Iron are procureable in these par
very cheape yet Europe iron is fare more esteemed and usefu
and soe small a quantity as wee write for will be disposed
on your Island only to good profit. As for gunns the Countre
is at present well supplied with what remaining on our and t
French hands, whereof wee presume they may have 300 and w
neer as many. But wee could soon dispose of what Iron gu
we have at Bombay to Sevagee but that wee consider it wou
give great offence to this King to furnish his enemy with guns,

As to the two brasse guns your Honrs. have sent out f
tryall wee have not seen them, and therefore cannot in [thi
clause give answer thereunto, but this we know that large bras
guns lye a long time on hand for the reason you mention of gre
charge and trouble in transport none being willing to come
that price, and you may please to remember that you had tv
great brasse guns which lay about 20 yeares on Swally Mari
and at last were sent in the last Presidents time to Bomb
where they still remaine so that at present wee cannot give y
encouragement to send out any large brasse guns but the small
sort of 8 cwts, and downwards doe well to good profit for su
are coveted by the greate Umbraws, for their use in the fie
being light of tranport and the lesser sorts they use to be carry
by their elephants, and large Camells, from whose backs th
discharge them against the enemy, soe that of the said less
sizes you may please to send out about 20 according to t
dimensions expressed in the list.

Your pious order for translating the ten commandmen
the Lord's Prayer, and our creed into the Country language th

copy thereof may be dispersed on your Island for inhabitants to embrace our Faith wee cannot but hig as a very religious worke, and shall put it in prac as a seasonable opportunity shall present, but informed that this good designe must be managed secresy and tenderness as affaires now stand, freedon being one of the cheife motives which invites strang on your Island and should the present Inhabitants apprehend the least sentiment of feare to be impose point it would give an universall discouragement.

This is a worke which requires time, patience and from heaven, for till God moves the hearts of these rant people, our labour will be fruitlesse, the covetousnesse which the Romish priests have used, and most scandalous lives of those who call themselves christians, as well protestants as romanists hath cast an dislike of our sacred profession, for to the shame christians in India be it declared that Mahometans live more strict and virtuous in their coversation than must first reforme ourselves before wee hope to convert our beliefe. [Collection of Papers...Bby. Government,

(429)

(D) O. C. } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST { Da
3910 } INDIA Co. }

(EXTRACT)

We have advised your Honrs. in our letters of the of our treaty and conclusion of peace of Sevagee fully agreed on between the Envoy and us, is not yet confirmed by Sevagee himselfe, in regard he has bin three months from his Country, being gon with an army men into the King of Vijapore's Country where he and plundered many rich townes, and 'tis said he is the Country of Cavack or Canara to get more plunder townes to bear the charge of his army, at his returne proceed to have the said treaty confirmed, which we doubt but he will doe, our whole proceedings in this at large expressed in a narrative apart, sent in do by these ships whereunto we humbly referr you with mention he hath promised to give us for all that he robbed as well from the Country as from particular men,

intreat your order how it shall be proportioned when we do receive the sum agreed on, out of which we shall deduct and make good unto your account what expenses we have bin at for managing and concluding said treaty, the remainder is to be proportioned between yourselves and the persons concerned in said losse, we have already advised that in said plundering the City of Hubily, he hath robbed about 8000 pags. of your Estat there also, but he will acknowledge noe such thing and will not make satisfaction for it in regard there were noe English there to own and protect said goods, yet we hope in time to bring him to some composition and allowance for that also, for he is much a friend to our nation, if to any, and exceedingly desires our trade, againe in his ports, and in truth his Ports of Rajapor Dabull, Kelcy &c., are of exceeding and indispensible necessity for the trade of Bombay, for they will in time when your Facctory are well settled there, yield great quantitys of goods of all sorts proper for Europe, cheaper then we have them at Surrat or other places whereof we have now sent some musters for your perusal, the prizes whereof are charged as they will stand in brought to Bombay, being about 25 per cent dearer then they may be had at Rajopore, besides we have hopes that the trade into Sevagee Country will consume quantitys of Europe commoditys and particularly be usefull for consumption of copper pice, and Tinnyes or tinn Budgrookes in great quantitys which will prove of noe meane benefit and advantage to your mint, and expence of the manufactures of tinn, more over Sevagee promises himselfe to settle a warehouse of his merchants in Bombay for the putting of great quantitys of goods which he hath lying by him, which will also increase the trade of your port and your Revenue in customes of said goods, these and many other considerations for brevity's sake omitted caused us the sooner to hasten our treaty of peace with him, which we trust your Honrs. will confirme and will approve of accepting it as a well pleasing and advantageous service to you, had we continued to embarque his merchants vessells probably we might have got more from them to pay for your losse, but such violent proceedings are not pleasing to God, nor to you, nor have we any order from you as yet to take that course, nor is it consistent with your honour or interest to right yourselves that way, except when absolute necessity requires, when justice is utterly denied, and your estate totally preyed upon and consumed without hopes of restitution, in such case we as formerly advised doe humbly beg your order to do

15 Dec. 1673]

English Records

you right by force and not otherwise. But in this
may glory that you have brought Sevagee to tearine
tion for his robbery of your Estate which neithe
Mogull nor the King of Vigapore nor the Portugese
able to doe, all whose Countrys he hath sufficie
[Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 38-40; and Collection
Bombay Govt. Vol. 6, p. 1]

(430)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dat
Sect. 3, pp. 30-36 }
(EXTRACT)

Now the great hopes we have of improvement
hereafter, is in respect of a greater consumption of E
and the procuring of considerable quantities of good
proper for the Europe market, to effect which we are e
all ways possible to open a secure way of trade to
[? inland] Cities of Deccan, vizt., to Juneer, C
Raybag, Hubelly, Vizapore.

The Siddies fleet falling just at that time into N
from whence the laborours were to come hindered t
reclaiming the overflown lands.

About the middle or center of the fort is the Gove
built formerly by the Portugals, but was burnt by
Muscatt, when they surprised and took the Isla
Portugeese Anno 1661, so that when the English toc
of the Island there was little more than the walls lef
it came to the Companies hands, it has been much re

He [the President] always [?allso] holds a labo
pondence with all the neighbour Governments viz.
Sevagee, the Portugeeze, whose country enclosing a
shutting the Island Bombay we are forsed to ke
troublesome understanding with them in their sever
but the Portugeeze give him the greatest disturb
whom every Fidalgo or Lord of one town is a petty
requires as much state and ceremony as the Vice Roy

(431)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 88, pp. 30-31 }
(EXTRACT)

The 8th instant wee wrote your Honours by fou
wherein wee acquainted you of Sevajeess comin

which proved very true, his forces were by report 4000 foote a 2000 horse, and himselfe in person. He stayed not above fow days. Most of his forces were up the hill hard by Hubell which caused the merchants to forsake the towne.... Wee hee likewise that Sevajees forces hath had two grate overthrows Bulloul Ckaune and Serja Ckaun, one at Buncapore and the oth at Chandagurra, which is thought was the occasion of l retireing so soone from these parts. Yesterday wee received kinde letter from Mea Saube, and in answer wee wrot to h very civilly, but resolve never to trust him. Wee heare sin that he is coming against Carwarr, he having received fro aloft 40 horse more, so resolves to try once more what he can d against this castle, so as yet we have no hopes of peace a quietness. Wee stand weell upon our guard, one of our bastio being finished before Mr. Caesar Chambrelans departure, and 1 other almost don.

(432)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Mari
87, p. 51, (2d. Set) } 28 December 1673
(EXTRACT)

Wee shall retorne all your boates to you with the ship except the hoigh, which is necessary to winter with us in case any trouble from Sevajee this yeare.

(433)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Janua
114, Sect. 3, p.56 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

[Beginnin omitted] for Goa is of late turned a meer den pirates ; all is fish that comes to their net without respect friend or foe, peace or war, right or wrong, so that the best suc the President expects is kind and politic words ,of which Portugal Justice do chiefly consist.

Not the least news of any Dutch ships upon this coast, & we trust in God will not disturb us this year.

You did well not to disturb the Dutch Hoys in the hole.

(434)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Mai
87, pp. 74-75 } COMPANY { 12 Jan. 1673/4
(EXTRACT)

Wee have computed that if wee can procure see much per as to send you home by the fleatte 2000 tunns of goods, the

15 Jan. 1674]

English Records

will carry from us 120,000 *li*, sterling, at which shippes departure, if wee can by that time (as wee have the dayly feare of Sevajes forces put not a stop to) disposed of all your goods....On the 25th August arrived French shipp the *Orient Sunn* of 8 or 900 tunns came out of France the yeare before...They have put down to Rajapore to supply Sevajees fleet 88 small of them, and 2000 Maunds of lead....

(435)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM AUNGIER, BOMBAY { 1
dence, No. 3929 } TO EAST INDIA CO. {

May it please your Hours;

For when I reflect in my private contemplation of the blishment of your commerce with that of other Christians in India, comparing the one with the other, in quantities and prices of native staple commoditys and Indian goods returned, of the generall charge, of Government, of the principall design intended, and practised to attaine thereunto, It seemeth to me that you are fixed on a more sure lasting foundation then any Christian ever, for to give you a short but true description of the interest of the Danes is inconsiderable and they are a little better then Pirates. The Portuguese doe with difficulty keepe footing in India; their Trade is small, their charges are great, and though they have many advantages which if well managed would yield advantage, yet evill Government destroys their Trade, and the Fidalgos eat up the Revenue; but the prudence of the English hath raised them much, both in the one and in the other. The French carry themselves very high, but surely they have not of any gaine hitherto, yet wee may presume they have a great parte of their designe, of doing mischief to our Trade, and in truth by their working, that seemes to be the marke they aime at, more then to benefitt themselves. It is probable their ambition may carry them further in time as they succeed in their warr with Holland: Their settlement at St. Thoma will be very prejudiciall to your interest, but I cannot see what great advantage will accrue to them, they have hopes of getting some footing on Zeilon,

Dutch are wisely sensible, and will endeavour to disposses the thereof if possible, and 'tis thought had done it ere now, had your Fleete twice undesignedly diverted them.

The Dutch are rich and powerfull possessing the most advantageous places of all India, but as they gained them by the sword and violence, soe they must mainteyne them by the same meanes, which will force them to a continuall vast expence men and Treasure, expose them to the emulation and designes their powerfull neighbours as well of India as Europe, and their Tyranny used in their conquests, violence practis to their neighbours, and hardshippes to their owne people, being soe notorious and displeasing both to God and man, hath already brought evill on their heads and may in turne cause them sink under their owne weight.

But the English Commerce under your Honrs: happy management seemes as a Plant watered by Divine Providence, root in the affections of all People where it is settled, courted by Princes and States, and reason soe persuades, for you bring good to all; evill or violent disturbance to none, your designe is just and laudable, consistent with the Laws of God and all Nations your Government prudently established, you are furnished with staple commoditys within yourselves, proper for the carrying your Trade in all places, your charges are not great, but such are absolutely necessary and proportionable to your Traffique for though I cannot speak soe confidently of other Factors whereof I have little or noe knowledge yet of those under the Presidency, I know none but what in peace may well bear the publique charge with advantage by the Profit of the goods received from you especially Suratt and Bombay; were wee or freed from the burthen of Interest and supplied with stock and goods sufficient for these markets, which when peace is settled among the neighbouring Princes will easily consume those quantities advised of in our generall letter. I hope I have not erred in this my persuasion nor that I shall be censured of designing to flatter you into a better opinion of your present State of India then in truth it is in, for I desire neither to deceive you nor to be deceived myself therein, if your Honrs: limit your prospect only to the present I must confess your affaires doe not appear very comfortable, for your charges are encreased, your profitts abated but the reason is obvious, our warr with the Dutch and the Commotions in India doe necessarily raise the former and diminish the latter but you are not alone in this fate other nation

suffer equally, nay rather are in a worse condition common calamities must be borne with according to God will not always punish the world with the ruine

(436)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { I
87, Fol. 92 & 93 }
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing lately employed his armies in country hath not disturbed us.

(437)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { D
Vol. 6, pp.38-40 }
(2d Set) (EXTRACT)

The publike charge of the Island now in this ti garrison charges, fortification, the militia officers, is excessive, as before wee have hinted our care is n and conscientiously employed in retrenching and said charges what possibly wee can, and when i God to bless us with peace, wee doubt not to bring the publike revenew ; but till then it cannot be e dering the weeke condition of the Island at prese power of the enemies. [The rest the same as in No December 1673]

(438)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO JNO-PETIT { D
114, Sect. 3, p. 61-62 }
(EXTRACT)

The fleet arrived here safe the 6th Deceml dispatched from hence the 12 instant towards Surat, again to us full laden the 17th. Jan. and set sail fo 20 ditto.

[Omission here] The Company's service wl is the best service either in England or India.

(439)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dat
87, Fol. 100 (pt. II) }
(EXTRACT)

Wee heare were upon barter of your lead pepper and that the merchants who contracted for Sevagees late entering into those parts, declyned but wee hope you have brought them on againe.

(440)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 3 Feb.
Vol. 88, Fol. 64 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Our Pattamars as you well observe have spent twice the time upon the way which they used to come in, Sevajee still is the excuse for all.

* (441)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Feb.
Vol. 88, p. 50 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Dillell Ckaun hath lately received a rout by Sevajee and lost 1000 of his Pattans, and Sevajee about 4 or 500 of his men and this is all the newes stirring at present.

(442)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 February
114, Sect. 3, p. 64 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

On the 4th current the Arabs of Muscat, with a fleet of 14 sail of ships, fell upon the Portugal country near Bacaim having first surprised and beaten their Dieu Armada, consisting of about 6 sail of small frigates which went for convoy to 15 vessells laden with rice, whereof they burnt one and took several others, and the rest fled, afterwards they landed with about 600 men near the City of Bacain, where they have burnt many fair churches and towns, even to the very walls of the City, carrying away a great deal of plunder and prisoners. The Portugeese tho' considerable strong not daring to face them, to their great dishonour. The first news of this fleets arrival gave the President suspicion that they might be Dutch, whereupon with all convenient speed he hasted to Mahim, where he is now in person with a convenient force to strengthen this part of the Island, and encourage the people, and tho' we are at peace with the Arabs yet we judge it necessary prudent to stand upon our guard for they come for plunder wherever they can get it.

The Island encreasing in trade and revenue more than last year notwithstanding the war and if we had houses ready built to receive the people that would settle with us, the Island would soon be full of inhabitants.

(443)

Orme Mss. Vol.
114, Sect. 3, pp. 65-66 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { D

(EXTRACT)

[As to the] Cotton wool bought at Broach ; it seem dear at 35 Rups. per candy, for it never cost there or 32½ except there be a very great scarcity thereof.

We are sorry to understand that your broad clot so surrently as we expected; the Inland Count is without doubt in great distraction, occassic Pattans &c., rebels against the King and other d accidents, otherwise broad cloth would have assu better price.

[Their] Island [Bombay] is hitherto in a prosperou great numbers of people are fled here from the Port for security, where by means of the Arabs surprizeal a distracted condition, and had we now houses receive the inhabitants that would settle with us, the be soon peopled.

The news continues here that the Arabs have r devastation in the Portugal country even to the wall nor do we hear as yet that the Portugals have made upon them, but suffer all patiently in expectation of t from Goa, besides which they are in expectation falling upon them in other places, so that they see very ill case at present, and in truth they have broug trouble upon themselves in refusing terms of honc when they were proferred them; the report runs Emaim of Muscatt has sent an Envoy to Arungzeb him to make war with the Portugalls by land, and him by sea also, and if the Mogull should undertak against them they would be in a miserable coc enquire if there be any truth in this report and g thereof. The President still continues at Mahim; here being necessary for the security of the people i the Island and has caused no mean concourse of peo

The Arab fleet is set sail from Bacaim and as i to the Northward burning as they go. Some believe to Suratt, others that they will return to their own c Suratt and that you have occasion to speak with Commanders, you may declare that we are their

and resolved to hold a very fair understanding with them, no have we further to do with the Portugeeze then as they are our neighbours.

(444)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 Feb.
Vol. 88, p. 55 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee...should be very glad...that without any interruption wee might proceed on the management of our Honble. Master affaires. As yet wee can enjoy noe peace here, our Governour and the rebells men often skirmishing with various success, an although the rebell hath lost one of the best castles he possessed, which is sunda and in it his wife taken, yet notwithstanding holds out the rest obstinately, soe that wee can see but littl reason to hope for peace yett.

(445)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 17 Feb.
114, Sect. 3, p. 70 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeeze follow their trade as well in India as Europe very vigorously. They have sent this year 4 ships full laden for Lixboa, two or three ships for China, some to Mosambigee, Bonbass and Patta, and in October last they sent an Armada consisting of 5 ships and about 10 small frigates well manned to the Persian Golph, against the Persians and Arabs of Muscat, which committed many insolencies in the Golph, seizing and making prize of several Suratt and other ships for not taking their passage and put gross affronts upon you in forcing ships out of Gombrood road to go to Congee, condemning and dishonouring you and your nation among the Persians. At length their General landed some men in the Arab country, where they burnt and plundered several small villages and then returned to Goa in December last. The Arabs at Muscat provoked by that injury though they durst not fight their fleet, followed immediately to India with ships, great and small, and landed about 500 men in the Portugees country, about Bacaim, where they burnt several churches, towns and villages, even to the walls of Bacaim, the Portugeeze not daring to venture out against them, and having stayed about 5 dayes ashore they returned with their booty to Muscat. which has cast a notable dishonour on the Portugees

17 Feb. 1674]

English Records

in India ; indeed it is time their pride were taken down
grown excessive insolent and particular envious of
to the English. They have taken and plundered two
belonging to the English at Metchlapatam, and on
laden with English goods from Bantam bound to S
and plundering all the English they meet with and
in chains as if they were the worst enemies they ha

Your *Revenge* frigate coming from Carwar m
Armada, and because the master being in haste to bring
your fleets arrival at Carwar, would not speak with th
they shot above 100 shot at her, notwithstanding she
colours, which maimed her sails and rigging very
demand the sovereignty of the seas and require all
from Bombay, Suratt, or any other place belonging t
take passes from them, otherwise they confiscate shi
and in truth are turned meer pirates in these seas.
we beseech your Honour to give us some direction h
proceed, and to cause the Prince of Portugal to be acq
those insolences that they may be remedied and ju
the English, for we presume his Royal Highness
orders for these violences, which except they are che
may be of great prejudice to your trade of Suratt and

The war betwixt the Siddy of Danda Rajapore
is carried on but slowly, they being both weary, and
dent is in hopes to mediate a peace between them at
request, and if he can bring it about, it will prove of
tage to the affairs, and render the trade to the main
in O. C. 3939] more secure.

Siddy Sambole who formerly disturbed this
sorry for what he has done and promiseth not to r
more, and we believe he will be soon turned out of
that blessed be God we are here very quiet and many
have of late come over to us from the Portugal count
Arabs fleet having surprised their parts, but we are i
of houses, that we have not room to receive them,
greatest want we have at present on Bombay.

Since the above, here is a flying report of a fleet o
ships bound to the Northward, which makes us star
guard and keep strict watch tho' we do not much fear

(446)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 6 March
Vol. 1, pp. 17-18 } (EXTRACT) { 1673/4
(2d Set)

The President having received advise that Sevagy is return to Rairee, and that he stands to the former agreement and willir to confirme it, the question was put whether Naransinay shoul be sent to conclude the Treaty or no. Which being debated it wa carried in the affirmative and

ORDERED That Naransinay be immediately sent to Sevagy i conclude the Treaty.

Whereas the Sidy of Danda Rajapore hath made his appl cations to the President desiring him to mediate a peace between Sevagy and him, and the President having communicated the san unto the Gentlemen of the Counsell of Surat, who are very muc inclined to goe and treate on the same subject, it was resolve that Naransinay in his treaty with Sevagy should endeavor find and search whether Savagee bee inclined thereunto or n and according as he finds him, to advise thereof, which if h seemes to embrace then to send Mr. Henry Oxinden to him as : Envoy to conclude the old business and confirme the Articles Peace as formerly agreed on ; and also to endeavor to make pea and freindshipp betweene Sevagy and the Sidy, which if pleaseth God to bring about, will tend much to the honor a advantage of the Honble. Company on this Island.

(447)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 March
114, Sect. 3, p. 100 } (EXTRACT) { 1674

. Only we hear that twelve of them [Dutch Fleet] came high as Vingurla, and tis given out that 5 or 7 of them are gone far as Suratt and Persia, and the remainder of them are still Vingurla.

Tis reported that the Mogulls army is near the borders Sevagees Country, and it is thought will make an inroad th into as they did the last year, though to little or no purpose, to afflict and destroy the poore miserable people with fire sword and so return, which will be a means to make provisi scarce, which at present are very dear.

Just at closing of this, our President received advice f
... of the Dutch fleet at Vingurlah were intende

20 March 1674]

English Records

Suratt, which ships are now tho' at great distance, i
this port and stand to the Northward.

(448)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 95 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated
(EXTRACT)

By letters received from the factory at Carwar
Goa, we have certain notice that on the 20. February
18 sail of Dutch ships arrived at Onore, and accordi
custom, gave out that more were expected and that the
for this Island, since which we have news also that
was seen off from Vingula [*sic*, Vingurla], but though w
out some boats to discover their strength and desigr
yet no further news of them.

The Vice Roy of Goa is set sail with 4 Men of
Brigantines in search of the Arabs fleet and likewise
out another fleet of Brigantines to come to the Northw
15 days is expected at Bacaim.

Blessed be God all is well here in these parts of I
his protection.

(449)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 96 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
(EXTRACT)

This saves[?serves] chiefly to acquaint you that Siddy
has wrote to the President, desiring leave for his flee
again in Bombay, which being yesterday debated in C
also considering the great inconveniency his fleet broug
to this Island, by hindering provisions coming from the
ing places by the great disorder his men (when here)
mitted and the dread and fear the very noise of his fle
hither again put the inhabitants in, has caused us to det
to admit any of the Siddys ships or men to winter h
the contrary absolutely to deny him the same for the
reasons which affair we have thought good immediat
municate unto you ; in regard we know the Siddy wi
accustomary falcities up to Surat and that you m
better prepared against the Governor of Surat in ca
notice of our denying the Siddy.

(450)

(D) Letter Book, Vol. } LONDON TO SURATT { London 3 April 1674
 5, p. 72, No. 115 }
 (EXTRACT)

Our President and Counsell in Surat,

Wee have also entertained Mr. Henry Hills a printer for the Island of Bombay at the salary of £50 per annum and ordered a printing press with letters and other necessaries as also a convenient quantity of paper to be sent along with him, as you will perceive per the Invoice all which is to be charged upon Bhimji from whome you are to receive it. You will perceive by the Invoice that we now send some Law Books for Bombay which you may make use of as there shall be occasion.

(451)

F. R Surat } NARANSINAY TO DEPUTY { Dated Rairy
 Vol. 88, pp. 78-83 } GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY { 4 April 1674

I arrived at Rairy on Tewsday of the last weeke, which was the 24th March, and on the same day I went to Banol [Pachad] to visit Naragy Punditt [Niraji Pandit], which place is at the mountaines foot, and enquireing for him, I encountered with his eldest sonne Parlad Pundett [Pralhād Pandit], who advised me that his Father Naragy Punditt was at the mountaines head, and made me waite the Rajah Sevagys order to go up, upon which I sent one of my servants up to give the Rajah notice of my arrivall, who returned the same day with order from Neragy Punditt that I should remaine in his house until the time of mourning was over for the death of the Rajah Sevas wife, which I did, resting these five dayes without operating any thing. In the interim came Naragy Punditt to his habitation to celebrate the Jentues New Yeares Day [Varsha Pratipadā 2 March], and the next day carried me up the hill with him, and enordered me a good entertainment in a large house where I remained five days more.

Yesterday at noone, being the third of Aprill, Naragy Punditt accompanied me up to the Rajahs Court and brought mee before him, who received me with much courtesy and gave me a seat very neare him, enquiring of your Honour good health, of which I gave him an account and reciprocal returned his complement, at which setting I entered on the Rairy bussiness, and Naragy Pundett, according to his accustomed favour in our behalfe, demonstrated the matter better than

4 April 1674]

English Records

expected to his master the Rajah, on which Savaje enordered his Scrivans to passe orders concerning vizt. to pay the Rajapore money at three payments, Pagodas out of the Rajapore Customes, 2500 to be paid monsoone commencing the first of September next, and paid in two yeares space, to make which writings and foure dayes will be requisite, which being effected them to Your Honor by Adall the Moody, who is now who arriving in safety to Your Honor will acquaint clearly of all passages here. I intended to have sent writings and orders by this bearer, but seeing it would take time before they were finished, and Your Honor enordered to send you a dayly express, is the reason I so suddenly dismissed this man, and the reason I wrote Your Honor is because Naragy Punditt desired me not to write spoke with Sevajee, for which fault I desire Your Honor I cannot advise your Honor particuarly of what stirring having not sufficient time, but it seemes unnecessary should totally decline it.

Sevajee is makeing a throne very magnificent, spends much gould and jewells, intending to be crowned next, being the beginning of the new yeare[?]. To this he hath invited many learned Bramines, and will bestow on them many ellephants, horses and money, knowne whether he will be crowned in person or Prince, for it is reported he hath a Prince of the [Nizamshāhi] race in his custody.

By other conveyances your Honour will have news of the proceedings of Sevaje's army. I cannot be excused without giving you some account. Caun did desire to descend into Concan, but understanding the Rajah Savajee hath stopt the passages by breaking and advances twixt the hills and keeping a constant guard where the passages was most difficult, he returned from where he came.

The Rajah Sevajee intended to proceed for Cui new orders to his army and to create a new General horse in the roome of Pertab Roy [Pratap Rāy] who encountered of Sevaje's army with Bullool Ckaun passage betwixt two hills who with six horsemen slain, being not succored by the rest of the army, so that Ckaun remain victorious, but Amand Roy [Anand

nant sent Sevajee word that he should not resent his Gener death, he remaying in his stead, on which Savajee enorde Amand Roy to succeed him in quallity and pay, and not to retu alive without being victorious against his enemys. And An Roy [sic] being a valiant person, on his masters order mooved w the whole body of his horse farr into the enemys country in sea of Bullooll Okaun. But it happened that Dilleel Oka understanding of Parrap Rajas [Pratāp Rāy's] death, fell in w his army to succour Bullooll Okaun, makeing great hast to fi with Anand Roy, but he seeing two such valiant enemyes bef him durst not flight them, and thereupon tooke his way towa Cannara, journeying 15 leagues per diem, he before and the i nobles following him; but after many days march, not dare to effect any thing but only to march after him, they both return Dilleel Okaun went under Panalla to besiege it, but stayd th but five days and returned to his former station, and Bullo Okaun went to Collapore. Anand Roy passing much inla robbed a Citty called Pench, eight leagues from Bancap which Citty belongs to Bullooll Okaun[s] Jagheere, from whe he returned well laden with 3000 oxen laden with goods, wh Bullooll Okaun and Quider Okaun understanding, they intenc to intercept him with their whole army, encountring ne Bancapore, where happened a desperate battell; but Anand R gott the victory. In said battell fell a brother of Quider Ca Cousen of Bullooll Okauns, and Anand Roy robbed the wh army and brought 500 horse and two ellephants and other thin Bullooll Okaun and Quider Okaun flying away. Anand Ray his returne leaving his booty with Savagee, is gone againe Ballagatte to robbe more townes.

I have discoursed with Narragy Punditt concerning i peace you desired might be concluded with the Sidy Foote [Fal Okaun. He answered with many comparisons shewing t Savagee had no inclination thereunto, whereupon I never ta more about that affaire, of which Naragy Punditt will himse write you.

I shall give your Honour what news I have heard of Sid Sambole in a few words. He engaged with Doulett Ckaunes na in Satouly [Sātauly (Rajapur)] river, where there was sla above one hundred men of the Siddys and 44 of Doul Cauns who gaines the victory but is wounded with an arro and tis reported that Siddy Sambole is likewise wound and his hands hurnt He not meeting with good success

4 April 1674]

English Records

the aforesaid river is gone to Haresser neare
This news Sevajee told me himselfe. Now I desire y
not to licence the Siddy to enter into your port, nor
to come on shoare, for if you should not thinke
to refuse him, it would cause great differences
betwixt us and Sevajee, for soe much he declared to
meeteing.

Now I desire your Honour to send Mr. Henry Ox
iately with a good present because I cannot stay l
reason of the unholosome waters of the hill. Con
present, Naragy Punditt enquired of me and I answer
Mr. Henry Oxinden would bring an Arrabb Horse w
considerable vallue, who desired me to writeto your
to send any, because the Rajah had told him he had r
of any, but that in lieu thereof you would please t
some pretious stones, either pearles or dimonds, wh
worth his wearing at his coronation, wherefore I
Honour to send him some rings of pretious stones o
some chaines of pearles, which the Jentues we
shashes, because these people thinke that the English c
pearles and other jewells, being merchants that trade
Naragy Punditt enorderes me to write your Honour
should send a horse the Rajah would never ride on hi
him some of his servants or souldiers, because he hath'm
as well Arabbs as Turkish, which considering, yo
may please to doe as to you it seemes best. Your E
already wrote to Naragy Punditt that you would send
man of your Councill, which he hath made known to
wherefore it is convenient that Mr. H. O. Comes wi
erable present in conformity to his quallity, whi
about 1000 or 1200 Rups. It is also reasonable that
the Rajah with something at the time of his coronati
present you now send will serve for all. I likewis
your Honour to mind Girder Das to send 35 ordinary
Naragy Punditt, for which he often persecutes me,
promised to send them just after my departure. Go
your Honour is the prayers off,

Rairy 4th Aprill 1674.

Your humble
NARANS

Translated out of the
Portuguese originall.

(452)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, pp. 30-31 }	SEVAGY RAJAHS COLE NĀMĀ	{ Dated 6 Apr 1674
---------------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------

(REFERENCE)

[Refer to ' Consultation at Surat,' under No. 473 infra, dated 8 May 1674, p. 348]

(453)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } 487, Fols, 143 & 144 }	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 7 Apr 1674
---	-----------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Your resolution not to permit the Siddy to winter your island with his fleet, we cannot disapprove in regard the great prejudice the island will receive thereby, but think it much better, that our President prepare a letter signifying the Governor at large his reasons, why hee cannot permit the sealing the said letter and sending it us with a coppie in English that as occasion serves we may present him. For we esteeme will be more prevalent with the Governor then anything we can say, who are here soe near him. If any thing intervenes the meane time, we shall give such answer as wee thinke fitt.

(454)

O. Correspondence } Vol. 34, No. 3951 }	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO SIVAJI	{ [Undated] [?] 1674
--	--------------------------------	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The honored Bhimagee Pundett, with Narasinnay, is day arrivd at Bombay, who delivered me your Excellency's letter, by which I understand you were in good health, which I esteemed very much. Likewise they informed me about buisnesse past concerning Rajapore, that your Excellency would make an end of it, for which you had given order to the Bhimagee Pundett whereof I was very glad.

I was certain that when your Excellency tooke this buisness in hand that it would bee ended, and all the losse that English susteined in Rajapore satisfied; but the said Bhimagee Pundett is very prudent in negotiateing on your parte to our judice and to the contrary I would not argue anything because there should bee noe difference in our friendship, and for

8 April 1674]

English Records

of 10000 Pagodoes, though our losse was greater, to followeth (vizt.) 7500 Pagodoes in ready money and discounted in the customes at Rajapore. Concerning particulars treated by Bhimagee Pundett with mee the noe faile on my parte nor in any other buisness of may happen hereafter, and in the same manner ('tis) should treat with mee.

The present you was pleased to send me I receive great joy ; at present our English ships are not arrived might send you some curiosities. The bearer hereof will present to your Excellency one Arabia horse, other things which will serve for your servants.

[Endorsed] Copy of the President's Letter to
Sevagee Rajah

No

(455)

O. Correspondence } SIVAJI TO AUNGIER {
Vol. 34, No. 3952 }
(EXTRACT)

I received your Honours letter by Bimagee Narasinnay who manifested the good correspondence Honour doth use with mee, likewise they treated with the buysness of Rajapore which I have answered as them againe to treat with your Honour, my desire is to keepe the same correspondence which your Honour me. I shall not say more but desire you that there is no difference in our friendship for I am very well as your Honoursprudence. I send your Honour a present desire you to accept off.

[Endorsed]

Copy of Sevagee Rajah
his letter to the President.

(456)

F. R. Bombay Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY {
1, p. 24 (2d set) }
(EXTRACT)

Naransinay now treating with Sevagee, having written to the President advising of the conclusion of the Sevagee and confirmation of the contract formerly agreed, desiring that Mr. Oxinden be immediately sent to him

the Articles of Peace betweene the English and Sevagee, and that he brings a considerable present of some jewells to Sevagy, regard he intends to make himselfe King and to be crowned which being fully debated, and considering the necessity that will be of sending a present to Sevagy at his coronation had the treaty at this time been so happily concluded and agreed and also foreseeing the great advantage that will in time succede to the Honble. Company, it was fully agreed on and

ORDERED That Mr. Henry Oxinden doe gett himself ready and be sent to Sevagy with a considerable present to confirme the Articles of Peace betweene us, and that what things are necessary for the present be sent for to Surat with all convenient speed.

That Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe consider betwixt this and next Counsell day what is necessary to be inserted in the Articles to be demanded of Sevagy and to bring their report accordingly.

That a letter be write to Naransinay for him to advise immediately what persons of Sevagy's Councell, or great men near him are necessary to be presented and what value to be given to each of them.

(457)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 98	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 9 April 1674
(EXTRACT)				

Yours of the last of March advising the arrival of the 4 Dutch ships and release of some English prisoners &c. particulars.

The occasion of this conveyance by express is to communicate unto you the hopes we have of a speedy accommodation with Sevagee Rajah to our content, which you will read in enclosed paper, being copy of Naran Sinays letter to the President received last night from Rairee [*cf* No. 455], wherein you may observe that the former contract is confirmed by Sevagee and to intend that it might be celebrated and concluded on the more solemn terms between us, and that we may also be the better enabled to procure other considerable priviledges to the enlargement of the Company's trade in his country, we have esteemed it very convenient to send Mr. Henry Oxendon with a handsome equipage and an acceptable present to Sevagee, and that with all the speed possible that he might return before the rains, and the rather for that you may observe that Sevagee is now determined to crown himself King of his country, and had we not had this occasion, we should have

been necessitated to send some persons to compliment solemn an opportunity; now you may observe by the whereas we intended to send him a good horse or two, things from hence, he seems no ways to like it, desireth some good pearle, diamonds, and other jew may be more acceptable unto him, wherefore we have express in all haste to you, and do intreat you to buy a with all speed possible, some of the particulars men list herewith sent to you to the value of 3, or 4000 Ru we hope you will be able to procure in 3 or 4 days a what you send be very good in its kind, and as to the wholly refer them to you, and tho' we presume that you and care of the Company's interest will animadvert the charge will be very great to the Company and it will think it will be too much for him, yet we desire y notice that what present you shall make, though char we trust will be of great advantage to the Company future trade and settlement, and besides, whatever expense at on this occasion, is to be deducted out of what receive from Sevagee, so that in effect, it will be li charge unto them, wherefore we gain; and again do furnish us with the the said particulars with all speed, them, we cannot expect the success we hope of negociation.

We desire you also to take notice, that Sevagee is concerned and affronted at our favoring the Siddy, as the President a message that we must not expect peace if we assist the Siddy or permitt his vessells to winter in truth it will be so great a prejudice to this Island, th determined not to admitt them, and therefore we have prepared you before hand to answer what demands the of Surat may propose unto you concerning that affair hope our moderate proceeding with the Said Siddy her prudent application at Suratt, will qualify any dissent King of the Governor of Suratt may take against admitting the Siddy's fleet to winter here, notwithstanding Sinay in his letter doth write that there is little hopes of a peace between Sevagee and the Siddy, yet the President despair of procuring a happy effect thereof by these means which he will communicate by Mr. Oxendon for the mitigation of both parties.

(458)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 21 (3d set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 1 April 167

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay by their advices of the 9 Curra giving us an account of their proceedings with Sevagee Narran Sinnay their Scrivan, who they had sent before to ppare business against Mr. Henry Oxindens arrivall to him. I said Narran Sinnay finding greater success then he expected, Sevajee being willing to come to an accomodation for the Companies and their servants losses at Rajapore on such tearmes as propounded the last year, by the payment of 10000 pagodees n directed his Scrivans to pass orders concerning that affaire to p it at three payments, vizt. 2500 pagodas out of the Rajap Customs, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone comming the fi September next, and 5000 to be paid in two years space. I Busines being soe neer an accomodation, Narran Sinnay desir the President to send away Mr. Oxinden with as much hast might be, and a sutable present in jewells and pearles, he und standing that the horses intended him would not be acceptab in regard he was making a rich and stately throne and intenc to be crownd a King in June next; wherefore the President a his Councell there, having desired us to provide in all hast following particulars, wee resolve to use our best endeavours performe it, or so many of them as may be had.

2	Pearle both Rups.	...	...	...	500
4	ditto	...	...	...	800
4	rubys for Ear Jewells ..	...	...	...	200
1	diamond ring	...	...	...	400
1	ditto	...	...	...	300
1	ditto	...	...	...	200
1	ruby ring	...	...	...	200
1	head jewell like a feather	...	...	...	700
2	Bracelets	...	...	...	400

 3700

List of what is sent to Bombay to present Sevajee

2	Pearle wt. $10\frac{1}{2}$	rutties cost rups. ...	...
4	ditto wt. $18\frac{9}{10}$	... ..	...
1	diamond ring rose cutt	... ..	...
1	ditto	... ..	...
1	ditto a table	... ..	...
1	head jewell like a feather	... ..	...
2	bracelets	... ..	...
	insurance at $\frac{1}{10}\frac{3}{4}$ per cent	... ..	...

Rupees

(459)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
 Sect. 3, p. 102-3 }

(EXTRACT)

He thought of [it] not fitt to give an absolute winter the King's fleet, but to cast it wholly upon timent [?—nor], prudence representing the just reasons of which are to this effect.

Secondly, that last year the Island was pretty well with provisions and necessaries of all sorts, but since has plundered the main, Sevagee has utterly denied provisions and wood from coming hither, which has great famine and want of all things insomuch that we to supply ourselves, much less his fleet.

Thirdly that Sevagee has sent a threatening message President, that if he permitts the Siddies fleet to winter will make war with us, and use his utmost to burn ships in our port, and we are in no condition to secure regard our ships are gone for England; and besides I word that he will supply the Dutch with 10000 men to Island, so that we can by no means admit it.

Fourthly that it is neither the King's honour and his fleet to winter here, for besides our port being open, secure them against those numbers of men which he n destroy them. It will be double charges for the King them here, where all things are expensive dear, w President desires him to winter them at Suratt or Dapore, where he promiseth to supply them with all things

that the Island affords. This is the import of the President's letter to the Governor as you will more at large read in the Persian letter herewith sent.

The President hath thought good to send him a present of mermaids teeth and 2 petrified crabs, which we hope he will esteem as great rarities being procured with much trouble and care here, which we desire you to deliver him.

(460)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
87, pp. 153-154

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 18 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now in answer of yours of the 9th current, inclining us a translate of Narrandas Sinas letter, by which we perceive you are likely to come to a speedy accommodation with Sevajee on the conditions that you were the last yeare treated about, of paying you 10000 Pagodas in full satisfaction for Honble. Comynany's and their servants' losses in Rajahpore, & wee may consequently infer that the Company's late loss Hubely must be included; you sending Mr. Oxinden on this employ wee hope will make some addition by his procuring further priviledges for our trade in his country. The present which you desire may be sent with all speed to accompany him wee have been collecting these two dayes as near as wee can such particulars as you desire from us; what is wanting, as a rubie for the ear jewell and the rubie ring of such value, which are not at present procureable, wee have supplied with a diamond of neat workem which wee thinke may be as acceptable to him as any of the other. The particulars which wee send you are follows:

			Rupees.
2	Pearle weighing rutt. $10\frac{1}{16}$ cost ...	...	500
4	Ditto weighing „ $18\frac{9}{16}$ cost...	...	750
1	Diamond ring, a rose cutt, cost ...	...	450
1	Ditto cost. ...	...	325
1	Ditto, a table, cost ...	...	130
1	Head jewell like a feather cost ...	...	680
2	Bracelets cost ...	...	450
			<hr/>
			3285
	Insurances at $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent ...	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>

All which particulars wee have delivered to Moan and Volup Lickmedas, Sheroffs, to send you, which the Cossett that accompanyes your Cooly, the bearer hereof.

That Sevajee is much offended at your favouring in permitting his vessells to winter att your Island exprest soe much to Narrand Sinay, wee have reason and you may doe noe less of the other interest here, for Governour here, or the King's Generall near you to come to understand (as certainly they will) this bassage, and a conclusion of a peace with the King together with your denyall of their fleet to harbour with must needs conclude that the Mogull will take us for enemies, friends, and that wee must be exposed to many injuries if any doe not alsoe suffer in their trade. But you have often manifested to us how much the good and well be of this Island, both for provissions and traffique, depends on accommodation with Sevajee, together with the trade we expect to have by the settlement of factoryes in his country wee shall patiently endure what these people may impose rather then declyne the interest and benefitt of the Company to their Island.

As Narran Sinay doth give you little hopes of a peace betweene Sevejee and the Siddee of Danda Rajah we think it not a business soe facile to be effected, for many yeares standing to be suddenly accommodated wee have given answer to your letter and haveing no other of newes that offers, wee conclude and subscribe

Your very affectionate friends

Whereas wee intended to send you a dagger, the owner it stands on such high termes for it that wee thought necessary to buy it at soe extravagant a rate.

(461)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, pp. 129-131 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated
(EXTRACT)

At present our designes for pepper looks towards Siam merchants of which place having been much discouraged sending that commodity, up aloft by reason of Sevage's cropp of this yeares remaines yet there, soe that wee

may be furnished with a good quantity from thence. The impediment we feare in this business is from Govendinaik, wee shall use all faire and prudent wayes to make him our friend. To that end wee have sent for downe our sheroff, who is like his, and a man much respected by him, to mediate the business between us. If wee find that hee will comply, wee intend to send Thomas Sherlock to Sunda to treat with him to buy up as much pepper he can, from whence he may conveniently goe up to Hubely, if there be a cessation of armes betweene Sevajee and this King for the time of the raines, to try what may be done concerning our cloth investments. At present wee have little hope of effecting any thing in it, but if an opportunity presents, wee shall use our endeavours therein.

God be praised that at length there is a period put to all long and tedious rebellion here by the arrival of Aboo Ck Rustum Jeamah, to whom all these countrys are given. Upon notice of his coming Measaub made no great account of him, supposeing that he would not be able to keepe his men together any long time for want of money; but it pleased the Divine Providence to dispose it that at his approach to Cuddera Governour of that place being deserted by his men (upon what account wee know not) and thinking himselfe too weak to oppose, went out to meete him, contrary to the expectation of all. At this Carwarr was yeilded and Measaube himselfe hath, with striking a stroke, surrendred Anchola and promiseth Simes (to which castle he is now gone) upon the delivering up to him his wife who is now a prisoner in Sunda castle, soe that wee hope wee shall have a lasting peace. Yet some trouble wee have mett with from these new comers who being very needy of money have much sollicitd us to lend them some; which a much dispute, and importunity we have done, judging it to be in the Honorable Masters interest not to anger this new Lord; he promiseth ever to cherish that love and respect for us which his father always boore to the English.....Wee are very willing to be ridd of our souldiers,.....wee have only reserved five English men to play our great gunns upon any occasion, which we should not have done but that wee cannot thinke the Honorable Companies house or estate at any time secure without them in this ill govrened country where the Governours themselves are too apt to play the rogue. And besides, wee heare that Sevajee

25 April 1674]

English Records

very high hill, from whence if he be not prevented, he
much annoy these parts.

(462)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 104-6 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday the whole fleet consisting of the King's
of war, 5 frigates and about 15 grobes, came into this r
tho' at first they came to an anchor without, yet a mos
storm first blowing from the North, and afterwards turni
Southwest, and proving extreamly fierce, that they were
to ride it out, forced them to come close into the bay for

[Omission here] Though they have exceedingly im
yet I can no way give my consent for their wintering
if possible I will get them out....

[Omission here] From the time of their winter
Sevagee has not suffered any provisions or wood to be
to this Island from his countries.

Forced to supply ourselves from the Portugal coun
Batticala and other places.

Sevagee will use his utmost art and force to des
fleet if they winter here.

He may easily burn the ships one after another, and
be impossible for me, or any of their people to secure the

If any disaster happens by fire or otherwise, let it li
their own heads.

I send you herewith, a letter which I received from
Sinay, which I desire you to show him, wherein he wi
stand what danger the Island will undergo by Sevagee's
sions and the war he will declare against us.

They may be safe and secure at Suratt and may be
sent down from thence in September as from hence to
the war against Sevagee.

Hope he will order the fleet to be sent up to Surat.

Provisions I have none to spare them, for I have no
ourselves.

[Omission here] Will cost the King double the cha
as it would at Suratt.

For besides the mischief they did last year when
wounding and killing some of our people, plundering and

houses and forcing our women, I understand from several people of the Island that they have threatned to do all the mischief they can, by burning the town and raising the Moors in rebellion against us.

Nay Siddy Sambolee and some of his officers have been to speak the very same words.

Not to suffer them to come on shore, except some few those without arms, and when they have provided themselves with necessaries, to desire them to be gone.

Caus Moody being lately at Cullean and Negotanna [Negotan; Nāgothanā] about some affairs there, the Soubie of those places, Dadagee Pundit told him that he had orders from Sevagee his master, not only to hinder all provisions coming to this Island, but also to make war upon us in those parts, if we suffered the Siddy's fleet to winter here.

Siddy Sambolee desires his fleet to winter here, not for the King's interest, but his own, for besides that, he is fearfully called to account for the great charges he has put the King upon, he fears if the fleet goes to Suratt, they will never trust it to him again, nor can he possibly secure it, so long as it is

Desire him as he tenders[?] the King's honour and interest to move the Nabob to send for the fleet with all speed to Suratt, if he hears [sic] any quarrell has happened betwixt the Siddy and me here, I desire him to be assured that the fault was on our sides, and not ours.

Tell him plainly and boldly, that you are willing to open the port, and trade of Suratt rather than be subject to these inconveniencies.

(463)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 152	}	SURAT TO CALICUT	{	Dated 25 1674
(EXTRACT)				

For newes in these parts: The King is gone in person against the Pattans, who have taken the province and city of Calicut from him and cutt off one of his armies that hee sent against them under command of Rajundan Ckaun, who with 12 thousand Umbraws and many thousand men are slayne.

Sevagee is makeing a costly throne and intends to crown his King in June next

27 April 1674]

English Records

(464)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Date
I, pp. 26-7 (2d set) } April
(EXTRACT)

The Sidyes fleete, which lay at the mouth of the Bay on Saturday last, the 25 current forced by a violent storm wind and a great sea withall to come close into this harbor shelter, they being not able to ride it out without great and danger of looseing the Kings frygatts, the President tithing out of comon civility (in regard they were forced by stress of weather) to supply them for the present with what provisions they stood in need of during their short stay in harbour; where, being safe at an anchor, the Sidy this day sent one of his Noquedahs to treat and intercede with the President for the wintering of the King's five frygatts here. When the Councill being convened and the whole circumstance of the affaire againe fully considered and debated and laid open to the Noquedah the great and apparent danger the frygatts would undergoe if they wintered here, in regard of the King's jealousy in the opposite Maine would send shippes or corrupt people on this Island to burne them as they lay in harbor, many other dangers and inconveniencys being also declared to the Noquedah, the result of the Councill was that they would accede from the former deniall and withall confirmed that when the President propounded to the Councill that, so pleased God to force the Sidyes fleete into this harbor and supposed Savagy might be offended at our sheltering him so near them, whether Mr. Oxinden should as yet be sent to present to Savagy to conclude the old Rajapore difference, to confirme the peace between the English and him, or not being fully considered

RESOLVED That Mr. Oxinden should gett himselfe ready to goe to Savagy, but that his journey for the present should be suspended untill the Sidyes fleete be gone from hence which is expected will be in few dayes if it pleaseth God to lay the winds and seas.

(465)

. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 28
Vol. 34, No. 3918 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

Sidy Sambole, Commander of the Mogulls fleets, in the advantage of the Honble. Company's dependance in their

Suratt and other parts of his dominions, and also of the violence a great storme which came from the Southward and forced him to come in with his fleet into this Bay, caused the President, against his will and inclinations, to winter his fleet this year in our harbour; but the termes and articles on which he was admitted, and also the advantage which the Island and people doe receive by the money which himselfe and soldiers spend, doth render his Company less ungratefull to the Island, though Sevagee was at first offended at his wintering here, the President having given him the reason of his proceeding, he was highly satisfied therewith.

(466)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April
pp. 155-157 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you accompanied the particulars you wrote for to present Sevagee, bearing date the 18th current, whose copie is inclosed. On the 26th wee received yours of the 18th with the inclosures to the Governour and Sied Mahmud, giving your reasons why the Siddees fleet may not winter there. Wee have made some alteration of your letter, though little yet, yet thinke pertinent to the business, for in the conclusion of your letter to the Governour you left him too much liberty to impose on you what you doe not desire; wee therefore made it after this manner; that whereas you doubted not but the reason you had given him would be satisfactory, soe you desired him to send his order to the Siddee that hee either winter his fleet at Danda Rajapore or bring them up to Surat. Wee thought alsoe to leave out that clause of Sevagees threatening to assist the Dutch with 10000 men against you; and your Scrivans style is *too humble*, and places words unbecomeing your quality. Wee send his Honour the copie that hee may see the little alteration wee have made.

(S) The President's letters to the Governor and Sied Mahmud were this day (delivered) with the small present sent him. The Governor seems to like the letter well and sayes hee will shew it up to the king, that it may stand as an evidence against the Siddies accusations this morning, hee seemed to deny our charging out of tyles, saying that the Voccanavis might take notice well to his as our prejudice, that wee carried out Brick and

being with him, wee believe did make knowne to him was appointed, that if he denyed us the carrying out of t^e could hee expect that wee should furnish his flectt with tion and other provissions for warr from our island as done, or if hee did not and it was the Governor's volun it is soe much the more acceptable for hee sent one of peons to Umbra to see it done, in as great quantitie desired.

(467)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, pp. 27-8(2d set) }

CONSULTATION IN
BOMBAY

{ Dated
April

(EXTRACT)

RESOLVED That Captain John Shaxton. Deputy C Mr. John Child, Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen doe all repair this afternoone on board the Sidy, and all, after the usual compliments passed in civill tea desire the Sidy to depart with his fleete out of this Port those effectuall reasones which ought to perswade him th (vizt.) the great danger the fleete will runn of being l Sevagees people, and the want of provisions and famine Island, and Sevagees resolution to declare warr against a doe admitt of any such thing, and in case he still obs refuseth to be gone, to put the King's Duay [Dwāhi] up declaring that after 3 dayes time, which wee give him to and water his fleete, wee will shutt up the Port and no any of his men to come on shoare nor any sort of provi be sent to them, and to make a publique protest in the of all the Moores there present that if any evill, damage doth happen to the King's fleete, or if any quarrell, b peace and amity doth fall out betweene the King and the on this score, that they are the cause of it and lett the ev upon their owne heads.

(468)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fol. 122 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 30
167

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys men are landed from 3 or 4 vessells of t Surey and droven all the people, men and women from and Morttuges and other places, who hither upon n complaining of them, therefore have ordered the raising files of men to march that way.

(469)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, pp. 107-8 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 30 A
1674

(EXTRACT)

The news which you sent of the success which the Pat have against the King's Army and other commotions at c makes me fear the troubles will increase all over the Kingdo the great disturbance of trade. God in his good time gra happy issue thereof.

I am advised from Mahim, that some of the Siddie's k with soldiers, are gone up the river to Surey and some of t parts by Sion, and have landed the soldiers, who have ro and plundered the poor people there, and turbed men, women children out of doors, so that there is a very great complaint r unto me of them, and I have determined to send up a part horse and foot to make all quiet again, and to force ther board and those who were the abettors of the same, to bring t hither, and to imprison them. The *Hunter Frigate* is sailing towards those parts, to force their vessells back agin into road. Now whether it be fitting to entertaine and harbour wicked, evil designed rogues in this Island, or whether they with any reason or conscience expect it, I leave you to ju I send you copy of a consultation concerning which [sic, t affair which passed this day [See No. 466 dated 20 April] wh you will read our full resolutions.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, p. 29 (2d Set) }

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY

{ Dated 4 1
1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Naransi wherein he presseth very much for Mr. Oxinden to proceed his journey to Rairee, in regard Sevagee intends very shortly be crowned and to sitt on his throne, and likewise, it being n sary that a speedy satisfaction touching the Sidyes fleete b here be given unto him, least it should prove disadvantageo the concluding of the peace now in treaty

ORDERED That Mr. Oxinden prepare himselfe with speed to goe to Rairee with the present, and that Mr. John [C Mr. Oxinden and Mr. Ustick doe meete this afternoone and the present in order, and to consider how it must be disposed

6 May 1674]

English Records

ORDERED also That Mr. George Robinson an Mitchell doe accompany Mr. Oxinden for his assis^{ts} affaire.

(471)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, p. 110

BOMBAY TO SURAT {

(EXTRACT)

Since our last, the Siddy has discharged his sent about 500 of them altogether on shore with powder and bulletts in several boats, unknown to t and without the Siddys giving any notice thereof, v to land by force, which caused us to double our Custom House, and considering the villanies the and not [?] knowing what mischief they designed t would not admit any to come on shoar, but they whether we would or no, as it were by force, som sent 2 or 3 shot at them, which struck some of the God be thanked, no mischief was done, and so for and it proves well, for there might have been lost on both sides: besides this the Siddy's ship is slung several shotts on shore, which had like to ha mischief, the shot being seen by several Englishme brought to the President, whereupon the Presiden message to the Siddy to desire him to be gone out c and to let him know that none of his men should co that we stand at a bay at present, the Siddy resolv gone, and we resolving he shall not winter here, a benifits of the port to bring his vessells on shore, y him with what water and provisions he wants an easily could, yet think not good to drive him out violence of our shot, but rather to weary him out, we think he will scarce leave the port this y design his entertainment shall not give him enco come again, unless we can bring him to some goo the security of our trade and protection of the main the Island from his invades and plunderings, whic bring him to, we shall soon be friends.

(472)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, Fol. 162

SURAT TO BOMBAY {

I

(EXTRACT)

To yours of the 18th of Aprill, wee have e answer and owne the receipt of that of the 25th, V

alsoe yours of the ultimo ditto month, all which treating of disturbances you have and are like to receive from the Siddys ffelett in your part and the great detriment the island already hath suffered by their wintering there the last yeare, and more should you permitt them this and haveing perused severall reasons and arguments both to the Governor and which wee have endeavoured to make him sensible of, as well your letters, as by Sied Mahmud, which wee doubt not, they apprehensive of as well as wee, wee have formerly let you know and are still of the same minde, that noe interest here inclyne us to consent to the prejudice or ruine of the Compo island and therefore lett not any thought of us make you declare your intention of removeing the Siddys ffelett from you, if have not already done it. Wee have this day learnt from Governor Duan that the Governor about 8 dayes past, wrote Siddey, what the Kings orders were that the 2 great shippes should be brought up to Surat, and that if hee kept frigges abroad, should pay for the hire of them soe that wee conclude, rather then the Siddey will be at that charge, hee will bring up all vessells and wee hope ere this you are rid of them soe that this wee thinke fitt to dispatch one of your pattamarrs, reserving the other a day untill wee learne with [what] answer Governor or Sied Mahmud shall give to your letters which wee shall finde inclyneing to favour the Siddey, for the wintering his small vessells at your (F. 163) island then shall wee desire a letter as from you letting him know how the Siddeys vessells have gone up the river, plundered the inhabitants of the island and turned them out of doores for which reason, you will permit any of them to winter there, and have given them order to victuall their ffelett and begone and some other circumstances. This wee have ready drawn up, but shall not make of it, unless wee finde occasion.

(473)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, pp. 30-31

} CONSULTATION AT SURAT {

Dated
May 1

(EXTRACT)

Severall writings being sent by Naransinay, signed Sevagy in order to the concluding of the Rajapore differences confirming a peace between the English and him, being translated into English and publicquely read, some things therein were found to be superadded thereunto more then what was consented

whereupon a Paper of other articles being drawne on to be agreed on betweene both partyes, was this dmined and approved, and contoyle 'as followeth (vzt.

**Sevagy Rajahs Cole Nomma OR CONCLUSI
PEACE WITH THE HONOBLE. ENGLISH I
INDIA COMPANY NEGOTIATED BY THE
SERVANT NARANSINAY IN THE 9th
DAY OF THE MONTH MAHARAM
WHICH IS THE 6th April 1674.**

WEREAS in the Raigne of Adell Shaw the E India Company had a Settlement and Factory at Rajapore, which Port being taken and plundered by S the Factory was likewise robbed and they became thereby. Parte of their goods and money fell to the share and the rest were taken by the souldiery ; where a breach between the Rajah and the English, who left the said Port of Rajapore, but they intending to co differences and resettle at Rajapore, did former Envoyas to him, but effected nothing ; since wh [Niraji] Pundett interposing by his mediation and President of Bombay, he sent as an Envoy to this Coi Naransinay, who concluded the differences as follo

That the English for their losses susteined shall receive 10,000 Kings Pagothas from the Raja be paid (vzt.) 7,500 out of his Treasury to be recei years time, that is to say, 2,500 in the first year: deducted out of 5,000 Pagothas worth of goods, which shall buy of him, for which they shall pay but 2,5 and 2,500 to be discounted, and this is to continue time, when the English wilbe reimbursed of the 7,50 and for the remayning 2,500 Pagothas, when the Eng Rajapore, it shall be paid them out of the customes the said summe is fully discounted, they shall customes. And thus, paying 10,000 Pagothas, all discords about the Rajapore business shall cease on

That the English may have liberty to settle the in any part of Sevagys dominions (vzt.), Rajapore, (or Culleam, and whatever goods they shall import these ports or export, shall be valued at the Custo fower able merchants, and according to what they

them, the English shall pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and no more nor noe less,

That the English shall sell their goods in the owne Factorie to any mearchants whatever at their owne price, and they shall have licence to transport them whither they please, paying inland Customes, but the English only to buy and sell at Port and not carry or transport them inland. And if the English shall find some sorts of goods unvendible and think fitting to resell them without paying any other Custome, then what did laning (vzt.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ; and according to these Articles, both Sevagy and the English are to act.

(474)

F. R. Bombay. } Consultation at Surat { between [?] 8 & 10
Vol. 1, pp. 36-37 } (continued) { May 1674

Articles of Peace, Union and Freindshipp agreed on betwixt the Noble Prince Sevagy Rajah and the honble. East India Company

[Copied from Orme MSS. Vol. 114 and printed in this Volume as No 475 *infra*. After the copy in *Factory Records, Bombay* Vol. 1, there is the following addition:]

Ordered that Sevagy pay noe Customes for the wheate ; as in regard the Company hath lett the Customes out, that the Rendoro or farmer be allowed soe much as the Custome of wheate comes to.

Mr. Childs, Mr. Oxiden and Mr. Ustick having put the present for Sevagy and shared them out as they are to be presented to the President and Counsell having perused the same, approved thereof, the contents of the present are as follows (vzt.)

To Sevagy Rajah (vzt.)

„ One head jewell sett with diamonds &c.	
	cost Rups. 690
„ Two braceletts sett with diamonds &c.	
	cost Rups. 450
„ Two pearles poiz. R01 $\frac{1}{10}$	510
	—————Rups. 10

To Sombagee Rajah Sevagy Rajahs sonn

„ Two braceletts sett with small	
	ruby's 125
„ One breast jewell of 8	
	Diamonds. 250
	—————Rups.

8 May 1674]

English Records

To Morah Pundett Sevagy's greatest fav
„ Two large pearles valued at
„ Annagee Pundett a great favorite
„ Two gold chaines poiz. Tolaes 7
To Narragee Pundett another favorite
„ Two Pamarines cost
To Rawgee Somnatt Sevagy's Secretary
„ Two Pamarines cost

Total 1

Besides severall other small presents to whic
Mr. Oxinden to dispose of to under officers as hee sha
tion and for the Company's interest.

(475)

F. R. Bombay } ARTICLES OF PEACE, UNION AND
Vol. 6, pp. 124 } FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NOBLE
-8 (2d Set) } PRINCE SEVAGEE RAJAH; AND THE
* } HON. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

(EXTRACT)

1. THAT from this day forward, there be a tru
inviolable peace and amity between the noble Prin
Rajah and the Hon. English East India Company thei
and assigns and between the lands, countries, subje
habitants of both parties of what degree and quality so

2d. THAT all acts of enmity, hostility and di
cease and be abolished, and that both parties shall a
forbear from all plunderings, depredations and inju
soever, public and private, in all places both by sea an

3d. THAT the said Sevagee Rajah and his subje
other inhabitants in his Dominions, shall use and treat
kindly and friendly and with respect' and honour due
friends and confederates, so that they may freely pa
and water into the countrys, cities and towns belonging
Rajah, and there continue so long as they please and
sions and likewise trade and traffick in goods and com
all sorts, paying the usual duties and be obedient t
Government of the respective places, the same kin
reciprocally interchanged to subjects of Sevagee Ra
island Bombay.

4. THAT in case any ships or vessells of the subjects of either nation shall by storm or pirates or any other necessity whatsoever be driven into any of the ports of Sevagee Rajah or in Bombay, that they may depart at their pleasure without paying custom or any other duty, except they break bulk or land the goods; and in case it so happeneth, (which God forbid) that a ship or vessell shall be so cast away or driven on shore by the violence of storm or otherwise, it shall not be lawfull for either party to confiscate or seize upon the said vessell or goods unfortunately cast on shore, but rather each nation shall be obliged to help and assist the distressed in the recovery of the said vessell and goods and restore the same to the owners thereof.

5. THAT the officers of the respective custom houses, searchers or any of their ministers of either party shall regulate themselves by the laws of justice and equity, and demand no more customs or dutys or force from the merchants for present or otherwise, more than is just, or usual.

6. IN case any English or subjects belonging to the Island of Bombay shall be wronged or abused in the Dominions of Sevagee Rajah, the said Sevagee, or the Governors of his respective towns and ports, shall take care that speedy justice be done, according to right and equity, and that due punishment be inflicted upon the persons, who have committed the offence and injury, the same justice also to be exercised by the Governors of the Island of Bombay to all subjects of Sevagee Rajah in the like cases.

7. THAT no private injury of any sort shall weaken the happy peace or beget any quarrell or dissention between the said Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. Company, but every one shall answer for their own actions and be prosecuted thereon, neither shall any person suffer for the offence of another by reprisal, confiscation or other unjust proceedings unless justice be denied or unreasonably delayed by either side.

8. THAT in case it shall so happen that Sevagee Rajah having warrs at present, or hereafter with the countries of the Mogull and King of Decan, or other Prince whatsoever, shall make inroads and plunder any town where the English have a factory settled, it shall not be lawfull for the General or officers or soldiers of Sevagee Rajah to plunder, molest, or disturb a house, warehouse or factory, belonging to the English, or to seize upon any of the persons of their servants or brokers upon a

pretence, or design whatsoever, but rather the said principle officer shall be obliged to secure the factors from the violence of the soldiers, and in case goods or estates belonging to the English or to them shall be embezzled or plundered, the said Savage shall be obliged to make full satisfaction for the same.

9. THAT in case the armada or ships of war, Sevagee Rajah, shall make seizure of any vessell be in the ports of Indostan or Decan wherein any English goods or goods tho' the said vessell or other goods be made prize, the goods belong to the English, shall not be confiscated or imbezzled upon any account whatsoever, provided made to appear by sufficient proof, and testimony, that they belonged to them, and in the same nature, if the English make seizure upon any vessell, wherein are any goods belonging to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, though the said other goods be made prizes, yet whatever goods belong to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, upon sufficient proof thereof shall not be confiscated or embezzelled, but restored unto them.

10. THAT the English during their pleasure, shall have the port of Rajapore or any other ports in his Dominion all freedom and liberty; the Rajah at his own charge shall give them a convenient house to live in, and not suffer to molest them and that they may at their pleasure, go up and down in the country and voyage from place to place for the purpose of their trade, without any let or hinderance, paying for their goods once, and that in port only, when imported.

11. THAT whatever goods or merchandize the English import or export they are to pay custom, at the rate of 10 per cent, and if any goods are landed not sold, but reshipped to other places, no customs to be paid for the same, nor for provisions or timber whatever.

12. THAT it shall not be lawful for any Governor of the custom house, or any person in power to obstruct or prohibition or private menaces, the sale of any English goods, or hinder them in buying the commodities of the natives upon any pretence whatever, but that the English shall have liberty to buy their goods of and dispose of their money with whom they please.

13. THAT if any English merchants buy any goods of the natives or contract for any of the natives commodities

delivered them and the natives shall either neglect to pay the debts or pay their contracts, Sevagee or his Governors shall means to force him or them to make satisfaction, and on default thereof, it shall be lawfull for the English to detain such persons in their house till the debt be cleared, or the contract accomplished.

14. THAT whereas the English factory house at Rajap is fallen much to decay, they may have liberty to repair the same and build such conveniencies thereto as shall be necessary and what charge they are at, to be defrayed out of the Customs.

15. THAT in case any war should happen between the English, Dutch, French, Portugeeze, or others, it shall not be lawfull for Sevagee to assist any of them, or on any pretext whatever to seize or deliver up or suffer to be seized or deliver up any part of the estate, belonging to the English, or any of the persons or servants, but he shall be bound to protect, and if any of the Company's or particular mens estates be seized, he shall be bound to make it good.

16. THAT no person of what quality soever, shall enter forcibly into the English factory, or warehouse, but if any difference happens between the English and the natives, it shall amicably composed betwixt both parties, and in case (which God forbid) any quarrel should arise, so that by heat of blood either party be wounded or killed, Sevagee or his ministers shall do justice on the natives, if it appear to be his fault, and the Englishman (if culpable) to be kept in irons, till order shall come from the Governor of Bombay, concerning his punishment and if any difference shall arise in accounts, or otherwise betwixt any of the English servants, or brokers, and the country merchants. the Chief of the English is to be acquainted with it and determine the controversy according to the justness of the cause.

17. THAT if any of the Company's servants, of what quality soever, should absent himself from his duty and retire any part of Sevagees country, upon notice given, he shall use all endeavours to return and surrender him.

18. THAT the English, and other inhabitants upon Island Bombay, shall have free liberty to fetch firewood from the adjacent islands opposite to the main, without any obstruction from Sevagee's people, or any custom to be demanded or paid

11 May 1674]

English Records

the same, to whom strict prohibition [sic] is to prevent any misunderstandings.

19. THAT for the better management of the in and commerce, between these islands and Sevagees and for the mutual encouragement of the respective to apply themselves thereunto the more vigorously, & coins, made and used on the Island Bombay, go Sevagee's Dominions to which effect Sevagee's c given to his Soubidars, Havildars &c. accordingly, sorts of coins made in Sevagee's Dominions shall p the Island Bombay.

20. THAT whatever priviledges, favours and the said Sevagee Rajah shall think good to grant unto nation, or to any inhabitants of the Island Bombay nor of the said Island shall be obliged to grant the all the subjects and inhabitants of the countries and of the said Sevagee Rajah.

[These articles are copied in Orme MSS. Vol pp. 124-8].

(476)

O. Correspondence }	INSTRUCTIONS TO	{	Dated
Vol. 35, No. 3963 }	HENRY OXINDEN	{	M

Mr. Henry Oxiden

The experience which you have had of all t moment and overtures which have occurred between us relateing to this treaty, by meanes of your dai with us in Counsell, where the matter hath largely l may excuse this trouble of our further animadversio this paper, but that wee may not be wholly we duty, wee think good to recommend the following for your observation :

The former difference between the Honorable C Sevagee at Rajapore being for the present acco inutual agreement and contract betweene us, with th whereof you are thoroughly acquainted, our nex endeavor the establishment of a secure and advant of trade between this Island and the country jurisdiction, which wee trust in God may tend very Honble. Masters interest. For the better effecting whe thought good to send you to the said Sevagees Court

of Raire that you may in person treat with him touching confirmation of those articles which wee herewith delive you [see No. 475] and for that the evill custome of these East partes puts the Company to indispensable necessity in such a there bein[g] nothing to be done in this parte of the world with them, wee judge it necessary and prudent in this conjuncture to be somewhat more free handed then otherwise wee should : that wee may the better prevaile with him and his Ministers State to gratifye the Company with their reasonable demaund and to procure the better esteeme and endearment of our nation and trade among them ; wherefore, at your arrivall, when you observe a convenient time, you are to present to Sevagee, mother, son, &ca., those jewells and rarities which are appointed in Consultation for them, which wee hope will bee very acceptable ; and seeing as Narrinsinay informes us they are much desirous of such jewells then any other thing wee can present them, which therefore will bee more proper and necessary. regard Sevagee is designing to make himself a King.

In the Contract signed by Sevagee [see No. 473 *ante*] where he promiseth to pay 10,000 Kings Pagothas for satisfaction of Companys loss sustained at Rajapore, there are some things mentioned which are more then wee agreed to in the Treaty with his Envoy, (vizt.) that in the first payment 2,500 Pagothas it is to be discount out of 5000 Pagothas worth of goods which wee are to buy of him, and soe consequent in the rest of the payments, which was not resolved upon agreed to possitively by us, but rather that wee were to receive it in ready money which you are to endeavour to press him upon but in case he declares that he cannot spare ready money : that he will force goods upon us, you are to bee carefull that you doe not take any old or unmerchantable goods, and that they be not overprized, to the end that neither the Company nor interest[?t]ed bee losers thereby ; and if you can possibly procure pepper, dungarees, percollas or any sort of callicoes proper for Europe, it will bee much better, provided the prices are reasonable, wherein you must regulate yourselve according to the current of prices which you will carry along with you ; and for that you observd Sevagee Rajah hath a parcell of old Camakins which is desirous to put off [f], wee would have you to please him, for formality sake to looke upon them, but not to meddle with them except you find the Company will bee gainers by them and not losers.

Secondly, in that clause wherein he admits liberty to settle factories in any parte of his dominion that Negotanna and Penn and those partes lying about Bombay are not expressly included, wherefore wee will make that one of the Articles, that wee may set up warehouses in any of those partes, declaring that it is of great convenience to his owne occasions, and a mean to open downe trade to that parte of the country.

Thirdly, in the last clause he limits the English shall buy and sell only in port and not transport goods to the inland countryes. This, you may tell him, is a great inconvenience and discouragement to trade, and that which no Prince ever hitherto imposed upon us, for in India, Decan, Persia, Arabia, and the South Seas, and other places where wee trade wee have liberty to transport goods, paying port only. Wherefore you must press him by all arguments to make an alteration of that clause and to give him the same priviledg which wee enjoy in other partes, or he shall bee very much discouraged and not trade soe much as wee wish he should doe.

Wee reasonably presume that Sevagee will be much displeased at the Sidys wintering his fleete in this bay, but wee will not be understood what endeavors wee have used to turne him from it, how ruffly wee have treated his men, the particulars of which are to manifest unto him, having been witness of our actions here, and when you have represented unto him our necessities, he will be made sensible of the indispensable engagements wee have with Mogulls country by meanes of trade, and settling of his dominions, wee doubt not hee will in his wisdom be satisfi'd of our integrity and the full desire wee have to have good understanding with him. And you may further say that he a[l]so hath vessells wintering here as well as we, and wee could not in reason and prudence denye him the same kindnesse though it be very much against our inclination.

Amongst Sevagees cheifest Ministers of State you will particularly apply yourselfe to Naragy Pundet, who hath extraordinary kindnesse and affection to the English interest, and therefore you are to communicate unto him all our designs and proposalls before they are presented to the King, that you may take his advice and approbation thereof, and then present him to intercede and mediate with Sevagee Rajah for

conclusion thereof. You are also to pay all civil respects to Peshwaw or second Minister of State Mow[Moro]punt, and likewise to Anagee Pundett, with whom wee may have frequent occasion of correspondence, soe that the nearer intimacy you ga with him the better.

Seeing that the present warr betwixt Sevagee and the Sidy Danda Rajapore causeth a great obstruction and insecurity trade, wee hold it consistent with the Company's interest, & becomeing our duty so far as in us lyes, to endeavor an accommodation of peace between them, for if they two were friends the King of Indias fleet now sent to assist the said Sidy would be called home and not molest these partes any more. Wherefore wee desire that, when you see a fit opportunity, you debate the matter seriously with Narage Pundett, representing unto him the advantages of such a peace, together with the charges & misery of the warr, and that it is like long to continue, at least long as this King lives except he makes a peace with the Sidy Futty Ckaun; which warr, if continued, may prove a great prejudice to Sevagee then the takeing of Danda Rajapore would advantage him. Whereunto you may add some other arguments which the President hath in private communicated unto you, which wee hope will prevaile with him as tending to his own advantage; but if you find him to be averse to it you may desist from moveing of it to the Rajah, declaring that what the President designs is onely the office of a good neighbour and freind to them both, for he designs not onely to keepe peace with his neighbours but that his neighbours keepe peace also one with another.

In the agreement made with Sevagees Envoy, Bimagee Pundett, touching the satisfaction to be paid the Company for their loss at Rajapore, in regard Naragee Pundett, whom we have before recommended unto you, did prove the only mediator to bring Sevagee to soe faire and good accomodation, wee thought good to promise him, for his encouragement, 500 Pagothas to be paid him out of the said money, thereby to oblige him the more to doe the Company further service in their trade hereafter; & also wee promised to Bimagee Pundett the Envoy, for his effectuall service therein 100 Pagothas; wherefore in case they desire the said money you may confirm our promise but endeavour put it off to the 2d or 3d payment, but if they earnestly press have it made good out of the first, you are not to denye them, it is necessarie for us to keepe them our freinds.

12 May 1674 |

English Records

You are to discourse with Narage Pundett touching a way for the merchants to convey goods betw [Balaghat] and the inland mart townes of Decan and the maine over against Bombay, declaringe it will be a great means to enrich his country and secur for when our trade is once settled there wee shall be to assist him in the strengthening those partes agains wherefore wee desire you to press him earnestly that it will bee a notable advantage to his country.

You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he u to perswade Sevagee to encourage all mercha and bring downe goods from the neighbouring par to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his o them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance tr and he will find his revenue to encrease more by suc hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will much time, and for that wee know not how emer fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay by you, for wee would not have you returne without soi of your businesse, which wee presume may bee comj month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to a tinually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee sh such further directions as are necessarie; and soe w you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Your very loving fr

Bombay

May 11th 1674

[Factory Records, Bombay Vol. 6; pp. 114-

NOTE.—Copied, with many clerical errors, i Vol. 114]

(477)

(S) F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, fol. 164

}

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{

D

(EXTRACT)

I dispatch away Mathens with these and S letter in answer to yours which wee suppose will satisfactory, nor can they write otherwise. unless

kings order, when Sied Mahmud was told your resolution not permit the fleet to stay there, hee laughed, and made noe further answer, and understanding alsoe that the Governor in his let to the Siddy had not called away his smaller vessels, the Deputy President when sent him a letter, as from his honour letting him know how the Siddeys people had plundered some houses on the island and turned the people out of doores and [th]at hee had the upon given them leave to take in what provissions they wanted for their voya[ge] and be gone in a few dayes for that hee would not permitt them to stay longer, this was [delivered?] 3 dayes past of which wee yet hear nothing.

(478)

F. R. Surat	} HENRY OXINDEN	{ Dated Upper Choul
Vol. 88, Fol. 137		

Honourable Sir,

Wendesday at Night wee arrived at the Portugall Choul where wee lodged that night at St. Sebastians Church within the Citty, by reason the gates were shutt up, though it was yet 8 of the clock, the Portugalls being very suspitious of Sevajee, and it was told me by a Portugall gentleman that came to visitt the Padre of the Church that the Vice Roy had already declared warrs against him in Goa, but the truth of it I suspect thinking the Portugalls at present not in a capacity to contend with him. Yesterday in the evening arrived to this place, from whence intend to sett forward within this houre, staying on to give a visett to this Soobedarr (who is a Braminy of quallitie) and dispatch away the Portugall gentlemen your Honour recommended to me.

Sevajee is returned from his progress to Rairy, which may make the greater hast hence, that if possible I might accomplish the Treaty with him and returne to kiss your Honours hands ere the raines are sett in, in which and all other commands shall use my utmost dilligence, being

Your Honours affectionate humble serv

Upper Choul
15th May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN

21 May 1674]

English Records

(479)

F.R. Surat, Vol. } HENRY OXINDEN TO BOMBAY { 1
88, Fols. 138-141 }

Honourable &c.

My last to you was from Choule, since which, instant wee arrived here to this place, from whence I found the Rajah was departed to visit a Pagoda of his [Bhavāni] at Parr[?] abgur and celebrate some ceremony order to his coronation, having carryed with him a rero [= umbrella] which he has dedicated to the said Pagoda. It is reported he will returne within days, when doubt not of a speedy admission and access of those affaires recommended to my management, he shall not want solicitation, for wee live on such place and barren of all things, that were there no other on our side to press him to a speedy conclusion, sufficiently promote us to use all means possible dispatch.

This morning I gave a visit to Naragee P[?] (received us very kindly) and delivered him his Honour shewing him the severall presents intended for the Ministers of State, of all which he disliked nothing prizes, being an inexperienced person in jewells, bought many in Gulcundah and Orungabaud, he did were all overrated or the Company abused by the belief they were not overrated, but its possible the deare bought in regard they were procured in haste Rajahs Coronation, with which he seemed satisfied as to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soon as can after his returne from Purrah Gurr [Pratap Gad]

I took (according to Your Honours order) occasion with him concerning the concluding a peace betwix and the Siddy of Danda Rajapore, urging those enorde[re]d in my instructions, and likewise those come in private by his Honour, but all were not prevailed to perswade him it was not his Masters interest to perseige so neer a conclusion, for the Rajah without doubt Danda either this raine or next monsoon, intending furious assault on it speedily after his coronation effect he hath enordered his best souldiers to get then

readyness, and hath already sent 15 pieces ordinance more strengthen and renew the battary. He hath offered the Siddy upon delivery of the castle what Monsup he shall desire, upon refusall whereof he must expect the miserys that attend warr against so severe an enemy as Sevagee Rajah who, as Naragee Pund reports, vallu[e]s not the assistance the Mogulls fleete gives him nor the damage it will doe his country in the future. What the Siddy did last yeare was by reason of his absence in Ballaghat but he hath so well provided for its defence that he thinks secure enough. Besides they have news that Bauder Ckaun very angry with the Siddy and will furnish him with no money, but intends to call him to an account for what already spent and what service he hath done the King for it; for on his first undertakeing the warr by sea, he promised to conquer the sea coast and take the castles there, which he hath not effected.

Discourseing further with him concerning the opening of the wayes to Ballacatt[Ballaghat] and encourageing the merchants bring downe their goods to the sea ports and carry on their trade which would be to the Rajahs greate proffitt and increase of his incomes, he answered he doubted not but both would be shortly effected, for that the King of Vizapore, by the Rajahs often incursions and spoyling of his country, was sensible that a peace with him was far more advantageous then a warr, and therefore had sent severall Embassadors to treat with him, and he doubted not but this raines it would be concluded, and that when the Rajah was crowned he would act more like a King by taking care of his subjects and endeavouring to advance trade and commerce, on which he well knows depends the happiness and flourishing estates of the Prince.

From the Mogulls army they have no other news then that Dillell Ckaun is already gon to Court, whom they most feare so that there remaynes only Bauder Ckaun against them, whom they value not, but intend to beate up his quarters after it raines. Naragee Punditt thinks there is little probability of peace with the Mogull, who being oppulent and not knowing what to imploy his souldiers about, will always keepe an army against Sevagee, but having peace with the King of Decan, he doubts not but to hold him to it and make his country flourish againe.

I had almost forgot to lett you know that when in discourse I had given Naragee Punditt to understand what had passed betwixt the Siddy and your Honour &c. at Bombay, and the reasons of his wintering there, which was contrary to your

21 May 1674]

English Records

consent, hee seemed much satisfied therewith, and to reason of your freindship with and interest in the Mo try, you could not deny the Siddy wintering there, could expect nor desire any more but that you would him in any thing to his prejudice.

This is what hath hitherto hapened worthy your notice, so that with due respects

I take leave and re

Your Honours most huml

Foot of Rairy Gurr
this 21st May 1674.

HENRY OXINI

(480)

F, R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 141-143 }

HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY

{ Date
M

Honoble. &ca. Honoured Freinds

May[? my]last addresses to you were of the 21st pres wherein I gave you an accountt of what passed untill What hath since succeeded, please, to read in the subse which I hope will be the last trouble I shall give you arrivall at Bombay, when you may expect the verball what shall pass hereafter, for I am given to unders good hands that my business here will have a sudds The 21st instant the Rajah arrived to this castle fr Gurr, and the next day wee received orders to asse castle, which wee accordingly effected, where wee fou fitted for our reception which was very wellcome having suffered so much heat and incommodiousness of the hill. The next day we applied ourselves to Na ditt, desireing him to procure our [blank] to the Raja all possible he could to attaine it, but the Rajah was, e so busie about his Coronation m[a]rriage with two o women that it was yesterday before wee had aud presented him with those particulars appointed by yo &ca. for him, which he seemed to take kindly, and that wee might now trade securely and without any a of evill from him, for that the peace was concluded.

that was our intent, and to that intent your Honour &c. h sent me to his Court to gett some Articles signed and Priviledg graunted by him, which were no other then what enjoyed Hindustan, Decan, Persia, &c. where wee had a trade. He repli it was very well, and referred us to Mora Punditt, his Pessi who is to examine the Articles and gett them sealed, and so too his leave and retired into his house, where he is whole da together with his Bramines, and will not heare of any busine but applys himself wholly to his blind devotion. Wee a much beholding to Naragee Punditt for procuring us this visi for had he not interceeded, wee might have been this month he without effecting any thing. This day or to-morrow I intend visitt his Pessua &c. Ministers and present them likewise wi what intended for them, when wee are likewise to debate on t Articles which they have delivered them translated in t Moratty language, against some of which I heare they w accept [*sic?* except], and especially against that wherein incerted that Bombay money shall goe curreant in the Raja dominions, which will never [be] graunted, for after his Coror tion he intends to set up a mint, and proposes to himselfe gre advantages thereby, so that Naragee Punditt declares he w never agree to that. The other is touching our ships being driv on shore on his coast by foule weather, that he shall assist us the recovery of ship and goods, which is quite against t custome and laws of Concan ; but whethere they will insist mu on the last I cannot tell, but shall shortly know, when I shall r be wanting to advise your Honour. Here is a prisoner in t Castle, by name Sedoo Jussun [*?Siddi Kassum, cf. letter dated June infra*] who formerly resided on Bombay and was Sid Samboles servant. He solicits me very much to speake to t Rajah for his release, declareing himselfe to be an inhabitant the Island and out of the Siddys service. He was taken prisor goeing over to the maine to b[u]ly provisions for the Island, b your Honour &c. haveing given me no directions to move a thing in his behalfe (although it was knowne in Bombay that was taken before my departure) I have not thought fit to st therein, but sent him word I would write to your Honour &c about it, whose order herein shall be obeyed.

In my last I omitted to acquaint your Honour &c. t when wee shewed the presents wee brought for the Rajah & to Naragee Punditt, hee tooke a fancie for one of the rin which wee thought good to present him with, and doubt not but

30 May 1674]

English Records

will well deserve it in the future, for if factoryes be
Rajahs dominions he will be the fittest person
the nation in this Rajahs Court being one in much
the Rajah, whose counsell he follows in most things

These goe by the returne of the Bombay
brought the Chaire of State very oppertunly to be
arriving about halfe an houre before wee had ad
these with the presentation of due respects are tend

Honoble. &c

Your Honours most hu

Rairy

HENRY OXI

. 27th May 1674.

(481)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 144-46 }

HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY

{ Dat
30

Honoble. &ca. Respected Freinds

Since my last of the 27th instant, per returne of
that brought the Chaire of State for the Rajah, I k
your Honours of the 23d present, together with the
of his Majesties Navys success against the Dutch, t
of their East India Shippes and arrivall of our Hon
fleete from India, for which blessing all due thanks
to the Almighty for his protection and good gui
generall affaires. Were there any in these parts th
took notice of such generall affairs of forraigne Pr
rise or fall, I should not be wanting to publish such
but it being insignificant to them who gaines or lo
content to rejoyce among our selvess.

This morning I sent Naransinay to our Procu
Punditt to know what hath been transacted in
touching the signing the Articles weedemanded and
the vessell belonging to our Broach broker, tal
Sarung, and now in Carapatan who very fairely
vale with which he had so long clouded us with ex
suddain dispatch, and sent mee word that nothing
untill the Rajah was crowned, who stopps his
business whatever, being busily employed to gett

readyness (with his Braminies) against that ceremony which to be celebrated about fifteen days hence, after which he will likewise be occupied for some days, so that it will be neare month ere wee shall be dispatcht.

He hath graunted all what we demanded except our money going current in his country and the restoring unto us what wracks may happen on his coasts. To the first he says, If you make your money as fine and as weighty as the Mogulls money it shall goe in his country if his people will take it, but he cannot force them, neither will he hinder its being current, which we have experimented to be true in the time of our being here, for sending our money to change, we find among the pice they bring us abundance of Bombay pice, but no bugrookes. To the other they say that should they graunt us our wracks, the French Dutch and other merchants would demand the same, which they cannot graunt, being possitively against the Lawes and constitutions of their country now, and formerly the Nisams hay Kingdom by which they are still governed. They do likewise scruple at our desires to pay custome no where but in port, but as to that they will insert in the articles that whatever custome wee paid and priviledges wee enjoyed at Rajapore in Adell Shas time we shall retaine still, and not be deprived thereof, which if I am not mistaken, were large enough. Neragee Punditt advised me likewise that the Rajah had dispatched me, thinking I had been gone, and left Narrinsinay to looke after the writings and follow me, declaring that my presence would but little avail, for they were already resolved what to signe, to which no perswasion could alter. But without your Honour &c. order I shall not stirr hence, although I could wish my selfe from this damp and feavourish aire, being all day long encompassed with clouds which continually cover the topp of this hill.

By the bearer you may please to express your minds, whom I sent to accompany to Bombay our supernumerary Coolys, and kept only those that belong to our pallenkeens, and nevertheless wee shall have in all neare 50 persons in pay, which is a great charge to the Company, where fewer persons might doe the busines.

From Neragee Punditt I received the same news which your Honour writes concerning Dillell Ckauns being called up to Court, of Bhadur Ckauns following him and the Kings displeasure against the latter which is the occasion of his sending downe Rajah Ramsuing to treat with Sevaje, so that now expect

30 May 1674]

English Records

a sudden peace with the Mogull and Abdull Sh
settling of Factorys in the Rajahs country will be
beneficial to the Honoble. Company; otherwise
neither.

Naragy Punditt declares that the Rajah will not
the Contract he signed about the Rajapore business
be much from moving any alteration therein, lest
be displeased; but you may receive the appointed
goods yearly at Rajapore. Cloth they declare that
but pepper beetlenutts and coconutts shall be ready to

If your Honour &c. command our stay here, we
want of some refreshments of wine, &c. to force us
noysome foggy aire, which pray enorder to be sent
together with an answer to these, which with present
respects is at present what offers from

Honoble. &c

Your Honours most humble

HENRY OXIN

Rairy Gurr
30th May 1674,

(482)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dat
87, pp. 171-172 } {
 (EXTRACT)

Wee have perused the severall papers that pass
his Honour and the Siddee about the harbouring of
you this Monsoon and the permission and grant you
the Siddee for the same upon his signing of some A
doe truly wish you had opposed it to the uttermost,
from this your favour be troublesome to you yearly
warr with Sevagee, and they doe look upon the article
the Siddee as a force upon them, in regard the mon
farr entered, that they would signe to any thing
adventure to sea. The Governour is concerned at it
and says it matters not what the Siddee hath signed
ships and frigatts are the Kings, which wee ought
defend, especially being in our harbour. And when
wee have made our Muzza[?Muzra] and desire the
made acquainted with the favour and service you have

and the loss and damage you may sustaine by Sevajee for the same, the Governour tells us noe, and sends to the Deputy President to advise his Honour to write to him that hee will protect and defend his shippes and frigatts dureing their stay in our port and such a letter hee might send to the King in our favour, but Wee approve your prudence in makeing the Siddee signe to such articles, and would not have you receed upon any expectation of favour that wee may receive from the King. Our customes are moderate, and while wee live peaceably and trade with freedome in his countries, wee expect noe more.

(S) Wee wish Mr. Oxinden good success in his negotiation with Sevagee, and those articles you propound to Sevagee approved of and signed and a peaceable settlement in his countries, but wee may fear the Siddees wintering his ffleett at your island may give him cause ill to resent it, and make demurr on the business, if not worse, which wee should be sorry to hear.

(483)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO DUNGUM [DHARANGAON] { Dated 2
Vol. 87, p. 176 } June 1674
(EXTRACT)

Your newes of the Pattans being risen against the Mogull and their success in cutting off part of his armie, wee have received some monthes since, and likewise called all his Umbraves to his assistance. The sonn of Rajah Jessin is on his way to supply the roomes of Delleloon [Delirkhan] and Badder Caun, and wee hope will prevent Sevagee of makeing any inroades hither, especially wee shall have noe cause of fearing him dureing the raines.

(484)

F. R. Bombay } THE COUNCIL AT } Dated 5 June
Vol. 6, pp. 139-141 } BOMBAY TO HENRY } 1674
(2d Set) } OXINDEN }

Mr. Henry Oxinden

Wee have received yours of the 27th and 30th May, whereunto wee now returne answer by the same Bandarine which brought your last. Wee take notice of the first audience you had from Sevagee, and are glad to understand the success you had in your first reception, which gives us noe small content, to observe the respects and favor which the said Rajah expresseth for our

5 June 1674]

English Records

Honble. Company and nation, from whence wee
presage a prosperous negotiation of the Company
those partes hereafter.

As to those articles which the said Rajahs]
scrupled to graunt, wee noe wayes wonder at, &
have you be very importunate or pressing to procure
they should concede [*sic?* conceive] by our ear:
wee pretend to a greater designe therein then in tr
time and their better experience of us wee doubt no
more priviledges for us, and forthe present wee
with those which they have already promised; o
assure them this, that it is not the Rajahs interest to
thing which wee doe reasonably propose, tending to
ment of trade, for in that wee prosecute his inter
not more then our owne, which he in time will be s

As to Sidy T[?K]assum, though he wrote unto th
pitifull letter, desireing his intercession for him, ye
not consistent with our Master's interest for a
qualification to appeare publickly in his defence
his release, seeing he hath noe relation to Bo
then what tends to his accidentall interest; w
advise that publickly you take noe notice of it, but
you can doe him good by declareing that at presen
out of the Sidys service and soe was when he wa
may therein doe an act of charity to him and no
Company; yet if he doth still presse you to inter
wee would have you promise him faire but act
prudence and as our orders shall direct.

Wee approve of the present of a diamond rin
have made to Naragee Pundett, and hope hee will
very serviceable to our Masters.

In your letter of 30th May wee finde litle to add
have allready wrote; as to the silver coyne, which v
shall bee as fine and weighty, if not better then tha
of Indias, and soe if the Rajah doth not hinder its
wee desire noe further favor from him, but wee hope
procure his order that our Budgrookes may passe, t
wee will contrive them accordingly, for from thenc
the greatest advantage to our Company, being made
native commodity; wee would not have you to bee
therein for the reason above specified.

As for wracks, the same law which they use with us we shall use with them if wee finde it to the Company's advantage otherwise not.

As to the customes being paid onely at port, it would bee wel if you could procure a graunt thereof, but if you cannot, wee shall content ourselves with the same custome and priveledges which wee enjoyed in Adel Shaws time. As to your stay there for procuring the articles signed, wee heartily wish you could gett them graunted and bring them along with you without the necessity of a further charge of keeping Naransina there, whose stay will alsoe bee chargeable to the Company, but if you cannot and that you find the ayre and weather doth not agree with you and the rest of our freinds, wee leave it to you to act therein as you thinck good, but in such case wee desire you to presse Nara-gee Pundet for a speedy dispatch thereof, and in the meane time wee much approve of your sending away the supernumerary coolies. Wee hope that there will bee a suddane peace concluded between Sevagee and the Mogull, whereby his country will bee free and secure for our Masters trade there hereafter. Seeing you cannot procure any alteration of the contract at Rajapore, you may desist the motioning of it any further, referring it to an after negotiation. Wee have ordered you what wine, &c., refreshments you want, hoping they will sufficiently supply you until your returne hither, where wee wish you a safe arrival and remaine

Your very loveing freinds

[A portion of this letter is reproduced in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114]

(485)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 178	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 12 June 1674
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read Mr. Oxinden is in soe faire a way for the concludeing the Articles with Sevajee.

(486)

O. Correspondence Vol. 35, No. 3965	}	OXINDEN'S NARRATIVE	{	13 May to 13 June 1674
--	---	---------------------	---	------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

MEMORIAL OR NARRATIVE of what occurred in Henry Oxindens Journey to the Castle of Rairy the Residence and Court

13 June 1674]

English Records

of Sevajee Rajah to which place he was enordered to the Honoble. Gerald Aungier President of India, and of Bombay &ca. Councill to conclude the long Differences betwixt the said Rajah and the Honoble East India Company and Negotiate a firme Peace with

May the 13th. Having received Instruction from Honoble. President &ca. Councill and gott all readiness in order to my Journy, imbarcked in a Boat (together with Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas who were by his Honour appointed to accompany me) nine of the Clock at Night arrived at Chaule, a Port on the maine, into which wee could not enter, the shutt up and watch sett so that wee passed this night in all [sic? a] small Church called St. Sebastians, and

The 14 About three in the afternoone received that Sevagee was returned to Ra[ya]ry from Chiblor thence to Upper Chaule, a towne belonging to the Portugall two mile distant from the Portugall Citty, and was times a great mart for all sort Decan commodities totally ruined by the warres betwixt the Mogull and whos armies have plundered and lade it waste. The this towne being a person of quallity who commands opposite to Bombay, as Negotan, Penn &ca., I thought give him a vissitt, and to present him with a couple of and the rather because I understood from Narinsingh guist, that he hath some aversion to our nation, and what hinder our proceedings at Court, which I would take him off by all fair meanes. He received the visit and promised all the courtesye that lay in his power and after some immaterial discourse wee returned to

The 16 Tooke boate and sailed up Chaul River called Esthemy [Ashtamee], some 6 leagues distant where wee stayed untill the next day, and on

The 17 Sett forth about 6 in the morning Esthemy, and about sunn sett pitched our tent in a 6 miles distant from Nishampoore, and on

The 18 About foure a clock in the morning and about sunn rising came to Nisampoore where about one houre to refresh our Coolys, and then and at 9 of the clock arrived at Gongouly [Gangavillage] so situated on the bank of a pleasant rivulet, for a faire day may be descryed the Castle of Rairy, and

The 19 Sett forwards for Rairy, and about nine of the clock came to Puncharra [Pāchād], a towne at the foote of Rairy hill, where wee understood that Sevagee was departed thence to Purtaab Gurr to visitt the Shrine of Bowany, a Pagode of great esteem with him, and celebrate some ceremonies there in order to his Coronation, having carried with him severall presents, and among the rest a Sombrero of pure gold weighing about 1½ mds which he hath dedicated to the said Pagodes use. Understanding here that we could not be admitted into the Castle untill Sevagees return, pitched our tents in the plaine, and

The 20 Esteeming it necessary in order to our more speedy dispatch to make our business knowne to our Procurator Neragy Punditt, I went to vissett him (whose reception was very kind) I delivered him his Honours Letter showing him the severall presents wee brought for the Rajah &ca. Ministers of State, of which he highly approved, and promised to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soone as conveniently he could after his returne from his pillgrimage to Purtabb Gurr. In the interim wee might rest satisfied that his endeavors should be totally employed in forwarding the Honoble. Companies Interest and procuring us a speedy dispatch, for which, having rendered him thanks, I presented him with the Articles which wee brought for the Rajah to signe, translated in the Moratty Language, which he said he would peruse, and then give his judgment of them another time I then took occasion to discourse with him concerning the conclusion of a Peace betwixt the Rajah and Siddy of Danda Rajapore, urging many arguments to create in him a beleife it would be for the Rajahs advantage; but he would not be perswaded it was for his Masters interest to raise a siege which hath cost him soe much blood and treasure, especially now he hath such hopes of gayning the place, and therefore told me it would be in vaine to moove it to the Rajah, who was resolved to take that Castle lett it cost him what it will, and to that effect was dayly sending downe more ordinance, ammunition, men and money. I replied the President had no more designe in makeing this motion then that of a good neighbour to them both, having observed the miserys that each party endured and the generall obstruction of trade occasioned by the warr; but since he desired me to desist mentioning it to the Rajah, I should not trouble him therewith, but what was more consistent with our and his owne interest, which was the encourageing of trade and merchandize in his country and opening the waies to Ballagatte that merchants might with

safety bring downe their goods to the sea ports, which much to the Rajahs proffitt and increase of trade and this I recommended to his prudence to perswade thereto, who being a souldier from his infancy, its poss not such concernes, to which he answered that he doubt it would be effected in a short time, for that the King who is owner of those countrys from whence most modities come, being weary of the warr with his Master severall Embassadours to conclude a peace with him thought would be made up within two or three month the ways should be free and merchants have egress as formerly ; That the Rajah would, after his Coronation like a Prince by taking care of his subjects and endeavancement of commerce and trade in his dominion could not attend before, being in perpetuall warrs with Mogull and King of Vizapore. This is the substance discourse with our Procurator, Naragy Punditt, who a man of prudence and esteeme with his Master, so little setting, I tooke my leave of him, having first presented with a diamond ringe for which he expressed a like eldest sonne a couple of Pamerines, and doubt not but well deserve it from the Honoble. Company, if any made in Sevagees dominions. After returne to the his Honour &c. an account of my negotiations, together with news currant in these parts.

Ditto the 21 This day was continued in the morning under the tent, and found it excessive hott and incumbrance but this evening to our joy wee understood that the Rajah returned from Purtaab-Gurr, when I solicited Naragy to procure us leave to pass up the hill into Rairy Castle.

The 22 Wee received orders to ascend up the hill to the Castle, the Rajah having enordered us a house there, where we did, Leaving Pucharra about 3 of the clock in the afternoon arrived at the topp of that strong mountain about sunn is fortified by nature more then art, being off vantage access, and but one advance to it, which is guarded by two gates, and fortified with a strong high wall, and bastions. All the other parte of the mountaine is a direct precipice it is impregnable except the treachery of some in it. On the Mountaine are many strong buildings, as the Rajahs and houses for other Ministers of State, to the number 300. It is in length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.

pleasant trees nor any sort of graine growes thereon. Our hou was about a mile from the Rajahs Pallace, into which wee retir with noe little content.

Ditto 26. The Rajah, by the sollicitation of Narag Punditt, gave us audience, though busily employed with oth great affaires, as his Coronation, Marriage, &ca. I presented hi and his sonne Sombagy Rajah with those particulars appoint for them by the President and Councill, which they seemed take very kindly, and the Rajah assured us that wee might no trade securely in all dominions without the least apprehensio of evill from him, for that the Peace was concluded. I replye that was our intent, and to that effect the President &ca. he sent me to his Court to procure some Articles signed and p villedges graunted by him, which were the same wee enjoyed : Hindostan, Persia, &ca. where wee traded. He answered it w well, and refferring me to Moro Punditt, his Peshua, or Chancel lor to examine the Articles and give him an account what the were, hee and his sonne took their leaves and retired into the private apartments, where they are busily emploied with th Banyans [?Brahmans] in consultations and other ceremonies, ar will heare of no manner of business untill the Coronation i over. Wee likewise departed to our house againe, when I ga his Honour &ca. an account of my transactions hitherto.

May the 28th. Went to Naragy Punditts, and tooke h advice concerning the presenting the rest of the Ministers of Stat who told me that I might goe in person to Moro Punditt, but the rest I should send what was for them by Narinsinay, declar ing likewise that if I would have our businesse speedily effecte and without impediment, it was necessary to be at some mo charge to present some officers with Pamerines &ca. who were n mentioned in our list of presents, to which I assented, considerin that the time of yeare was farr spent, and that should wee be forced to stay the whole raines at Rairy, the Honoble. Companies charg would be greater then the additional presents comes to, and ther fore desired to know who they were which wee must oblige. I answered that two Pamerins were not enough for Moro Pundi that wee must present him with foure, and Dutagy Pundi Vokanavice or Publique Intelligencer, with [a] ring thats vallu at 125 Rups.

The Debir or Persian Escrivan with 4 Pamerins
Samgee Naigee Keeper of the Seale 4
Abagy Punditt.....4

13 June 1674]

English Records

And then I need not doubt of a speedy conclusion.

Otherwise they would raise objections and suppose to impede our negotiations, for every officer indeed something according to his degree and charge. sent out Pamerins &ca. for them, and went accompanied by Punditt, sonne to More Punditt, with his present, very kindly, and promised he would press the Rajah the Articles and dispeed us. as did all the rest of the whom, by Naragy Punditts advice, I sent Nares servant of my owne.

Ditto the 29th. This day the Rajah according custome was weighed in gould and poized about 16 which money, together with one hundred thousand distributed after his Coronation unto the Bram great number are flockt hither from all the adjacer

Ditto the 30. This day I sent our Linguist Naragy Punditt to enquire what he had transactedness touching the signing our Articles &ca. who reported that the Rajah stopt his eares to all affaires & deferred them till his Coronation was over, being busy with his Braminys to put things in a readiness against it being now at hand, and therefore must have patience declaring that the Rajah hath graunted all our desires those two articles, wherein it is expresst that our goe current in his dominions and his on Bomba shall restore whatever wracks may happend on his coming to the English and inhabitants of Bombay. accounted unnecessary to be inserted in the Articles because he forbids not the passing any manner of dominions, nor on the other side can he force his subjects those koneys [? coins] whereby they shall be looser coyne be of as fine an allay and as weigh[t] as the other Princes, he will not prohibitt its passing concerning other Article he says that it is against the Lawes restore any shippes, vessels or goods that are on shoare by tempest or otherwise, and that should he grant priviledge, the French, Dutch and other merchant country would demand and claime the same right which he could not graunt without breaking a custome that has lasted for many ages. The rest of our desires he most graciously conceded, embracing with much satisfaction our promises to himselfe and country much happiness

ment and trade. Naragy Punditt did likewise then inform that he doubted not but to perswade the Rajah to grant wracks, because we enjoyed the same priviledges in the and King of Decans country, but the former Articles cost the money, we must not expect it, and it was enough the Rajah would not prohibitt its passing, if made conform goodness and weight to other Kings coynes, with which rest, satisfied and that as soon as possible after the Rajahs tion he would gett the Articles signed and dispatch which I advised his Honour &c. by the returne of some I sent to Bombay to ease our charges.

June 5th. Naragy Punditt sent me word that on the about 7 or 8 in the morning the Rajah Sevagee intended ascend his throne, and he would take it kindly if I came to gratulate him therein, that it was necessary to present him some small thing, it being not the custome of these Eastern to appeare before a Prince empty handed. I sent him what would, according to his advice, waite on the Rajah at the prescribed time.

Ditto the 6th. About 7 or 8 of the clock went to Court and found the Rajah seated in a magnificent throne and Nobles waiting on him [in] very rich attire, his Sonne the Rajah, Peshua Moro Punditt and a Braminy of great age seated on an ascent under the Throne, the rest, as well of the army as others, standing with great respect. I made obeysence at a distance and Naransinay held up the casket which was to be presented him. He presently took notice of us and enordered our coming nearer, even to the foot of the Throne, where being vested, we were desired to retire, which we did, but not so soone but that I took notice on each side of the throne there hung (according to the Moores manner) on gilded lances many emblems of Government and dominion. On the right hand were two great fishes heads of gould with large teeth; on the left hand severall horses tailed, a paire of scales on a very rich lance head poized equally, an emblem of justice, and as we returned at the Pallace gate there was two small ellephants on each side and two faire horses with gould bridles and rich furniture, which made us admire the way they brought them up the hill, the passage being so and hazardous.

21 July 1674]

English Records On Shivaji

(490)

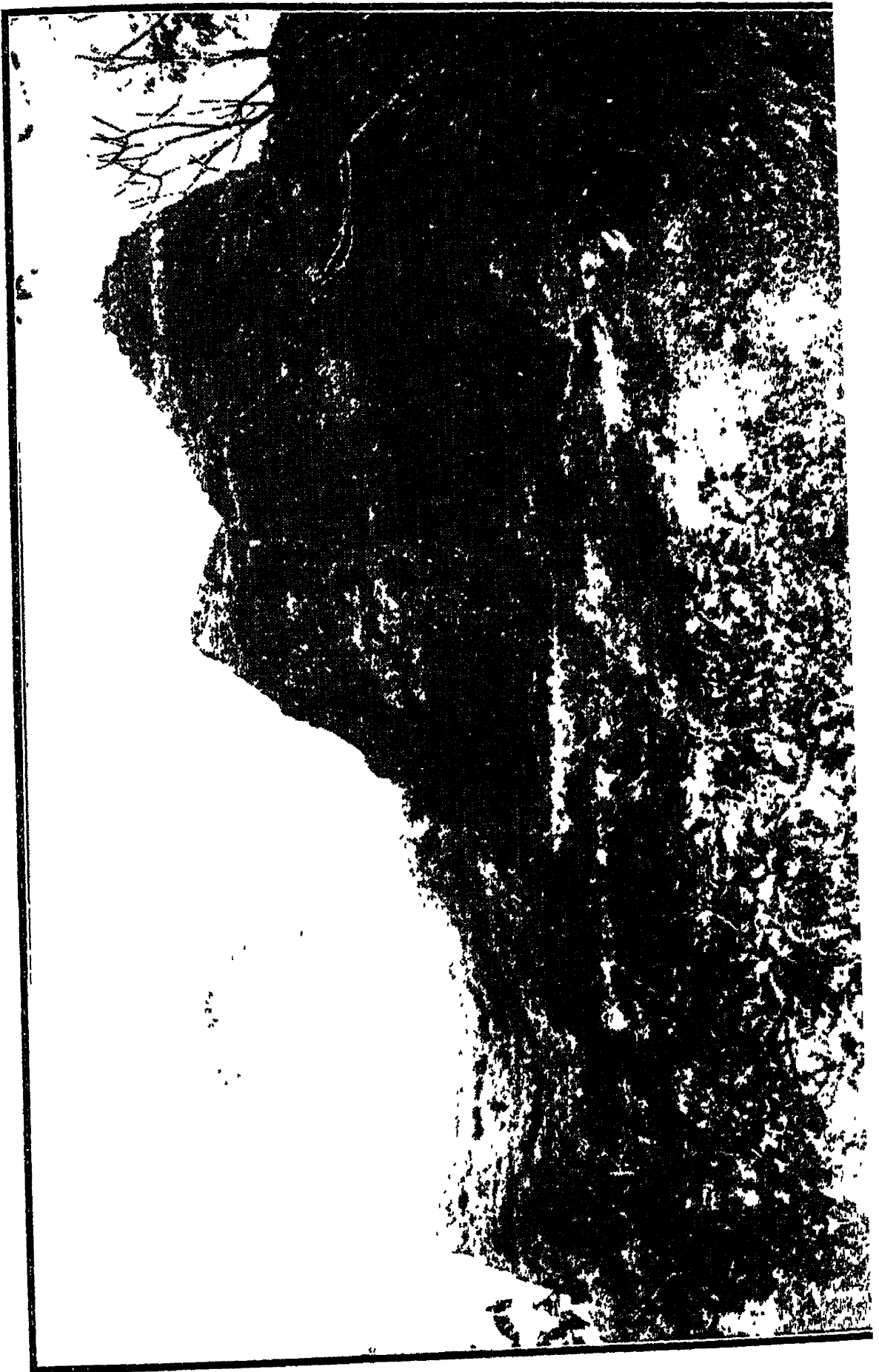
F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 185 }

SURAT TO BROACH {
(EXTRACT)

Wee have nothing of newes passing this day
raines, and it will be none to tell you that

SEVAJEE HATH CAUSED HIMSELF TO
CROWNED KING,

at which ceremony Mr. Henry Oxinden was, w
hath concluded Articles of Peace, for trade in his
some reparation for the Company's and their serv.
Rajapore. Anno 1660.



English Records on Shiv

Vol. II

(1)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, p. 153 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 J
1674



Herewith I send you Mr. Henry Oxendon's narrative proceedings at Rairee, from whence he has brought us the of articles signed. The merchants of Rajapore, Dabull and the seaport towns, hearing the conclusion of this treaty expressed their joy and eagerly desire our speedy settlement factorys in that country, but those who formerly owe Company money do fear they shall be called to account therefore some of them, as it is said, do side with the French

Whether it will be convenient to settle a factory at Rajapore immediately after the rains, or to deferr it untill a opportunity, the sooner we begin, the sooner we shall recover Company's debts, and the money due from Sevagee, and also ports, will the sooner be rendered commodious to the Company trade.....Our first appearance there, after so long absence, shall be handsome and reputable.

(2)

F. R. Bombay, Vol 1 }
p. 72 (2d set) } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 31 July
BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

Whereas Sevagy Rajah having obliged himselfe by contract to pay 10000 Pagothas the Company upon account of the goods of Rajapore, wherof 2500 Pagothas are to be deducted out of the customs and the remayning 7500 Pagothas to be made good in goods at three payments in Rajapore; and whereas the condition of the contract is that the Company are to buy the value of 10000 Pagothas in goods of the growth of the country according to price to be valued by fower honest and indifferent persons, which goods the Company are to pay the one moyety discounted out of parte of the debt. And whereas a

1 Aug. 1674]

English Records

Sevagyes country there are no other goods procures but pepper, coconutts, and beetlenutts, and which deare and cannot be bought at the Company's price loss, so that there remaines only coconutts and be received on that account; and this being the time for procureing the said comodityes, which if suspect bought in a convenient season wee may be put a year. Whereupon the President and Councell, for the sooner that affaire be ended the better

ORDERED That Girderdas, the broker, doe see contract between Sevagy and the Company to the brokers servants Ranchore and Mungsee, now at Rajapur, letter from the Governor to the Subedare of Rajapur: said brokers order and power to demaund and the Companys name the payment of the first price of coconutts or beetlenutts or both, to the end the time lost and to demaund the said Subedares speedy answer may governe ourselves accordingly.

(3)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, p. 187 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ I

(S) Wee are thinkeing to send the Hoigh down later end of this month with your Persian provisions remainder of your gardenseeds if wee are not necessary here for the preservation of our goods, and for few days past hath sent an express to his bramin here of the Governor 900,000 ruppes for the Chout past, or else threatens to vissitt him after the rain is also a current report in towne that Sevagee hath fleet abroad to surprize the Judda and Mocho rivers mouth, which the kinsman of Mmundgee, more Lascars of Gogo now in Savage's [?] hath undertake about which the Governor sent to know of it, into which affair we desire you to enquire us speedily.

It is wrote hither from Orangabaud that Sava and distroyed Bawder Ckawnes Camp, and best horses collected for the King hath carryed away a Rupees and burnt all his tents. Tis said he do Ckawne and his army with 2000 horse who drawe Course from his camp while Savages sent 8000

way that did the feat; but this we cannot confirme untill have further advises.

* * * * *

Wee desire your advise in case Savajee should send force against this place, either by land or sea, what confidence we repose in the articles of peace lately made between you and him if you could procure his cole and send us, wither it would prove us and the Honble. Companys estate in their house.

(4)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, pp. 28-29 (3d set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 6 Aug 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Councell receiving advices from their President at Bombay of date the 20 July, desiring their opinions about certaine affairs the which having debated, they concluded as followeth.....

The settlement of Rajapore factory now they have concluded Articles of Peace with Sevajee Rajah being propounded to whither to be done immediately after the rains, or deferred until another time, the Councell concluded to defer it untill Europe ships arrive, when wee may learne what orders Honnble. Company may give, for their next years investments supply the said factory with such Europe goods as may vend there and although the sooner they settle there, the sooner they recover that part of satisfaction which they have agreed for with Sevajee for depredations in said factory anno 1660, which suppose is to be made good out of the Customs there, yet considering the King of Vissapore [is] at present in warr with Sevajee, whose Generall lyes with an army ready to fall downe on towne and port, and stops all trade from the port, wee think adventure an estate there at present will be insecure.

(5)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 188 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Aug 1674

(EXTRACT)

The narrative of Mr. Oxindens proceedings in Savajee Rajahs Court we are well satisfied with as to the signeing of the Articles of Peace and Commerce in his countrys. Wee have only further to desire to know the particular conditions of satisfactions Savajee is to give us for the [damage] at Rajapore which did prevent the conformation of the Articles, and whereon in great measure (we suppose) depends the more speedy settlement of that Factory.

which otherwise for some considerations might y
awhile, as well in regard to the King of Vissapor
live upon the Hill and hinder at present all trade
Port of Rajapore, as also to our present warr with
want of stock, &ca. But that you may not think
its settlement, although wee cannot apprehend any
there for an estate while an enemy lies hovering
may fall downe upon the towne at his pleasure,
hope of a sudden peace between the King of Viss
Rajah (as Naranje [Niraji] Punditt acquainted Mr.
was probability of) we consent that upon arrivall
when we see what orders the Honble. Company m
investment next year that factors be sent thither.

(6)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Da
88, Fol. 189

Wee heareing of the news of the souldiers bei
in Sevajees country and being seased upon by th
Coedall did long agoe order the takeing care of the
by an acquaintance of of Velgys that in case of thei
gave out they intended for Carwarr which proved s

Wee were afraid to write unto the Subedarr w
prisoners fearing we might thereby increase his ho
money for their releasement.

Wee shall with all speed send forward Your E
unto the Subedarr per one of our House servants
answer thereunto which when we have received sh
to Your Honour etc.

(7)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT CONSULTATION { D
3, Part IV, Fol. 33

Requests Bombay "to send a corporal and two
diers to remayne with us here, in regard there is e
Sevagess forces coming to Surat."

(8)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
87, Fol. 189

If you [? we] heare from you in answer to ou
current that that there will be no danger or feare
from coming

continue our resolution to send downe the Hoigh with all Persian Provitions.

(9)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 Au
pp. 190-191 } 1674

The 6 current we give answer to yours of the 20 July. are now replying to that addition you made the 23 ditto. herein we advise with you as good and faithfull councillors w imperfections you will bear with, if we err in our judgments, s you seriously command [*sic?* commend] the affaire to our co- eration and advice. The rupees you have stampd with Persian character we have received, which is the subject of discourse, the impression on the side being Ingrese King Cha hath given us occation of scruple whether it may bring us o Honble. Company into a Primunire, and we intreat your Ho to consult that clause of their letter of the 22 February 1 where they give order about a mint and caution us that we n no stamps so much as resembling the Kings coynes. I although you stampd not the Kings Armes, yet we think impress of his name doth intile[? intitle] it to the Kings coyne not the Companys. If this our queary be frivo[lo]us and inv we hope your pardon....And yet suppose that were cleared, s greater title of Majestie should be used then Mearly Ingress l Charles; nor can we thinke this will sound well to our neigh ing nations, but may give them cause of light affections discants upon it, as well in regard to the English words in Persian character, which these people cannot understand as to playness [plainness] of the Kings stile.

Now as to the current passing of this coyne in the coun adjoyning without vattaw, we cannot suddainly and ration conclude why this rupee should be more currant then the oth the English stamp, untill you have first made the prooffe; ar may be, the ignorant people who cannot read may take them other rupees of this Kings coyne, but the shroffs looke into intrinsic vallue of the silver, and according to that, they will in other parts of Decan, where they are sold as bullion, and c forreign coynes are, and all carried to Vissapore for sale, altho that King hath no silver coyne of his owne, and there we sup turned either into plate or else brought back into the K territories by merchants that constantly trade to Vissapcre. thus they will pass at Carwarr, and not otherwise....

Thus we have given your Honour our opinions which humbly submitt to your juditious construction.

13 Aug. 1674]

English Records

(10)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
p. 189 }
(EXTRACT)

The 9 current was brough[t] us yours by the Co garden seed, for which wee thank you. The Coharrs recovered in their feet wee cannot perswade them to 2 or 3 days more, when shall be sent you what they seeds, Marmalid, &ca. for your sick people, and if v you in answer to ours of the 1st current that th danger or feare of Savajees forces coming against next month, wee shall continue our revolution [sic to send downe the Hoigh with all the Persian provi

(11)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Date
Sect. 3, pp. 159-61 } SURAT {
(EXTRACT)

Mora Punt, Sevagees Pershaw and Chief Ge parts, is near Cullean Bundy with an army of 8 The Portugeeze have been much frightened, and it demanded the tribute of Choutry from them, which he to keep strict watch at Bacaim and prepare themselves part of the army dispersing into Cullucannia [sic, Cul are eased of their fears. It is very probable that Se now made himself a sovereign Prince, will attempt action on the score of honour, and doubtless he has design in hand, for he is active in preparations fo have no certain advice of his attempting Bawder (nor do I give credit to any such thing, for they s friends to quarrell one with another, and too wi enemies to trust one another or be surprised. As to have of Sevagees ordering his fleet to surprize the M I do not hear of any such thing, but it is cert kinsman with several other fugitives, are entert service, and may probably put such things into his l had ships or vessells able to undertake such a des enough to attempt it, but his fleet consisting only of and slight and inconsiderable boats, very ill fitted totally inexperienced to the sea, I cannot apprehe danger from them, but I understand the Soubidar c building -- --

I hear, that he hath at Rajapore 4 or 5 three masted ves which used to be employed in trade to Muscatt and other pl but I do not in the least hear that he make any preparatio sea for such a design, nor do I believe any of his vessells stirr out for fear of the Siddys fleet, which are now prepari go to sea, and will keep all these parts in great awe. If such preparation had been made by Sevagee, I should have notice thereof from our Vakeels, which are now at Raja Dabull &c., places, but shall enquire further into this bus: and if any such thing be, advise you speedily thereof.

You will find by the articles of peace made with Sev: that he is not to meddle with, or disturb any of our fact settled either in the King of India's, or Decans Dominions, an has promised to give strict order to the Generalls of his a about it; so that in case he should send any army against S I hope he will perform his promise unto us, but seeing ne he nor his people are to be trusted in cases of this na especially in plundering attempts, I desire and advise yo keep very strict watch and strong guard if you hear the approa his army, and if you apprehend any necessaty [sic] thereof, I send you up the two frigates with men for your farther secu and in truth his warlike designs are so cunning and secu designed and so suddainly put in execution, that it is neces for you to stand always upon your guard.

I am glad you give encouragement to settle the factor Rajapore with the first convenience, wherein your advise give me, is acceptable and such as I have observed. Ther some probability of peace betwixt Sevagee and the Kin Viziapore, for it is both their interest to keep peace one another, that they may the better deal with the Mogull, neither of them are like to get anything by quarrelling. any gain by it, it will be Sevagee by his plundering the cour for though the King would be too hard for Sevagee in the yet it is not his interest to destroy or weaken his forces.

(12)

O. Correspondence, Vol. }	BOMBAY TO THE	{ Dated 20 Aug
35, No. 3990 }	COMPANY	{ 1674

[EXTRACT]

Wee have concluded a firme (and wee hope a lasting) p with Sevagee on such tearmes and articles as wee presume not be displeasing unto you. It was managed by Mr. H

Oxinden, a narrative of whose proceedings shall your shippes, wherein if he hath merited your appoyment be to his own honor and advantage.

Sevagee by [the] advice of his Braminyes he selfe King or Sovereigne Prince of his owne dometie having raised a powerfull army hee seemes to feare but makes all his neighbors stand in dread of him, Portuguese to whom he hath given frequent alarmes of this extract is given in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114, Sect.

(13)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND {
Sect. 3 p. 169-70 }

The Pattan subjects to the King of India have revolted him, and in a sett battle routed the King's army General, against whom the King himself is marching with an army, but hitherto cannot reduce them to obedience.

The town of Chaul where the silks were burnt by unhappy fire, is almost destroyed; above 3000 houses are fallen to the ground, many of the inhabitants whereof are dead, and more would come daily, if we had houses for them. It is computed that, between the month of March and April, came no less than 6000 souls from several parts of the country which causeth provisions of all sorts to be very dear. This year we do expect a plentiful harvest, it is the will of God to send very happy rains. A public granary is very necessary and profitable to this island but we have no stock, we cannot as yet think of its being had. We find money to pay your general charges, which increase upon us by means of this warr, tho' we are our husbands as possibly we can be for you, considering the present and circumstances we act in.

(14)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
Sect. 3, p. 173 }

Morah Punde [Moro Pandit], Sevagees Chief Interpreter, hath treated with the President by several messages for transporting of salt in our vessells to Surat in regard that he cannot do it with his own for fear of the fleet, who threatens to do much mischief, and to block up his ports. The President has hitherto opposed the said motion considering the present state of the

(15)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 Aug
Sect. 3, p. 174 } 1674

This goes by Doctor Frier, who takes his passage on French Pink, now bound for Surat, Mr. Gyffard having de he might be sent up in hopes he may prove instrumental tow the curing his present distemper. By him, I have sent you books of account of this Island.

(16)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 26 Augu
1, p. 78 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

(EXTRACT)

The President having received advise from Sevagee the wee admitt the Sidyes fleets to tarry any longer in our port will, notwithstanding the peace betwixt him and us, fall upon enemy in our harbour and declare warr against us, inser [sic? inferring] that wee shew more favour to the Sidy the him, which being seriously considered

ORDERED That the Secretary and Captain Thomas Nicc be imediately sent to the Sidy to give him notice of the mess Sevagy sent the President, and to declare unto him that hims and fleete must leave this port, they having received provis and accomodation all the raines, which being now over they i with safety goe to sea.

(17)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Septeml
pp. 196-197 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee yesterday duly debated in Councell, which Consultat being herewith sent, we humbly referr it to your Honc consideration, the which will pass for answer to your said lett We only may signifie to you that haveing perused Savajee Raj orders to his Subedar of Rajapore concerning his Articles : the conditions made with him for trade in that his Port, we f them more recluse then we had though[t], and much short of privilledge we enjoy in other parts, more especially in the K of Deccan....

To be denyed the carrying our goods up into the country sale, but confined to sell them in port, is what we never expect

2 Sept. 1674]

English Records

for twill be a great prejudice to our trade in carrying out our goods againe that will not sell the paid the custome, is nothing of priviledg, for in ot we have trade, we may carry them out witho custome.

* * * *

We have considered the motion you make of Companys shipping in salt freights into Savajee[s] are informed that it doth prejudice shipping and c dammage what fine goods they afterwards carry. unwilling that your two friggatts...should receive if you find it worth your adventure...you ma *Mayboone*, the *Malabar Coaster*...provided their sta forth, for feare of the enemy.

(18)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Date
pp. 203-204

(EXTRACT)

I thought good...to acquaint you of affaires h that Sevajee is mightily insenced against this C this country, for haveing seased upon a very rich m living at Narsa, a towne of his 16 miles distant l thereabouts, in so much that these Governours here greate feare, prepareing boates to send to Punda v desiring us here to spare them some gunns and our ba assistance against Sevajee. But I know better hereunto, haveing a deniall pretending by report that your Honour hath settled a factory in Rajapo reason I sent them answer that wee are merchants s to concerne our selves in other affaires than what l us, and that wee doe not come here to fight, but to case wee should doe any such thing our Factory wou ed there, as formerly it was. Neither doe I intend with anybody that shall offer to come against these i it is our masters interst; but they are such a parcell they will not understand anything of reason th their designes or selfe interest, replying that former fight and assist a Braminy Governour [?], and now Lord in soe small a business, as they count it, which trouble them; but how to act otherwise I know not

(19)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 4 Septe
1, p. 83 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor and Councell having notice[d] that the Sid listed a considerable number of Portugueses and Top inhabitants of this Island, in his service in the warr against Se in a private and secret way without giving the least notice of to the Governor[?], which being a thing not to be permitted may justly give Sevagy offence and cause him to resent : whereupon it was agreed on and

ORDERED That a generall order be made and published strictly forbidding any person whatsoever to pass off from Island without leave from the Governor, and that the Chiefe of Pove be sent for and acquainted that if any person inhabit of this Island shall enterteine himselfe in the Sidyes service shalbe severely punished and all his estate confiscated to Honble. Company.

(20)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT { Dated 7
88, p. 227 } 1674

[EXTRACT]

The above confirme with yours 26th May, in answer wh haveing first congratulated that eminent service you have our Honble. employers in settling soe faire a correspondence Sevajee, restitution for the damage of Rojapore agreed. as seasonable overtures for advantages both in traffique and neighbourhood now that the establishment of his conquests renders no less concerned for the encouragement of trade then he formerly for plunder. Your restraining of the Mogulls from hostilities in your quarters, being no doubt a greatfull service and endearment to him in this conjuncture, which with concourse of people and trade to your Island under the shelter so just an administrator are instances of soe great merritt as not faile of our Honoble. Employers highest esteeme acceptance, the which our affectionate desires are content to may ever equall your deserts.

8 Sept. 1674]

English Records

(21)

Ft R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated
1, p. 87 (2d set) } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

ORDERED That for the better security of the hoy
Mallabar pirates in her passage up to Suratt that a Co
two files of souldiers be sent on her to remaine after tl
at Suratt, in regard there is expectation of Sevagy's fo
to those parts.

(22)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. J. { Dated 10
sect. 3, p. 184 } STAFFORD { 1

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Loyd our Minister, and Mr. Oxendon and Dr.
desired to take their passage for Suratt on your ship
recommend to your courteous usage.

(23)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 3, pp. 186-188 }

The observation you have made touching the cla
agreement with Sevagee, wherein he expects we shc
goods in port, and denies us the privilege of carrying t
countries for sale, is the same which we also took no
we did not esteem it the Company's interest to desire c
[sic? off] the conclusion of peace with him on that scor
not doubt, when the factory of Rajapore is well settled
that and other good priviledges from him, he seemin
with us in all our reasonable and just demands touchi

The Mayboone, Revenge and Hunter are now l
salt, bound for Dabull, which we are informed will
damage the ships; in regard they are well danged [sic]
and kajanns, the freight will not be great, because
are not capable of carrying so much as expected, b
it will well bear the charge and keep the ships and me
and oblige our neighbour Sevagee to favour the
affairs the more, as being a particular kindness to
Dabul being so near, we apprehend little danger of l
for the ships will be ready for any employment, whic
proposed for them.

Appointed Mr. George Robinson as third of Rajapore fact
 Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Oxendon and Dr. Fryer do now take
 passage on the Faulcon.

(24)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 16 Se
 1, pp. 93-94 } SURAT { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Girderdas, the Compay's broker having advise of some goods
 as cotton yarne, dungarees, and salt petre for the garrison
 Bombay, to the amount of Rs. 10,000 goods ready for the Company
 at Raybagg and other places up country, this day made a
 proposal to the President and Councill that, seeing a quantity
 goods is already provided in those partes, where two severall
 armyes are neer and that the two brokers at Raybagg, [?] choredas
 and Mungee Dowgee will not adventure the goods
 downe, but at the Companyes hazard, and considering that
 Company doe alwayes runn the risk [?risk] at Carwarr
 other factoryes bringing their goods to Port.

Ordered that the goods be brought downe from Raybagg
 the other partes where provided at the Companyes hazard to
 Port of Rajapore, and that for the better security in conveyance
 said goods through the armyes, the said Ranchore and Mung
 Dowgee are ordered to procure Firmauns from the King of V
 pore and Bullooll Cawn that none of their souldiers or people
 molest or hinder the caphalas with goods belonging to the English
 but to lett them pass securely through their territory to
 English factory at Rajapore.

(25)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 16 Sept
 87, p. 204 } { 1674

(EXTRACT)

The towne is againe strongly allarm'd and some of the goods
 shutt up. The Governor demands 10000 Rups. from the
 merchants of the towne for defence of the place. They mett together
 and drew up a Rooka [Rokhā] to present to the Governour
 which they have not yett his answer.

(26)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 16 Se
 1, p. 92 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

(EXTRACT)

ORDERED That one Englishman in company with Ne
 sinay be sent up to the Governor of Ganeer [Junnar] to pro

22 Sept. 1674]

English Records

his pass for the safe conveying our English manuf
the Mogulls army, and also that they procure anot
safe conveying of said goods through Sevage
Ganeer to Cullean-Bundy, and that they be sent
all possible speed.

(27)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MR. { D
Sect. 3, p. 197 } WARD

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child who is appointed Chief for the
the factory of Rajapore being at present detained
weighty affairs, we have thought good to send yo
Ward and Mr. George Robinson to the said por
with a stock in treasure, and some goods, that you
prepare, and get things in readiness against Mr.
and to the end that the fame of the English comit
invite the merchants from Raybagg, Collapore ar
towns in those parts to come down and bring their

(28)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Da
Sect. 3, p. 203 } SURAT

(EXTRACT)

We have had some piques with the Siddy to
Mazagon bay and with much ado have persuaded
vessells out, and in 4 days more he has promised
place. We expect frequent trouble from him, but
it so well as we can for your sakes, (we judge ther
of Sevagees disturbing Suratt at present, for we u
his forces are diverted more southerly against D
Castle of Pundah, upon the occasion of s [sic] quarrel
out between him and Rustham Jemmahs son as you
by the inclosed letter from Mr. Bandish) and not
else at present, we remain.

(29)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
88, p. 217 }

(EXTRACT)

Bawder Ckaun hath lately sent orders that no
permitted to be carried out hence or from Broach

Sevagee is supplied thereby. What we hear more as to
and other affairs we will write by an express.

(30)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 204 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 6 Octo 1674
---	--------------------	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

These are in haste to advise that by letters received yeste
from an intelligent and credible person in Cullian, I am g
to understand that Sevagee in person with a great army is c
thither, but the design whither he is bound is kept very sec
The discourse is either against Surat or Bawder Cawn. I
rather the latter. This I dispeed by a mible [sic, nimble] fellow
if his army march your way, you may have a few days notie
prepare yourself, and as soon as I have certain knowledge o
design I shall immediately communicate it unto you.
experience you have had of such alarms as these will, I h
make them less troublesome unto you.

(31)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 207 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 10 Octob 1674
---	--------------------	--------------------------

Sevagee himself in person was of late with a great arm
Cullean Bundy, but went presently from thence, leaving pa
his army there, and is expected again very suddainly; wha
design is, cannot yet be learnt, being kept so close and priv
but you may assure yourselves, when known, we shall ad
you thereof per express.

(32)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 209 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 14 Octob 1674
---	--------------------	--------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Bawder Okauns embargo on provision and corn expc
from Broach and other places is a trick of hate, more designe
ingratiate himself to the King than to hurt the enemy, and
presume they will be soon sensible of the prejudice the K
subjects suffer thereby, and that the order will soon be recal

A few days past the President wrote you a letter advising
Sevagee was come down with a great army to Cullean, and
there was some apprehension of his design against Surat, a

14 Oct. 1674]

English Records

which the body of his army is marched up to the top of
going over against Bauder Ckawns army [Jenneah Gur],
is gone in person to Polly, and it is said will follow them
suddenly, and that he has provided a great quantity
mattocks and crowes of iron and other instruments used
plunder, but where his design lies, none can discover.

(33)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } THOMAS NICCOLLS & Wm. { 1
88, Fol. 218 } MINCHIN TO BOMBAY {

(EXTRACT)

In persuanee of Your orders at our arrivall
on the 24th of September wee delivered the Pullar
Subedar who received it very kindly and promised
need and expedition but wee found the Haveldar of
to be very crosse to us who denyed us a measure for
and told us it was not the custome to measure salt or
wee urging that it was a great distance betwixt the
our ships there might be great imbezelmets be by
that at last wee procured a small measure from him
our stilliards weighed of neatsalt 14=6½ soe that
delivered tonns 84 and upwards and the Hunter up
tonns and a halfe and haveing delivered our salt wee
to Dabull and with Mulla Mahmud applied ourselvesto
for money who hath promised it us 3 several dayes
another, and yesterday night sent us word that See
some action, and had present occasion for money to
his Army and that all his moneys was gon in pay
that wee are unmo[o]red and weight for this morning

(34)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
p. 244 }

(EXTRACT)

The towne is strongly allarmd by Sevajees force
nagarr. The people of Balsarr, Chickeley and G
field and the Banians here are packing away what they
privately Wee heare that there are 3 or 4000 Bills
wilde people belonging to the Rajah of Ramnagurr
present hinder Sevajees forces passing the streigh
nagurr, to whome is proferrd 100000 Rupees for

(35)

3) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 22 Oct.
88, Part II, Fol. 3 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

The cotton yearne was sent unsorted (but all of a price occasioned by rumours of Sevagees Army approaching to Collipore.

(36)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 Oct.
Sect. 3, p. 214 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

It is certain Sevagee is gone out with a great army, but whether gone, or where his design lies, none can tell; so soon as we can learn, we shall by express advise you thereof. We remember not else at present, but remain.

(37)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Oct.
p. 221 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

(S) I should be wanting at Rajapore to waite the coming of Imajee Punditt to gett his orders to the Chouckes not to stop our goods coming downe he haveing already gott a pass from Covas kaun and Ballcall [Bahalol] caun and the Governors of the townes belonging to the king; that I found no great necessity for my proceeding but soe returned with him.

The 17th Sevagee [' Jenagee ' in Sen] Punditt arrived to keepe his Dually [Divali] here and the 18th came to give us a visit to our little cottage. We used our endeavours what wee could to gett our old house againe, which he now lives in, but will not sell it unless wee send for the Articles between your Honour and Sevagee, and then he will not a[?]stay one houre there. Imajee Punditt is expected dayly, and hope, he being at the making of the Articles, to find some helpe by him for the recovery of it.

(38)

F. R. Surat } PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO THE { Dated 25 Oct.
Vol. 107, p. 1 } COUNCIL AT SURAT { 1674
(EXTRACT)

As concerning Sevagee I have not further to advise since my last, he being certainly gone out with a great army on a designe

27 Oct. 1674]

English Records

kept very private, some say he is gone to Sutt castle he tooke the last yeare, but nothing certaine. I can learne his intentions, I will advise you there

(39)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO SURAT { I
p. 239-240

(EXTRACT)

(S) Sevajees approach as farr as Billgom [Belg forces frightened all the merchants out of Hubelly that as yet they are not returned.

As for news in these parts....Abboe Ckaun Rus is departed for Visapore, being sent for by Cauos one suspecting that this country will be given to a reason is that before his departure he robbed all per lay hands of that was worth anything, sending : whom he knew to be monyed men, which when they that they would lend him noe small summe of mone denying, he kept them in prison untill they were c yeild to smaller conditions then at first. On a Sur to give us a visitt on purpose, as wee heard afterwa more money of us or elce to seise us as prisoners, but of his former actions and comeing at an unsee wee shutt our doores, telling him as he drew nigh, l servants who went to meet him, that wee were goein and soe craved his pardon. Likewise it was not o receive visitts on that day, which when he heard, v ing in the least to be displeased. Wee heare that at great Ckauns are at difference, the event of whi discover.

(40)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { D
Vol. 35, No. 4025

(EXTRACT)

The people of this towne were lately ready t false alarme that Sevajees forces were approached Gundavee and had burnt the towne, but they came n course on the other side Ramm[?n]agarr and believe was to put fresh provissions and men into his strong are now retired and these people at

(41)

S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } SURAT TO { Dated 3 November
Fol. 234 } BOMBAY { 1674

Sevajees forces (as wee wrote in our last) being retired from Ramnagar, wee are in present in peace.

(42)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1 } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 6 Nov.
pp. 113-114 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Sevagy Rajah having sent an Envoy to the President bringing with him an extraordinary kind letter from his Master together with a small present consisting of five peeces of ordinar tuffs and a confirmation of the order for the payment of the money according to agreement at Rajapore and other priviledge which he hath granted to the Company in his country, and a private message desiring to be supplied from us with 50 great iron guns, from 40 to 60 hundredweight, which sort of gunns the Company have not at present any to sell except they spare him some of them mounted belonging to the Castle. Which request is being duly considered, and in regard of the firme peace settled and established between the Honble. Company and him and the friendship and kindness which he doth now express to their affaires in his country, it was

Ordered that Sevagy be supplied from hence privately with seven great gunns for the present, it seeming not consistant with the Company's concernes absolutely to deny him his request in the full, but to comply with his desire in parte, and if possible wee can to procure batty for the said gunns, in regard the President is sensible and doe foresee the great want thereof which the Island will susteyne before the yeare comes about, by reason of the forbidding provisions to be brought from Broach to Bombay and those neighbouring partes; and also a prohibition which the Portuguese have published that no batty or rice be carryed from Salsett or any other parte of the Portugall Dominion to Bombay; but in regard the President and Council have a tender upon them for the selling any more gunns to Sevagy, the sale thereof being knowne to the Mogull should create any disturbance to the Companys affaires at Surat.

Ordered that the Deputy President and Counsell of Surat be advised of this affaire desiring them seriously to consider the

8 Nov. 1674]

English Records

conveniency and inconveniency thereof, least the
gunns may any wayes prove dangerous to the
Settlement in Surat and to give us their opinion
wee may proceed accordingly.

(43)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 } FROM BOMBAY } Date
Fol. 5-6 } TO SURAT }

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to understand that disturbance
by reason of the alarams given by Sevagy's army,
[? part] whereof commanded by himselfe in person,
Goth [Ghats] towards Bander Kaun's Lascar and he
a hot alaram but whether he intends to assault his
make bravado and so passe to Surratt or some
where he designes to plunder wee cannot tell.

Wee have now to advise that Sevagee hath now
who hath brought an extraordinary kinde letter...
[last, number 42] of which wee are at present totall
except wee spare him what belongs to the ffort bes
hath alsoe sent to deale with us for the two gree
which wee can sell to him for reasonable profit
a tender upon us least the sale there of being
Mogull and [this] tis impossible to hide it ma
disturbance to the Companys affaires att Surre
reason wee have suspended o[u]r answere at[?pre-]se
proposalls untill wee heare from you wherefor
you seriously to advise the conveniency and inc
this affaire it will certainly be very good for the
ease their large dead stock here by the sale of
gunns and especially the two great brass gun
heavy upon us. But if the disposall thereof ma
prove dangerous to the peace of your settlement i
being the best judges pray let us know your opinion
proceed accordingly.

Bornbay the 8th
November 1674.

Your very affecti
Gerald Aungier,
James Adams, S
Rajnauld L

(111)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 12 Nov
p. 47 (3d set) } SURAT { 1674

By a letter of the 2d [28] current from our President and Councill in Bombay wee are advised that Sevajee hath an env there, who sollicites the President to spare him for his mast use 50 great iron ordnance, from 40 to 60 cwt. a piece, and moreover desires the 2 brass guns that came out the last year; whi being an affaire that may interfere with the Company's affa in this place and other of the King's dominions, they ha thought fitt to advise with us therein; which we having d debated wee have concluded to lett our friends there know th such an action would incense this King, their being letters wr up to Court against the French for furnishing him lately w. amunition, and they are not a little disgusted that Sevajee ha bin furnished with provitions from our Island of Bombay, mu more would they be concerned upon our accomodating th enemys with ammunition, and our friends at Bombay doe decl: it is impossible to hide such a thing from their knowled. Moreover wee doe know that the fort hath no such quantitys large guns to spare, their not being above 13 iron ordnance fro 40 to 50 cwt. when it is requisite there should be a greater quantity, and for the 2 brass guns, although they be a great charge dead stock yet they are soe absolutely necessary for the defen of the place, having so great a command into the sea, that w should greive to part with them to Sevajee, or any other, althoug it may give no offence.

(45)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 Nov.
88, p. 244 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 2d [?] currant was received yesterday, and than be to God wee have lived free from the allarm of Sevajee, the being here noe news at present where his forces are, so shall I desire any more of your souldiers from the Island.....

Your proposall to us about accomodating the desire Sevajee in furnishing him with 50 great ordnance from 40 to 60 C. weight and the 2 great orass guns that came out the 1 yeare wee have debated, and doe find that soe publicke action as that would be must needs provoke this King, who be

already made sensible by his ministers Bauder Ckar
 as we h-[e]are, that his enemy is furnished with p
 our Island, might be incensed to ruine our trade in
 should wee assist him with such ammunition &
 French have lately done of this nature the Govern
 up to the King; nor indeed have you such store of
 weight as to spare any without prejudice to the ca
 have not wee thinke above which were brought out i
Castle from 40 to 48 cwt. and wee could wish you
 more such. And for the brass gunns, wee heare fr
 the Commanders &ca. they are of such use and se
 command they have into the sea, besides the reput
 place, that although they are a charge, yet we sho
 thinke, that either Sevajee or any others should be in

(46)

(Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
 Sect. 3, p. 219 }

BOMBAY TO
 MADRAS

{ Dated

.....In June last the old difference betwixt the H
 and Savagee concerning his plundering of Rajapore wa
 wholly made up, and a firm (and we hope lasting) pea
 on such terms and articles as will in time tend
 advantage of the Hon. Company and honour of the Er

* * * * *

Dutch and French have been so much af
 disgusted by the present Governor, that they have
 quitting the place. The Dutch are resolved to have
 for the injuries he has done them and have some of
 factories, keeping the sea in their hoyes in expecta
 ships from Persia, when they intend to demand satisf
 for [certain the Governor of Surat has utterly
 famous trade of that port, that in few years its nam
 will die, except some suddain remedy be applied.

(47)

(S) F. R. Surat }
 Vol. 107, Fol. 15 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23
 167

As concerning the great gunns which Savagee s
 desires of wee observe what you write thereon but
 present give you our sense untill the affaires be agai
 and considered of here in Counsell.

(48)

R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 30 Nov
p. 253 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Amagee [Annajee] Punditt arrived here some days past, but made his stay very short, his occasions calling him to a place called Killnarr [Khelna], some twelve course hence, but do intend to returne speedily. Wee used our endeavours in the time of his abode here for the howse, but could worke nothing upon him, he telling us the house was included in the 10,000 pagoda evagee gave, nor will he give us ground convenient for the building one on, but a place soe incommodious occasioned by the shallowness of water that our boates cannot come within a quarter of a mile loaden, but must be forced to unlade and to be carried on coolys, which wee are very sensible will be a great charge to the Honble. Company, considering how dear they are here in this place.

Wee have at present runn up a small habitation by the river side, against it pleases God Mr. Child arrives, for whom we heartily wish.

(49)

F. R. Surat } THE FACTORS AT DUNGOM { Dated 10 Dec.
Vol. 107, p. 30 } TO THE COUNCIL AT SURAT { 1674

The news of Sevaje's forces continues still bordering upon these parts, and hath lately cutt off 3 or 400 men from [? by] Rajah who would have opposed him, the rest flying to Orungab or refuge [See No. 55 *infra*].

(50)

D) O.C. 4051 } BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO. { Dated 16 Dec.
1674

Wee observe your animadversion touching our Treaty with the Vice Roy of Goa, and shall governe ourselves accordingly. As to the passages of Tannah and Carrinjah wee doe still insist on your right, that of Carinjah is at preset in a manner free unto us. As to that of Tannah during the war with the Dutch we thought it prudence to waive all occasions of passing that we thought that wee might not exasperate Portuguese who were apt enough of themselves to favour and assist the Dutch against us; and besides so long as the warr continued between the King of India and Sevagee that pass will be of little use to your Island,

23 Dec. 1674]

English Records

regard the townes on the Maine bordering there. Bundy &c are as it were blocked up, and obstruct trade by means of the Mogulls and Sevagee's arm encamped thereabouts, but when wee see a convenient and that it may be your advantago to prosecute this shall doe it home and to purpose, and yet be ca involve you in any open breach with the Portugg truth wee love pence and declare it to be your best p amity with all our neighbours especially till we settled then now wee are. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sec Collection of Papers.... Bombay Govt. Vol. 6 p. 83]

(51)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated :
Vol. 107, Fol. 43 }

Bombay pice were current in Shivaji's land coming in the *Golden ffleece* and *Rainbow* 1500 Ches more which we have thoughts of takeing most part of here for the mint, for our pice doe not onely pass arr in Sevagees country, but in all the Portugall country

(52)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Sect. 4, pp. 29, 32 } 1

In a former letter, we desire that the *Maybloss* sent down to carry Mr. Child to Rajapore, but under is already lading for Persia and therefore cannot be was resolved that the *Revenge* unlade here her peppe wards that she be sent to Rajapore, with Mr. Child, it exceeding[ly] necessary and consistent with the Comp that the factory may be settled so soon as may be, to be supplied with good quantities of cotton yarn and against the ensuing year, besides till Mr. Child go articles of peace concluded with Sevagee, cannot be ed, whereby we shall loose one years pay and as to brought by the *Revenge* and Mallabar vessells, we hope when they came, will be able to carry it up themselves

The Portugal Vice Admiral is come into this port Trombay with his flag aloft, which he did not strike I ordered a shott to be sent across his forefoot, which to an anchor, but yet he continues his flag aloft.

(53)

Correspondence	}	INSTRUCTIONS TO	{	Dated 4 Jan.
Vol. 35, No. 4056				

(EXTRACT)

r. Richard Adames,

During the Honourable Company's settlement on this Island the various circumstances which have occurred in their affaires, together with the continued warrs and disturbances betwixt the East Mogull and Savagee and between Savagee and us, have hindered us from making inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof att present wee are in a manner totally ignorant of, butt now an appearance of a better accomodation (in regard of our peace with Savagee) presenting itselfe, we have thought good to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighbouring partes on the Maine, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantageous commerce on this Island; and knowing your genius apt and well quallified for this employment wee have made choice of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those partes and to bring us an account of your observations. These are therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take your passage in the Company's sloop for the name of **Cullean Bundy which lyes in part of Sevagees countrey**, where the first thing you are to do is to present unto the Governor thatt place the President's letter herewith delivered you, and after you have waited on him you are then to take your passage by land for the citty of Junnar [Junnar], which is about 3 dayes journey distant from Cullean Bundy, where you being arrived you are likewise to present the President's letter unto the Nabob or Governor of that place, and to take these following observations. Then follow very detailed instructions worded exactly as in vol. 349, dated 1 May 1673]. ... What else you think fitting to take notice of wee referr unto you and remaine.

Bombay,

January 1674/5

Your loving friends

(54)

Ms. Vol. 114	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 5 Jan.
Sect. 4, p. 33					1675

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] I will now add this, that the Admiral came into the road and struck his flag, and saluted our Kings, and he shewed the same respect to the King of Portugalls flagg, so

11 Jan. 1675]

English Records

that by this means the friendship between us is p
good understanding kept up between us.

(55)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE { Dated
Vol. 35, No. 4062 } COMPANY { 9 & 11

(EXTRACT)

On the 12th October wee made our humble add
Honours per ship *Welcome* to Persia, transcripts w
receive in our severall pacquets.

Wee were then and many days after hotly all
jees forces, but the Bills, a people inhabiting th
Ramnagur, 50 miles hence, would not give him pa
that his army diverted their course toward Ora
which citty they have plundered severall townes
with by a party of the Kings forces commanded by
Ckawne, for which Sevajees forces were too hard, &
killing 300 or more on the place. His severall inr
King of Vizapores countrey hath greatly prejudice
in your factorys of Carwarr and Hubely, about
market towne all your dungarees are made, and th
prest moneyes aforehand, who, upon the rumor
approaching that way, fledd with about 3000 Pag
since returnd), so that the investment, ceasing som
time, wee have received no more then 8883 peice
30000 wee bespoke and expected from thence.

(56)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
p. 13 }

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austen and Thomas Haggerston a
us, their factory at Dungom being destroyed by S
the 1st of this month; our warehouse, with what go
Generall ordered to be burnt, notwithstanding
themselves English, that wee had peace with Se
settled a factory in Rajapore; which some of his pri
about him did affirme and would have perswaded t
forbear what he did and let our people goe, but coul
At length after they had carried them 30 or 40 co
dismissed them haveing taken away all they had
[=whipped] one of them because he had no more

Honble. Company have lost in cloth in the warehouse and in weavers houses and monyes imposted them about 10000 Rupee an account of which wee shall endeavour carefully to collect with the factors losses, and send you soe soon as we can have punctuall from the brokers at Dungom ; that satisfaction may be required and a greater security for our trade, or our peace with Sevajee will be only a baite to take the Company's estate by parcels where ever his people by their inroades shall find it ; more especially tis requisite that you procure his coles for our brokers and English factors in all places where our investments are made. Wee have ordered Mr. Austen and the other to give the particular relations of the businesse, for they were not together when taken.

(57)

Ormo. Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 23 Jan.
Sect. 4, p. 50 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is entering into a treaty of peace with the Mog and some think will take effect ; and we wish it may, for then the countrys on the main, will be open to the trade of Bombay.

(58)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO JOHN CHILD, { Dated 26 January
Vol. 7, pp. 66-67 } BOUND TO RAJAPORE { 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee herewith deliver you the originall Articles and our Agreement with Sevagy and desire you to see that they are then punctually performed. Particularly wee recommend to you the receiving what the said Sevagy Rajah is bound by the Articles to make good to the Company and our nation for our loss sustained at Rajapore, the first payment whereof ought to have bin made good before now, but by your absence it hath been deferred. Wherefore you are now to press for a more speedy compliance which wee pray you to enter upon most effectually. Give us speedy account of your success therein that wee may govern ourselves accordingly.

Wee are exceedingly desirous that you might have the old English House for your habitation, for which wee have endeavoured to procure a positive order, but by means of the Rajah's absence and other obstacles, it could not hitherto be effected, but wee hope on your arrivall, by vertue of the Presidents letter to

5 Feb. 1675]

English Records

Amagee Punditt and Subedare that you will and either procure the same house, or another stc convenient, till you can build one for your solve and in such a manner as shall be consistent with our Honble. Masters interest.

(59)

Original Correspondence } BOMBAY { Da
Vol. 34, No. 3906 } OCCURRENCES {

(EXTRACT)

Wee are advised from the Deputy President Surratt that Dilleel Chaun, one of the greate Mo hath lately received a rout by Sevagee and Pattans, and Sevagee about 5 or 600 of his betweene the King of Vizapore and Sevagee still c vigorously carried on, the great Umbrawes who a to the King nor enemys to Sevagee keeping it on fo and selfe interest.

(60)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO { Da
pp. 15-20 } BOMBAY {

(EXTRACT)

It pleased God to arrive us on the ship *Mayji*. Road the 20th past month in the evening about 5 (that wee were not 48 howers in our passage hithe Immediately after our arival wee dispatched Thome boate with advice to Mr. Ward, whose company v day, when haveing well considered all things, it to send the broker with the Presidents letter to An and the Subedar, giveing them notice of our arriv want of a convenient house was the onley cause th was not the bearer himselfe. The 31st passed mc returned with a letter from the Subedar wrote by wherin desired our coming on shore, and that hin other officers and merchants of the towne would c and Annagee sent this message, that he would affo accomodation in towne, but if proved not to conte place wee pleased, in 3 months he would take care ing to our desires and liking should be built; t thought good to accept, for the following reasons, to your orders to Jno. Child on this business

you hope the President's letter to Annagee and the Subedar would either produce our old house or some other stone or brick house next, in respect the distance between the towne and the ship [was about 25 miles, soe that it was alwaies 24, nay 30 howers befor could receive any answer, and the monzoone being far spent, a day was of vallue in respect to your orders concerning getting a freight for the *Maytree*. Next, in respect what happened upon Mr Ward being earnest for our old house, Annagee tould him that he should not have it, and that he did not care whither wee staid here or noe, if wee did not, his Master would save 10000 pagodas by itt, and further will have it that the house was allowed for in that summe graunted us by his Master towards satisfaction for our losses. This aversenesse of his was one maine reason, for he is not only one of Sevagees great favourites but Governour in cheif of all Cunconn, soe that wee cannot settle in any place but its under his jurisdiction, and such is his power that noe Governor can doe any thing without his leave, wherfore wee hold it prudence not in the least to disoblige him, but by all meanes endeavour to make him our friend; and lastly, in respect its reported for a certaine that Sevagee himselfe will be here within 1[5] or 20 dayes. By that time wee may receive your answer to this, when, if you thinke fitt wee demandaunt it, wee may better from him hope to procure our old house. Your order therfore concerning this particular wee humbly desire, and that you may be fully informed in this matter, wee beg leave to advise your Honour that the house Mr. Revington built is small, occasioned by reason of another adjoyning to it, which then was in the English's possession, for which was paid monthly 100 Larrees. In this latter the Subedar lives, which Annagee possitively denyes us as not our owne. The other is made a place where publique greivances are heard and all their regeltrys [sic? registers] kept. This, he sent me word on board by the Broker, should bee delivered if wee were resolved to have it; but indeed alone it will not serve our turnes and wee cannot enlarge it, being noe roome, but that would not be wanting, for had wee possession of this, wee are apt to believe the other would soon fall to us; but then wee shall highly disobleige the Hindues and Mores, for the latter have their church close adjoyning to itt and all persons in the towne of any quallity of the former live close round about it who will be forced to remove if wee come there. Now all things being duly considered, wee are much inclined to accept of Annagees proffer, and if wee can find a fitt and convenient place to build, but then wee shall stand

6 Feb. 1675]

English Records

much on being paid ready money for our old house which, if my memory failes not, is about 800 pagodas. Wee believe shall effect it or that what house is built for us at Sevajees charge, which wee are the rather of the two of, because wee shall not be able to build a convenient lesse then 10000 Rupees, for that the French have built about Rupees 15000 and yet not fully finished. Now wee cannot expect that Annagee will performe this building of a convenient house in three monthes yett if able by his power, if willing to effect it in a short time doe thinke it the least evill to make the best shift we can present, then by striving for our old house create animosities and at last possibly never have it; which is the greatest evill of all, for Sevagee himselfe is a Hindue; if wee can have our desire complied with, wee shall Annagees proffer, and if it happens before your answer arrives to our handes will hope to renew your leaves, and not with your Honours judgement humbly beg your pardon for a favorable construction of us, that to the best of our understanding in this wee acted to the honour of our nation and our interest.

Wee have already acquainted you the 31st January returned to us with the Subedars letter and a message from which being taken into consideration it was resolved that we should be wrote to the Subedars letter and a letter to Annagee in answer to his message, and that on Teusday, God willing, we should land at the place appointed for our reception. Being early in the morning wee left the ship and about 10 a clock found most of the merchants of Rojapore arrived in a place about 6 miles short of the towne. After wee had bin there some time came Jevajee Pundit [cf 'Jenajee' in No. 37] the Subedar, the Generall of Sevajees sea forces Dolatt Cann, with some of the officers of Rajapore and a great number of souldiers continued here about one hower, being entertained according to their customes with trumpetts, drums, pipes, &c. and women, and then set forth for Rojapore by land, being accompanied by about 500 men, the way soe bad that wee made sunset before arrived at the towne. At entering it the vessells welcomed us with discharging many great guns, the number increased to at least 3000 men. Wee were conducted to the house appointed for us, which although the best we could have except that of Annagees and the Subedars and French

big enough for us, and more, its far from the water side, but however its a strong built stone house, and soe conveniently built that itt will secure any goods very well, and a larger quantity then wee shall have to put into it. Here the Subedar, the Generall, &c. took their leaves and immediately Annajee sent to desire our company, but being night wee desired to be excused, but indeed chiefly because he had promised to come out [of] his house to meet us but performed it not; the fault he laid on the Subedar who brought us not the way he ordered, soe that he was unprovided to receive us according to his intentions. He hath bin much angry with the Subedar on this occasion and publicquely chid him very severely. Wee staid some small time and received the house, but [for] want of conveniency wee went to an accomodation built by Mr. Ward, very convenient in all respects, only feare of fire, being kedjans.

Wee had thus farr wrote the 3d instant when being informed of Annajees intentions suddenly to leave Rojapore, wee were all yesterday very busily imployed in getting read and well informing ourselves the contents of those articles delived by your Honour to John Child, in order to the furthering our businesse, for in his absence is nothing to be done here of the least moment; soe after wee had well understood all and especially such as wee had present occasion for, wee accepted his invitation and visited him yesterday in the evening. With him wee spent about 5 hours, and in all this time could hardly perswade him to come to our businesse; full he was of discourses and questions, talke he gave us enough of and in all things like a shuffling Banian behaved himselfe. The first of businesse was concerning our house; it expresseth that the Englishes Becaurr [Vakhār] should be delivered them, and for that it may be ould and broken, what it shall want wee are to disburse the money and it to be deducted out of the customes. The meaning of this word Becaurr your Honour well understands, although they will have it but for only the house wee built, yet it certainly means the other house wee hired likewise, and accordingly made demand, shewing Annajee the Articles, which he could not deny, but said that after it was signed they had discourse with Naransonwy about this particular and because they could not well deliver it, he demanded 800 pagodas, but at length with him agreed that it should be included in the sume of 10000 pagodas. This wee told him did not at all concerne us, and that wee did believe Narransonwy never had order to make any such agreement, but in fine he told us that

6 Feb. 1675]

English Records

he would not let us have our old accomodation but 4 places, which were shewed us, all to[o] far from the but one of them hath only that inconvenience, others and convenient in all respects and is not from the above a bowes shott. And further, if wee like neit bid us chuse what place wee would, above is [his] ov the towne wee should have it, and in 2 monthes he w himselfe to build us a house to our liking. Upon this to know who should be at the charge. He answ should be according to the Articles which he would perswaded us to beleive that what therein writ runne disbursting the money it should be allowed us customes. But our opinion was contrary, for the A our house says thus, that if the English Becaurr w what charge they should be at thereon should be a out of the customes. This wee disputed with him lower; at last he tooke John Child by the hand and the Subedars, declaring that what charge wee sho building should be deducted out of the customes. I wee could not rest satisfied; we therefore, to end discourses on this subject, said that what Annajee spo but wee desired for our satisfaction that he would giv his hand, that should any dispute this hereafter it mi plainly appear. Soe after a little pause he promised with our desire, and in the morning would send us un that whatever place wee should chuse to build o house wee should have, and that in 2 monthes after c to the Subedar, &ca. it should be finished and the deducted out of the customes. Thus far in this hav not let goe our ould dwelling, procured this paper fr whose copie is inclosed, and yett not at all oblige[d] build, but waite your orders, which wee humbly bog us with all convenient speed. Haveing thus far done a house, the next businesse reckoned was to endeavour of the 2500 Pagodas which wee demanded as due. If Sevajees order concerning this; whereupon wee show paper gave us to demand it by, which after [he] had said it was good. Goods he had enough, the Sub deliver us to the amount 5000 Pagodas, when wee ne 2500, and this yearly for 3 yeares, and indeed soe Sev runne that was delivered us, however your Honour u But wee shall not care for pressing this any furth

your Honours orders, and indeed cannot doe it, for money y^e Honour knows wee have none, but our copper wee are encourag to have a speedy sale for, att Rupees 20 per maund of 28 *li*.

* * * * *

The newes here is that some of Sevaje's forces have b^e att Callapore which redeemed it selfe from their fury by a present giving of 1500 pagodas. Thence they went to a place call^d Songam which gave them 500 pagodas and thence is gone roving; these forces [are] about 3000 horse, commanded by Deatajee Punditt. Annajee Pundit this night or tomorrow mornin^g intends to sett forward for Poundah, a strong castle seat^d betweene Hubily and Carwarr, with very great forces, which if he gaines, its reported that Sevajee will be soon master of Vizapore

(S) Yesterday arrived at this port from Muscatt a vessel whose chiefest Ladinge is about 60 horses, wee had thus wrot yesterday and only staid in expectation of the premenconed paper from Annagee, he put of such messenger as wee sent him bein^g our broker and chiefe peon Sheek Mamud till night when he took his pallankeen they met him and demanded it he answered they should demand it of his scriv^{an} with whome he had left: perfitted and soe went his way for Faundah [Fondah] as is gav^e out, that coppie of that paper left for us is inclosed, by this you may see how affaires are here they valleu by this neither Articles nor their owne words, that first he had an excuse for a^s [sic] but for that latter wee all know to have failed in, and wee are ure he can have noe excuse for, for wee did not only give him all imaginable good words but to him &c a present to the amount of about 400 rupees. Wee humbly beg pardon for keeping them soe long as wee have, [if] any thing of moment happens shall send another express.

(61)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 February
Sect. 4, p. 74 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry for the disaster at Dungan and the hard fate which has befell Mr. Austin and Mr. Haggerstone; less could not be expected from rogues bent and designed wholly on plunder.

Sevagee and we, in these parts, keep a fair understanding and good correspondence, and we question not but it will continue; however we shall make full demand of the Company's and factors' loss there of him and procure for the future if possibly we can

11 Feb. 1675]

English Records

couls for the English factors and brokers in all plac
investments are made that none of his forces at any
them.

(62)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dat
107, Ffol. 69 }
(EXTRACT)

...“Since which [writing to Bombay] have done
than visited the Subedarr who is very importu
to build.”

(63)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO { Dated
Vol. 35, No. 4077 } THE COMPANY {
(EXTRACT)

Here hath of late bin a current report that th
made peace with Sevagee on certaine conditions
up some castles to the King and sending his son in
service, who was to give him the command of 5 o
and that the King had graunted Sevagee all the cou
side the river Bimra for his confines, which runs neer
Butt wee hear further that Sevagee demers and will
sonn to the Kings Gennerall untill hee hath bet
Wee should be very glad that this treaty take effe
may live in peace after so many years continued
fears for the securing your estates and our owne
yet there is another rebell, or theife, more remote, Raja
that hath of late robbd divers Caphilaes, going
from Agra Brampore way, which putts us to greater
customs in bringing downe your indico and other
Agra by the way of Ahmadavsd, which wee have late
on in regard of the great danger the other way.

(64)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Date
88, pp. 21-22 }
(EXTRACT)

The Subedar is very importunate with us to bu
promises very faire, but wee cannot as yet be asured
faction that it shall be allowed for by Sevagee; how
great hopes to effect it. Wee have had some disput
the house ordered by Annajee for our accomodation

open, it was told us by his order. About this Mr. Ward and M. Michell was sent with a message to him; he pleaded ignorance, but put the man in prison that made use of his name, and he promised to meet John Child at our own house and will in all things comply with our desires. This happened yesterday, when the *Revenge* arriving, we made some good use of it and she improve her soe speedy, leaving us to our most of advantage.

(65)

(S) F. R. Surat } BROACH TO SURAT { Dated 18 February
Vol. 107, Ffol. 63 } 1674/5

Here is arrived Mr. Robinson in the *Mallabar Coast* laden with salt for account the honourable Company by whom have received a letter from his honour and Council to return her laden with corne for the use of the island which we very much feare shall doe. This ffosedar having an order from his master Bhadour Chawn to let none be transported for fear going into the Sevagee's country.

(66)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MR. CHILD { Dated 18 February
Sect. 4, pp. 85-88 } AT RAJAPORE { 1675

(EXTRACT)

We are glad that they have expressed so honourable a regard to our Company and nation in giving the fair respect to your person, and though the Soubidar Amagee [Annaji] Pundit himself did not meet you, according to his promise, yet we cannot take it ill, for he must also have regard to the honour of his own master.

[Beginning omitted] Enter upon building such a house.

You have done well to make demands of Sevagees for payment of the 10000 Pags. We well understand how the article run that we are to buy the value of 5000 pags. in goods and to pay 2500 pags. for it, and so successively for 3 years and we are glad to understand they are so ready to comply with their bargain and so willingly offer their goods.

Iron and timber is so cheap at Rajapore. [Rest of sentence omitted]

And let us know the success of Sevagees design against Punda Castle and Vizapore, and what other news of moment doth occur.

[Beginning and end omitted] The copy of the paper which Annajee Pundit left with you at his departure.

(67)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Date
Vol. 2, pp. 33-4

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy President and Council of Surra^t advised us that part of Sevagees army have lately and robbed the Honble. Company's factory at Du^r forced from their factors there all what they had, as owne estates as the Company's, and chaubucked one of

Ordered that a letter be imediately sent to Sevagee attestations of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggerston) to a of his souldiers plundering the English factory at Do^r their violence used against the Company's factors withall to demand full satisfaction of him for what lo Company and their factors, and to endeavour to i possible wee can, his Cole that none of his souldiers sha time disturbe or robb any English factory in any p Mogulls dominions.

(68)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol.107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20
Ffol. 64 16

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now sending a letter to Sevagee together of Attestatione of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggesson conc forces plundering Dangom wherein wee demand full s for the Company &c^a. losses sustained there and hope satisfaction for the same. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4,

(69)

F. R. Surat } BROACH TO BOMBAY { Dated 2
Vol. 88, p. 26 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee should willingly have complied with your H desires in returning the vessell [*the Malabar Coaster*] corne, but this Fosedar had an expresse order from Behadur Ckawn to let none be transported from his feare of being carried into Sevagees countrey, therefor forced to send her away empty.

(70)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 22 Feb.
Vol. 2, p. 34 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Rajah haveing sent to the President severall orde for the subedarr of Rojapore for his payment of the English t. quarter part of the 10000 Pagothas according to agreement a touching a convenient house for the English at Rojapore, and all an order to Annage Punditt, Captain Generall of that country shew favour to the English that shall reside there.

Ordered that the said orders be imediately sent downe to M Child &ca. at Rajapore to be delivered to the Subedarr there, th they may receive the said quarter part and be furnished with convenient house.

(71)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MR. { Dated 24 Februar
Sect. 4, p. 91 } CHILD AT RAJAPORE { 1675

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you was of the 18th current in answer to your of the 6th do., since which the President has received some letter from Sevagee and Morah Punditt, together with orders for th Soubidar of Rajapore concerning the payment of the first quarte part of 10000 Pags. and touching a convenient house for our factor there, and also Sevagees order to Annagee Punditt in favour c the English, all which orders we now send you enclosed, an desire your utmost care to see them performed, according to th agreement. We have not else to add at persent having lately wrote to you at large, but remain.

(72)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Feb.
107, Ffol. 68-69 } 1674/5

Wee are glad to hear that the towne of Surratt is not appre hensive of any danger from Sevagee, there is a rumour, here alos of peace between Oram Zaeb and him but we give little credit t it for the Mogolls army hath lately fallen downe upon Cullea Bundy and burnt the poor Casaus [? Kajan] houses there; wit little other mischiefe to Sevagee or his country and tis said th army since is retired againe to some distance of and Sevagee people are returned to Cullean and hee hath a considerable arm ready to invade the king's country againe, and if wee did n

5 March 1675]

English Records

believe there was a good understanding betwixt him Governour of Surratt we should fear that he would take on that place for we know not where els hee can goe to charge of his army or gett plunder, haveing already the other places of note in his dominions.

Sidy Sambole is returned againe with his fleet into having lost many of his men and being in a very ill for want of money hee talkes of returning to Surratt, he was well there; Sevagees follow the seige of [Danda very close and tis thought before the raine will bee made place. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, pp. 91-92.]

(73)

L. Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO { Dated 1675
p. 167 } SURAT { 1675

(EXTRACT)

We have perused the paper you sent concerning the with Sevagee, and doe like well of your proceedings, it relates to the procuring of satisfaction for our losses by him and the opening of trade to Rajapore or elswhere may tend to a good correspondence with him (which we doe with all persons in power in those parts), but as we advized (when you were in treaty with the Portuguez) be very cautious how you treat with any Prince or power, soe as may tend to a difference between us Governments there, and in particular not in the least to any aid or assistance, for that, ere we are aware, may breach with others; and in case you shall upon agreement him enter upon a trade at Rajapore, we desire you to take it may be done with safety and security to our serestates; and in regard Sevagee denies ever to have received Granadoe shells we doe require that you endeavour to quiry what became of them, and to procure satisfaction

(74)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 1 } SURREATT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1675
88, Part II, Fol. 30 } 1675

The 2 shippes of the kings are ordered to be fitted on the Siddy with which I fear you will bee troubled at this ensuing monsoon if their be noe harbour for them, Bay of Danda Rajapore.

.....We look on them [the Portuguese Armada] like then enemyes they doe daily affront the

they offer all the vessells of our island they meet at sea forci money from them, or seising their goods or stopping their tra if they have not passes from the Portugalls, Although they wee English colours and have your certificate they belong to t island. Even now Mudan is returned from Goga and tells us, 1 boat and two of your honours are there embargued by Frigatts the Armada of Dill [? Dieu]: because they have not Portuguese passes and will not be permitted to come thence, untill they ha bought their passes, and if they thus arrogantly begin with t boates of the island our shipping, the traffique of the port &c. t honour of the nation will soon decay and be trampled on by proud and insolent and beggerly people.

(75)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 March
Vol. 2, pp. 44-5 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Part of Sevagees forces haveing lately made inroads into t Mogulls country, plundering and burning all places as they com amongst which a body of his horse burnt Dungom [Dharangao Chopda] where the Honble. Company had a factory settle whereof Mr. Samuel Austen was Cheife, and there robbed an plundered the Company's estate, setting fire to the warehouse where a considerable quantity of goods for Europe was laid u notwithstanding a firme peace and articles of friendshipp was fo some time passed bet[w]een them and confirmed, and the Englis factory settled againe at Rojapore, and Mr. Austen being no come downe to Bombay to give the President an accountt thereo which being taken into consideration.

Ordered that Mr. Samuel Austen be imediatey sent up t Sevagee to demand satisfaction for what his army plundere and burnt at Dongom belonging to the Honble. Company an their factors.

(76)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 March
Vol. 107, ffol. 75 } 1674/5

Wee have thought good to send Mr. Samuel Austin upt Sevagee to demand satisfaction, for what his army plundered an burn at Dungom belonging to the honourable Company and thei factors there who will sett forward from hence toward Rair about two days hence. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 100]

24 March 1675]

English Records

(77)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 4, p. 104 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dat

The town of Surat and indeed all India is impoverished by means of the warrs and ill Gove tho' your credit is as great as ever, yet there is no procured to carry on your investments.

Your factory at Rajapore is well settled and we great help unto us and we are also in a fair way trade to Aurengabaud and those parts of the King's Deccan, by way of Jureeg [?Junnar] which is 5 days Bombay. We trust God's providence will bring it encrease of your trade.

Sevagee's army by contrivance [? connivance] General have robbed the country to the very walls in which attempt they fell upon your factory at D Mr. Samuel Austin was settled, plundered and town and therein a considerable quantity of you particulars whereof we have not as yet. They took and Mr. Hagerston prisoners, but after a few days, r We are now sending Mr. Austyn up to Sevagee to der tion, and to procure his writings to secure your factc from such violence, which tho' we doubt not, he will is ill trusting a plundering army, who has no regat foe. Sevagee in his own country gives us [as] great e to your trade as we can reasonably desire, but the peace between him and the King of India being suspended for the present, we cannot make the i there as we would but time will produce better effect

(78)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 35, No. 4077 } SURAT TO THE { Dated
COMPANY }

(EXTRACT)

Wee advised that wee were in hopes of a s between the Mogul and Sevajee Rajah, but it hath Sevajees pollicy, who held Bauder Caun, the King in treaty of a peace while hee hath filled all his corne and procured a great summ of mony from Vizapore to carry on the warr, who [? shivaji] th [? Adilshah] otherwise to make peace with this King the warr against his countrev.

(79)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 April
88, p. 34 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee thought it our dutyes to give you an account that we are here all in health, and that our Masters businesse here under our charge is like to have good successe.

The Rajah hath been here [and] used us with all expression of kindnesse. He is now gone to a place of his owne called Coroall [Coodal], within a dayes journey of Pundah. Before he went hence, he ordered about 40 small vessells to be got ready, the biggest not above 4 gunns, which are to goe to Vengerla with all speed, their to waite his orders. He hath an army with him of 15000 horse, 14000 foote and 10000 mesures [majurzcooly with pickaxes, crowes, hatchets &c.]. His designes are not known. Some are of the opinion he designs against Pundah, others that he intends to plunder Goa, others that he is going against Surru Magues [sic? Surup Nayak's] countrey, and others that he designs against Vizapoore. He hath taken Callapore [Kolhapur], and reports hee will soone have Raybag. When he was here, we four it necessary to present him with some desires in our master's behalfe. All our requests he redily gratified, one was about a house which wee are in hopes to gett without disburting a penny; with him wee sent Mohondas one of our brokers to gett his Pheermau sealed for what we desired, which wee hourly expect. When he arrives, wee shall send an express with ample advices.

(80)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April
88, p. 37 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevajee hath laid seige to Punda Castle with about 200 horse and 7000 foott these six dayes, and tis thought by all that he will carry itt, for he is providing against the raines and designs to stay to starve them out, for wee heare that Mamud Ckaune hath not above 4 months provission in the Castle, and he hath noe great expectations from Vizapore; the Portuguese at his first comming saluted him very roughly, but doe begin now to be a little calmer, soe that wee thinke the Portuguese will not molest Sevajee nor assist Mamud Ckaune. Wee desire to know your Honours &c. orders how to carry our selves toward Sevajees forces if they should chance to come this way.

20 April 1675]

English Records

Tymmana and the K[?R]anna of Cannara hath for this three monthes, he being the cheife man in the of a very mean parentage did insult to[o] much over but more especially the Bramins, which [they could] see that this warr was begunn by their instigation. Ventice Malla of the Rannas side have had some li with him but have bin worsted; they will never enmity betwixt them till Sevajee goes and parts wee heare will not be long after he hath taken Pond and newes of Sevajee wee shall acquaint your l via Goa.

(81)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dat
pp. 41-49

(EXTRACT)

Its a great satisfaction to us that our proceeding old house proved acceptable to your Honour. Wee orders comissioning us to build a faire large and which wee hope to have finished sooner then wee ourselves have gott it done, and not lay out a Masters, which will exceed your great hopes of our s it that its cost should be deducted of the customes, to be at some charge to effect; this we doubt not highly approve it.

The goods that Annaje Pundit intends us 1 Pagodas is coconutts and bettle nutts, and that at de former 5 Lar. [*Larees*] per Candy, the latter 100 Lar. this place, being accustomary and alwaies practised Raja to pay his creditors so, when the 1st is reall Lar. 2½ per ditto and the latter Lar. 80 per Candy, so accountt there will come little to our Masters Pagodas more then their part of it to be deduc customes [;] for pepper, dungarees, percollaes, broad baftas, he hath none in any of his owne dominions.

* * * * *

Annajee Pundit hath very much baffled with bin very industrious to worke us all the evill he c assured wee are not to be discouraged by him or a long as wee have your approvall and favourable our hearty endeavors for our Masters interest, encouragement to us and wee shall be allwaies chee all here are very well acquainted with our notice

know our punctuallity and integrity, and for that wee are farr in esteeme that wee are assured an Englishmans money w be taken before either the French or Dutches when offered for o and the same thing; for all kindnesses from Governors &ca. these parts must be bought, and the people of these parts bei Hindues are more then the Mores covetous and gaping aff presents, but wee are saveing in this with all prudence; they ha formerly tasted the sweetnesse and advantage of our Mast trade here, and have as large expectations of a benifit from us wee can desire. Wee heartily wish our trade may not come sho of their expectations because wee beleive it may be to our Mast proffitt.

* * * *

The goods wee hope to put of for good and proffitable rat exceeding the prizes of Surratt, is vizt.

Broad cloth 350 ps. at Rupees 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ most reds, not abo 20 ps. greens. Scarlet and fine greens one bale will be wanti not, for these partes are furnished with fine cloth from t Portugalls at cheape rates and with them acceptable.

Currall Greezo, the largest and best, 5 chests will certain goe of[f] att a good and proffitable rate.

Lead 100 Candy worth now 16 pas. per Candy is Rupee per Suratt maund.

Copper 500 Candy will yeild about Pagodas $4\frac{1}{2}$ per maund 29; all in barrs, noe plates.

Tinn 50 Candy at Pagodas $3\frac{1}{2}$ per maund.

Quicksilver 5 Candys and vermillion 5 Candys; the former now att Pagodas 20 per maund and the latter 16 per maund, b the rates they usually sell att is Pagodas 11 per maund, lower knowne not to fall.

* * * *

Wee have been continually much pressed by the Subeedar build, but wee are not in soe much hast[e] of a house as not to adv our Masters interest; wee kept him in continuall hopes when would goe about it, which wee counted prudence because wee wo not be seen to doubt Annajees promise in allowing for it out | the customes, but were resolved, since wee had staid soe long [v] would spend a few more dayes in expectation of the Raj with whome if wee should be able to doe nothing wee had st Annajees promise. The 20th past month the Subedarr sent word that the Rajah would be the next day att a place cal Vellvorah, about 4 course from hence, whither hee, the Hoveld

20 April 1675]

English Records

&c. went to meet him, and that from thence he went directly hither. Soe soon as wee received this new immediately made all our businesse in a readinesse, translated into the countrey language our desires (copied inclosed), which was wrote in a faire paper and by John C in his pocket to be delivered as we should see opportunitie then wee set forward to meet the Rajah at the premention whither wee came the same night, but the Rajah came next day as expected but the 22d about midday accompanied with an abundance of horse and foot and about 150 pallakeens. for our accomidation pitched a tent near the way he was to the place appointed for his reception. Soe soone as we saw of his near approach, wee went out of our tent, and very soon met him. He ordered his pallankeen to stand still, called neer him, seemed very glad to see us and much pleased we were to meet him, and said the sunne being hot he would not come now, but in the evening he would send for us. Wee had regard to Anajee, who although wee had certaine knowledge of him none friend, yet wee knew it concerned us much to give him no occasion of offence, but on the other side it behooved us to do all wayes and meanes whatever to oblige him and gain his favour on our side, for, 1st, our businesse lay wholly with him and next, he was much in credit with his Master. Wee therefore after had left the Rajah applied ourselves to him; hee seemed very pleased and promised he would doe what businesse wee desired and the Rajah to our full content and that in the evening he would bring us into the Rajahs presence. With this good success wee returned to our tent where, after wee had been a short time an Annajee sent to know what wee had to request of the Rajah which wee sent him an accountt of, when he sent us word he would come and see us. Wee waited in expectation of his coming sunn neer sett, and then sent to him to mind him of his coming. He returned us a short answer and bid the messenger say that at Rojapore wee might meet the Rajah. Upon receiving newes that Nelah Punditt had a sonne very much in the Rajah in great favour, wee sent one to him only to enquire of his health and offer him what service lay in our powers. He returned us a very civill answer, and but that it was night, would have come to see us. Wee now seeing Anajee soe resolved against us, wee could not advise what to be done, being very loath to doe any thing that might disoblige him. In the morning early wee sett forward for Rojapore and coming to a pleasant spring of water,

downe under a tree, resolving to stay there once more to meet the Rajah, where wee had not been long, but Purlaut [Prahād] Pundit Neeragee Punditts sonne, passing by, came out of his pallankeer to us where wee were, seemed b[?v]ery glad to see us, and desired to know wherin he might be serviceable to us, being very sensible of what had passed between us and Anajee. Wee shewed him the request wee intended to make to the Rajah and desired his advice. He gave us hopes to expect that all would be graunte only that part of our desire about the 5000 pagodas goods to be delivered us in goods at their true vallew, and for instance told us that when Narran Sinwey was at Rairee he was about making a bargaine to furnish the Rajah with salt, but requested he might be excused a usuall custome of 5 candy, deducted out of every candy sold him, when the Rajah answered him that he would not break his usuall customes, but rather want the salt. Wee had some discourse with him about this and at last brought him to confesse our request was reasonable, for wee had noe other thought but that the goods he intended us should be such as we liked both in quality and price.

The Rajah being neer at hand, he took leave of us and bid us be confident of his readynesse to serve us. Imediatly after he was gone came the Rajah. He stopped his pallanken and called us to him. When wee were pretty neare him, wee made a stopp but he beckoned with his hand till I was up close with him. He diverted himselfe a little by taking in his hand the locks of my periwigg and asked us severall questions; at length asked us how wee liked Rojapore and said that he was informed we were not well pleased there, but bid us not be in the least dissatisfied for what passed. He would order things for the future to our full satisfaction and that wee might be sure he would not faile to send for us when at Rojapore and that noe reasonable request wee should make to him would he deny us. After he was gone wee sate us downe, intending to passe a compliment on Anajee, for wee still had a great care not to disobleige him and that he should not have the least occasion to thinke we mistrusted his friendship, but he going another way, wee missed of him, but meeting his brother applied our selves to him. He promised us in his brothers behalf all manner of kindnesses; and soo wee went home.

The 24 March in the morning Annajee sent for us in the Rajahs name. Wee were brought where he was. He left us pretending to goe to the Rajah to give him notice that wee were there; wee staid with his brother in expectation of his returne

20 April 1675]

English Records

least two howers. He then came and told us that we speak with the Rajah now, but he desired to know we we had for the Rajah. Wee now thought it prudent know that wee resented his behaviour towards us and somewhat of our mind, after which wee took a civell went home. The next morning wee were sent for Anajee in the Rajahs name, but deferred our coming newes the French were already gone to him, and Purl sent his men to desire wee would make hast[e], when v house. And when wee came neer to the house where was, adjoyning to our ould house, a messinger was se us to stay under a tree, where after wee had bin a sma were admitted into his presence. I was placed soe ne his right hand that I could touch him. With him we about two howers, which was most part spent in answ of his questions. At length wee presented him ou desires, which after had bin read to him, with a l seriously looking on us, said that it was all grante would give us a Phiremaun for all. Wee then sent fc that wee had made ready for him, amounting to abou das, with what wee gave privatly to Purlaut Punditt much assisted us, which money wee count very wel and doubt not but that you will highly approve thereo.

The same evening the Rajah went hence and wee Mohondass to waite upon him and gett the Phireman For him wee waited this many dayes, hourelly expe but being lately informed that the Rajah hath se suffering none to passe to the northward of the place v but are searched and what papers found about them t shall not keep these any longer, but copie of Phremaun hereafter. The foundation for a house for us is dug and stone gathered together for it. The Rajah left a n him whose businesse is only to looke after the worke finished with all speed. The money for building is to b by the Subedarr, soe that wee shall not be at any more a house that will cost building at least fiveteen thous Wee have not as yett any goods on accountt the 500 Coconutts wee are only offered at the Rajahs rates, but are not in hast[e] to take, for wee dayly expect our new P when, if wee must take them and the beetlenutts, wee them att a cheaper rate; butt with neither shall we n

Wee inclosed send you a narrative of the trade in the partes, wherin wee have discoursed of what worthy your noti in our judgments. Wee hope our endeavours to serve our Masters will be acceptable and that for it wee shall not have any hard or unkind censures passed on us. You may reduce either this Factory or Carwar to a small charge, not keeping in one of them above two persons, and that, at time of year when occasion [for them]. Now formerly, when Mr. Revington was Chief here, he sent one or two to Carwarr downe with the ships to shipp of [f] such goods as he should send that way; but then both partes were under one dominion; its now more then [ever] necessary to keep a hold there.

By the time wee may receive answer to these, it will be time for our going up the countrey, whither we are much expected by the King of Veasapores Governours; they use our concernes with all imaginable kindnesses. Our small stock perswades us not to goe up, but then wee feare it will bee of an ill consequence, for they doe expect wee should apply our selves to their Master the King of Veezapoores. Wee begg your advice in this, being at present unresolved what to doe. Wee have received severall letters from the Kings Minister. One for his Honour is inclosed brought us by Ranchoar.....

Sevagee Rajah with all his forces is sett downe against Pundah. He hath lost already a great many men, but is now in likelihood to carry it. He undermined it four times, but was countermined by the defendants. He hath hove up a bank against it that his souldiers lye under, which is within 12 foot of the castle wall, and its said he will not rise therehence till he carries it. The Portuguese are in great feare of him at Goa. They doe not stick here to say that when he hath Pundah, Goa he counts his owne. He will, by all reportes, when master of the castle, soone be possesst of all the King [of] Vizapoore's dominion. He hath some forces neare Raybagg, but wee have noe newes certaine that its taken. He hath his Embassadore with the Vice Roy of Goa, who hath promised to stand neuter, but privately the Portuguesse assist Pundah what they can; and indeed it concernes them soe to doe, for they will undoubtedly, if Sevagee takes it, find him a bad neighbour. The Portuguesse sent for reliefe 10 shibarrs laden with provitions of all sortes, and some men, butt it fell all into Sevagees handes, who sent to the Vice Roy about it, but he denied to have any knowledge of it and e

cused him selfe soe well as he could ; but its reported done by his orders.

(82)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 2
88, p. 37-8 } 1
(EXTRACT)

Wee hear newes that Rustum Jemmah, Lord of this is upon his way with about 1500 horse and some foot; is comming to the succor of Punda. Wee shall be n glad if our balloone returnes before he comes hither, fo not expect otherwise but that he will be hunger bitt : after money, which att present wee want very much. afraid will be the occasion of breeding a difference betw he was soe well entertained before, which wee feare h forgott, and this being on a more urgent occasion embolden him that he will, instead of desiring our ass ready to command anything from us; but wee shall fi great expectation, and seeing he is kowne, shall car vigilant eye towards him that wee will not give him an to take advantage of our youth as to thinke to further h by any rash and unadvised attempt.

As to Sevajee, he setts all wheelles att worke, for w prosecuting his designe att Punda, his forces that went plundered three great cittyes, one belonging to this named Etgerree, the other two hard by Bagnagurr [B] which is in the limitts of the King of Gulcundawes They have brought away a great deale of riches besides rich persons which they have carried to Sevajee att P forces have robbed Cucullee and Veruda [in] the F territories and tis thought by all that he will winn Pu for he makes preparations to take up his winter quar Fame declares his army to consist of 30000 men. Wee e of them every day here, for the people begin to come fr [? Shiveshwar or Shirsee] already, which is not : leagues of us.

(83)

F. R. Surat } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 3
Vol. 88, p 54 } 1671
(EXTRACT)

Pundeh hath been closely beseiged by the Raja here was that he had possession of two out workes and

up the ditch, made 500 ladders and 500 shakels of gold of seare weight each shackle, which was to give those as wor adventure to asca[?]nd the ladders to scale the walls. He he lost abundance of men, and we hourly expected to hear he h taken it, but this morning newes came that he hath raised seige [see the next letter dated 8 May 1675 No. 85] and is mar ing away, Boulleen Caun being come downe against him w 8000 horse and 7000 foot, besides many forces joyned to him sin he is come downe.

(84)

(S) F. R. Surat, } Vol. 107, Ffols. 88-89 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 5 May 1675
--	--------------------	-----------------------

By advice lately from Rajapore wee understand that Sevagee hath closely beseiged Panda against which place I hath already lost a great many men but it is thought, hee be there in person with soe considerable an army will make h sole master of that place which if hee doth, that country will open to his forces and hee may overrunne and take the great part of Conquon. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 110]

(85)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 88, p. 46 }	CARWAR TO BOMBAY {	Dated 8 May 1675
------------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee haveing this opportunity was unwilling to let it p our handes without 2 or 3 lines to acquaint your Honour & what newes these parts afford; for concerning the investn enordered, as to what wee can doe therein will seeme to y Honour &ca. very unpleasant, but thinke it convenient to ad your Honour &ca. therof that you may not expect much from if any thing, considering the distracted condition of these coun affaires as they are at present and likely to continue soe fo season. Sevajee hath forces upon the Gaute to impede Succors from comeing to these partes. The people at Hubely not all come into the towne, and them that are there are posture to run away upon the least occasion.

* . * * *

Sevajee hath taken Punda Castle and hath put Mah[?] Okaune in irons; with forceing him, he hath writ to the adje castle[s] to surrender to Sevajee, but none of them will adhea him. In Smlmeseer [Shiveshwar] there is about 3000 horse be foot, which have laid seige to the Castle for this 15 dayes; 12 c

13 May 1675]

English Records

agoe one of Sevajees Generalls came and visited Carv
it, which he did effectually, for he hath not left an
ing. He pitched his tent at Carwarr where the Des
dwelt. While he was here there was some letters p
us. In his first he desired us to send some great man
we] did suppose it was to welcome him to Carwarr
out of any great secret he had to reveale and when w
be excused considering the inconveniency that mi
seeing he did not come to fight against the Castle bu
and away, he when he perused our answer writ a li
wee might say rashly, for he showed more passion th
for all that, he had soe much civility to goe away with
ing any thing against us. Wee was prepared as we
be expected in such hard times, that if he should l
otherwise then a friend might be able to give him su
tion as would not be kindly taken.

(86)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 4, pp. 110-12 }

BOMBAY TO
RAJAPORE

{ Date:
:

We are well satisfied to understand that you ha
a house to be built, without distrusting [disbu
Company's money.

It seems that Annagee Punditt is very hard with
ing the 5000 Pagodas due to the Company in coco
beetlenutts at those dear rates, but if it be Sevagee's
pay all his creditors in those goods and these prizes, w
less to complain; yet we hope you will manage that
better success and either procure the 500[0] Pagodas to
ready money, or else in goods at more acceptable prise
you mention.

What you write touching your encounter with th
all the circumstances thereof, gave us matter of cc
and as we are glad to understand the Rajahs kind re
you, so we cannot be well pleased to find Annagee
much our enemy, and the rather for that by the peevish
opposition that he has used, it seems to us that he has
high implacable disgust and offence at some passages
happened between you and him; you will do well to
your prudent, meek and discreet deportment hereaft
him into a more affectionate opinion of you, for he is
great authority under his master, having the title and

Viceroy in his command and being a wise man, justly expect receive all due honour in his place; though we would have keep up the respect due to our Hon. Company and nation by just and prudent means, yet we advise you to avoid all ungrate effects of haughtyness and vanity and to govern yourselves w a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings, and comm with th [sic? Marathas] wise and searching people, v whom you have to do, who make not only a sport, but a g. advantage when they have to do with persons subject to the hee passion or self opinion, of which we doubt not your experie of the world has sufficiently convinced you of.

You have done well to give us an account of the proceedi of Sevagee and his forces against Pundah, which we would h you continue.

You have done well to give us an account of Seva proceedings and the news of your parts, which we would h you continue. We understand that he has taken Pundah and m himself master of Carwar, except some few castles which he now taking. There is a rumour much confirmed here of pe betwixt the Mogull and Sevagee and many give credit thereu but as yet we suspend our judgment till we have more substan arguments, of which we shall advise you of, in due time.

(87)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 4, p. 112 }

BOMBAY TO
CARWAR

{ Dated 13 Ma
1675

If Sevagee should take Punda and give any disturbance the country towards Carwar, upon advice thereof and that he near you, we would have you send some person out to him acquaint him of the English factory there, and of the g correspondence and friendship between him and us, and desire him to order his army to give no disturbance to the Eng. or to meddle with any of the Company's goods, and in meantime, we will hear your own endeavours to procure protection and passport for you, and send it with all sp however we would not have you trust to his friendship but see all the Company's estate the best you can.

For when a rude army comes, they regard not what they neither will they know friend from foe. The President w have you keep the wild bull until the Europe ships arrive, v you and then send him up by one of them. The foregoing li we designed for you by return of the Cossetts, but before we

21 May 1675]

English Records

finished them, yours of 8 May came to hand, by t
whereby we understand that Sevagee has taken Punda
Carwar. We do by no means approve of your proc
not going to give Sevagee's General a visit when h
Carwar; and we are of an opinion it will be ill res
would have you carry yourselves very civilly and co
all Sevagee's Generals and ministers of State, for in al
he will make himself master of all these places, and t
be our interest to gain their favour. You must govern
with prudence, for as you must not disoblige him,
contrary we would not have you trust him no more the
requires; and to the end that you may be the more s
his forces, we inclosed send you a letter to Sevagee a
to any of the Generals, desiring them that none of thei
us any trouble or disturbance, which you may deliv
see occasion.

(88)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO { Dated
p. 61 } BOMBAY { 1

[EXTRACT]

Punda was taken by the Rajah some dayes since.
he found in it to the sword except the Governor Mahn
who saved his owne life and four or five more by pr
bring into the Rajahs subjection all these partes belong
King. Ounkelelah and Semaseer Castles are likew
Cuddarah only stands out, but its daily expected newe
of its being likewise taken. He is now master of C
they here threaten Goa very much and its taulked tha
will next sett upon itt.

(89)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated
p. 58 } { 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee are come now to acquaint your Honours of
successe Sevajee hath had in these parts, for he is ma
as far as Anchola, which he did not gett by his vallo
his money (except Punda). Robert Jones and Edw
went and gave him a visit after he was in possession
(when he had taken Punda Castle Natt Ckaun G
A[n]chola made himself chiefe of all these places), Mah
being in irons, Sallick Mahmud Governor of Carwarr

Mahmud Ckaun, Natt Ckaun displaced and put it on Colle Ckaur. When Sevajee had taken Pundah, wee concluded in a short time he would be master of all the rest, therefore desired Natt Ckaun to order this Governour to deliver us up a ship that lay under the castle with some gunns for the moneys was lent Abne [? Abu Ckaun and Goindron on account customes. Wee had some gunn in pawne for Goindrons debt, which Mahmud Ckaun forced from us (this he would not heare of soe that wee are in great likelyhoo to loose our money, for they discoursed with the Rajah [Shivaji about it and he gave us little encouragement to believe that he would discount it in our customes). They acquainted him of the particuler summes.

Wee desired to know of the Rajah what customes wee must pay here, for we did acquaint him what wee paid under the Moores, but was answered the same which your Honour &c. made with him at the settling of Rajapore and that wee must live under the s[a]me priviledges. The copy of the Articles wee desired your Honour &c. to send us. Wee doe not know whether Sevajee means not to take custome at Cuddora, for it was included in the Moores time ; we paid 5 Pagodas 6 Jetts. per 100 oxen there. If your Honour &c. settles the customes of Carwarr it would be very beneficiall to our Honble. Masters, if we should have occasion to trade to any other of his ports, that wee pay noe more custome then this here.

(90)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 25 May 167
107, Ffol. 104

Sevagee hath made a thorough conquest of the country hereabouts. Robert Jones and Edward Austen went and visited him as to the discourse they had with him about the Company business wee referr your worships and to our other Government[?] which wee thinke is something satisfactory to acquaint how affaires stand with us at present.

(91)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 May
88, p. 62 1675

(EXTRACT)

Sevajee Rajah hath now taken all belonging to the King of Veasapore in Cunkron [Conkan]. He was very kind to our friends at Carwarr. Bulleill Caun continues at Merg; his strength reported to be 8000 horse and 7000 foot. He endeavoured to come downe to relieve Pundah, but the Rajah had filled up the passag

31 May 1675]

English Records

with trees cut downe for the purpose and lined them w
soe that he could not passe without certaine expectation
losse, and great fear of being wholly over-throwne. Th
newes we have here, but from Carwar they write us
Rajah stopt his intentions to releive Phundah with a ve
present.

(92)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 31 1
107, Fol. 115 } TO SURAT

Wee are sorry to see your Portuguese neighbours a
natured to you as to incommode you both by sea and la
seeing your new ffriend Sevagee coasts them further th
coast you wee doubt not you will find meanes enough to
with them hereafter.

(93)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 31 M
pp. 105-6 } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

The progresse of Sevajee along the coast of India
means to render the Portuguese more tractable and pe
never the worse for the Honnble. Company att Carwarr.
his at 17th July 1675]

(94)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO { Dated 3
88, p. 63 } BOMBAY 167

(EXTRACT)

Bulliel Caun [Bahlolkhān] hath left the greatest ps
forces in and about Merg [? Miraj], and he is gone to w
Seezapore. Sevajee Rajah, the last newes wee had of him
att Onclelah [Ancola], but was designed to winter in
reere the Rajah of Sundahs countrey. Annagee Punditt
Phundah to see that repaired and made in a defenceable c

(95)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO { Dated 9
88, p. 71 } BOMBAY 167

(EXTRACT)

Wee crave your Honours &c. pardon in not explain
elves better as to the perticuler circumstances about s

Generall that came to Carwar, but now shall acquaint you Honour &ca. to your more fuller satisfaction and then shall refer ourselves to your more charitable censure. When his General visited Carwarr, which was about 5 dayes before Punda was taken, wee had certaine newes that Bulleille Ckaune was within 1 dayes journey of Punda and that Sidde Mursudes [Murshid] sonne to whome the countrey was given did follow with a very formidable army soe that to all outward appearance itt seemed very probable that Sevajee would have broke up his seige. Upon this report wee was very circumspect whatt wee did, and that if wee should have visited his Generall the Moores would have resented it to our Honble. Masters prejudice. But Bulleille Ckaun, contrary to all peoples expectations, received a present from the Rajah of 50 thousand Pagodas as not to impeed his proceedings and that Sevajee should not molest his territoryes, soe wee suppose the Rajah will favour his treason soe farr as to reserve him for his last and sweetest morsell. These were the reasons which did prompt us to doe what wee did, but wee hope your Honour &ca. will not judge of our actions according to the event of thinges, for wee shall doe nothing which in all probability may not consist with our Honnble. Masters interest. Wee acquainted your Honour &ca. in our former letters that in all likelyhood Sevajee would take Punda Castle; our reasons was because noe hopes of succour was expected before the raines were over, and wee could have noe certaine newes of Bulleille Ckaunes coming till he was soe neare as is above mentioned, with forces sufficient to have frustrated his designe.

(S).....The two letters one to Sevagee and the other to the Semidar [Jamidar] of Punda wee have received and shall keep them by us till wee have occasion to make use of them.

(96)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, p. 65

RAJAPORE TO
BOMBAY

{ Dated 14 June
1675

(EXTRACT)

Within these 3 dayes the Rajah passed by this place bound to Rayree. Its reported for a certaine truth that Bulleil Cau was bribed by him. Its now thought that he will make peace with the young King of Vizapore and next sumer goe agains Carnatte, being Surrup Naiques countrey. If soe wee shall be in quiet and then there will begin great trade here.

15 June 1675]

English Records

(97)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
88, p. 67 }
(EXTRACT)

Visiting Sied Mahmud the other day, he told us t
vakeel had his articles of peace signed by the Mog
now currant in towne. Pray enquire into this busi
ministers and advise us what they say.

(98)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Date
Sect. 4, p. 128 } SURAT {
(EXTRACT)

And we desire you to consider whether it may b
to send Mr. Samuel Austin to his charge of that
may very well take his passage from hence, and be
than from Suratt, and it may be, we may find mean
copper and Europe goods with him, which will sell
than here or at Suratt, and we hope to procure suc
coles from Sevajee that we hope they will secure th
pany's trade from the violence of his army hereafter.

(99)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Date
Sect. 4, p. 130 } RAJAPORE {

Seeing you must receive the proceeds of the 500
in cocoanutts and beetle nutts, we are well satisfied
reduced the prices, and would have you proceed to
you can thereon.

As to Mr. Child, his going up into the country
the trade of Ra[y]bagg Hattanee &c., we will ap
and do promise ourselves good success from his care
ment of that design.

(100)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } TO MR. ROB. JONES { Date
Sect. 4, p. 131 } &c. AT CARWAR {

We have received yours of 25 May, advising
affairs in your parts, and Sevagee's proceedings aga
of Viziapore forces, all which we approve, and wou
still continue your said advices, that we may know
the Company's affairs with you are in

You did well to vizit Sevagee after he was in possession Carwar, and we would have you carry yourselves very civill both to him and his officers, and not give him any cause of disgust, but keep as fair a correspondence with him as possible ye can, whereby the nations and the Company's affairs may me with all due respect from them.

We inclosed send you copy of our Articles with Sevage touching our trade in his Dominions, which we would have ye observe.

(101)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 July
Sect. 4, p. 133 } 1675

Here has been a very great report of peace settled between the Mogull and Sevagee and it continues still much credite and it is said that Sevagee is to deliver up all the castles an country which he has taken from the Mogull reserving on Sallera [Sattara] and Mawba [?lee; Mahuli; the Mavals] and th he is to be the Kings Desy of all his countrys of Deccan and th the present Governor of Junea [Junnar] is to come down to Governor of Cullean Bimberly, but to this we give no certa credit till we hear further of it, and this is what offers at prese from. [F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 109]

(102)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 July
88, Fols. 73 & 74 } 1675

Wee have sufficiently participated with the calamities of t countrey since our new comers have invested themselves in t possession, for our Carwareans to wind themselves into yo favour, with their owne insulting inclination hath bred a small difference, as to the robbing us of our former rights a priviledges, the first affront they gave us was in respect of a coconutt trees belonging to our garden which they would co and tell and likewise the coconutts upon them, wee told them v never used, to be examined in the Moores time how many tr wee had. But that wee did pay 1 pag O ½ Tipkee a year to th as a duty, but never received any further trouble, with t answer they would not be satisfied, but wee was forced to se them an account they were soe tyrannicall as they would h obliged us to sell the coconutts to them, but wee putt them the business lyes deed, noe sooner had wee lulld the busine asleep and thought that all our trouble had bin over, but v

1 July 1675]

English Records

surprised with a far greater perplexity, for the same
informed by the incendiaries to mischeife, he upon the
Government when most people rann away that they l
with our peons, upon the newes he sends that To
da[r] to search for it, wee haveing advice upon wha
came sent for him and told him wee would enquire
about it and if hee could produce any sufficient te
should not only have their rice but see the peons severa
that wee are guilty of such a fault, with this he went
thing satisfied to our thinking, noe sooner was hee g
doore, but sends his peons to severall of our serva
take account of the rice they had not time to carry a
our servants was at their backs and frightened them a
any harme done wee sent for that Musunder and gave
check for his impatience and all past very quietly
day; and then he began his ould trade to search, v
ower with a gentle admonition not to invade ou
which councill hee took for that time and desired us
our servants if they had any rice of people that had ra
promised him wee would, which wee did and found a g
of other mens rice among our peons, which they
soone as they were askt, wee had the account drawne
that Siminidar when soe ever he should demand it, th
end all further trouble, when he came over he did r
as send to us to know whither wee had done any t
businesse, But sends and takes out all the rice th
to one of our servants, wee hearing of it examined
found that our servant had some of other mens,
the Simidar to returne what he had taken more th
wee perceived he mocked us and soe wee brought
selves without any harme done. After we were
our house the Mesinede [ordered forth] with to t
send him some horse and foott to force us to a
plyance to deliver them soe much rice as their acc
wee told him wee would deliver up according to
and the force nor nothing else should compell us
wise, wee have turned out of the garden all the
longs to them; we heard the Simadar would fain
relled with us about this business as they pretenc
purpose did desire the Governor of the castle to si
men to joyne with his 30 horse and soe come to rol
peons. But the Governour being an understandi

knowing how the Simidar had abused us put him of by telli him he must have the Rajahs order, our troubles are renewed de and wee can never expect the Factory to florish as long as is under Sevagees Government, they have robbed all the coun people soe much as to the seed they should sowe, soe that next year the men will be ready to eat one another for the n crop will be very small, all people pray that the moores n come and regaine the country and there is a rumor that they v come after the raines. Timmanna waited their coming to joy them a few dayes more will discover that certainty.

Wee have made bold to send our complaints to the Rajah being something higher us then you that wee might not loose much time for an answer as your honour &c letter would take But wee desire you to write him about it, and our answer fr the Rajah with his order to the Semidar, will keep him in sc bounds of civillity till a letter comes writ by your honours instigation.

(103)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 7 July 16
2, pp. 94-96 } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

An Envoy being lately arrived from Sevagee, and bring letters from him to the President, wherein Sevagee writes severall things of which he is very desireous and mighty imp unate for them; but the President declared to the Councill this was a matter of consideration, and they were sensible as as he, how much Sevagee is indebted to the Company for g already sold him and that he could not pay with ready mo but with batty, coconutts, and beetlenutts, by reason whereof Company were but small gainers, and that the goods he now quired were iron, shott, and the two brass gunns, with a l quantity of copper, all which would amount to a great sun And the President moveing also to the Councill how prejudi it might be to the Company's interest if some of his requests not graunted, he haveing made himselfe very potent an whose country lyes now a great part of the Company's tr which being debated it was unanimously agreed that shol many as could be spared be sold him in barter for batty, bu copper without ready money; and as to the brass gunns the E dent desired the gentlemen of the Council to consider thereo.

give in their opinions next Councill day when the prece
matters are to be taken into consideration againe.

The President takeing this oppertunity of the Envoy m
to him the losses the Company susteyned at Dongum, ar
told him that the person that was Cheife of that factory w
here with him who could declare unto him the insolencies
Generall towards him, though he declared himselfe to
Englishman and that he was there on the English Com
accountt; and that the President did expect that Sevagee
make good the losse againe to the Company, and he wou
send with him the Cheife to give Sevagee an accountt of t
the Company susteyned and also to demand satisfaction c
But the Envoy advised the President that it was now a v
time to send anybody up thither by meanes of the great q
of raine that hath fallen and the sickness of the place, an
about the latter end of this month would be a better time,
which it is

Ordered that Mr. Samuell Austen prepare himself
aforesaid journey to treat with Sevagee, he being now at

(104)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 J
2, p. 97 } BOMBAY { 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Councill being full the president desired them to giv
opinions touching the proposalls he made to them last
day concerning the gunns and copper Sevagee desired;
was seriously debated and in the afermative it was carri
as to the copper Sevagee should have as much as wee coul
him at the rate other merchants paid provided he wou
ready money, it being a comodity soe consumptive in
parts that it is as good to us as ready money and why sho
sold to him for time or in barter for such goods as the C
would loose by; and as to the gunns that they should not
him at those tearmes which he proposed.

(105)

(S) F. R. Surut, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15
107, Foll. 113 } 1675

[They not only expect great profit from their new fac
Rajapore but further goe on to say]

"Wee have thoughts of settling a ffactory at Junea where we understand that severall sortes of cloth may be bought c[h]eape and the triall doth answere expectations it will bee a good help unto us and wee hope the transport hither will bee secure enough whether the peace between the Mogoll and Sevagee be confirmed or noe for wee have a very faire understanding with both artyes and wee doubt not to procure their pasports for the safe conveyance of our goods the most that will trouble us will bee the pass of Tannah. But wee must deale with the Portuguese as well as wee can though not soe well as wee would. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 137]

(106)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 78 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 July 1675
(EXTRACT)

The newes goes here currant that there is peace between the King and Sevajee. The Pattans are strong, *have beaten the Kings forces* that were entred their countrey.

(107)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, p. 77 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 July 1675
(EXTRACT)

The Governour now declares there is noe peace between Sevajee and the King though the Articles were signed by the King and sent an eliphant to Bawder Cawne, and raised his Munsub for the good service he had done in making the conditions; but Sevajee hath baffled him [and] will stand to noe such Articles, contrived the deceit only to prosscute his conquest in the Vizapore territories.

(108)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88, Fols. 89& 90 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 July 1675

(S) Our troubles with these interloper assault us afresh for about 10 dayes together wee was not molested with their impertinencies Butt now being we could not send them money which they have bin very importunate for continually hinting us what wee have spared Mahmud Ckaune and other Moores upon a necessity wee

31 July 1675]

English Records

alwaies gave them a modest denial that thought wee saw
away empty they had noe reason to be dissatisfied with u
these men are soe unreasonable that they look upon
affront to be denied though wee have it not and to
sensible of it they have brought up a new custome as to
pay custome att Burbullee which is att the bottome of tl
these insolencies if suffered will make them thinke they
impose to much upon us, wee know not what to say or
wee cannot send a letter to your honour &c. But they m
something for it or will not lett it passe; wee wrote for-
your honour &c. of their affronts cast upon us hoping
will take this and the Hubelly businesse into your ser
sideration that our factory may come once more to shi
former splendour, having lost much of its reputation.

(P) Here is uncertaine newes and therefore we know
may be done after the raines, but if the Moores should
conquer these partes and that Sevajee should come
September, as it is bruted, wee desire your Honour &c
may be occasion to order the Captaines accordingly, I
Kings army and Sevajeess lies hereabouts we thinke i
insecure bringing any goods down the Gaut but Mergee

(109)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, p. 77

SRUAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated
16

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe now find a necessity of sending up Mr. .
adjuist the accompts with the brokers, weavers and w
the severall townes where our investments were on I
sevajeess forces robb'd the place, that wee may know th
losse the Company have.

(110)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 }
pp. 95-97

RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY { Dat

(EXTRACT)

The 30th ditto [July 1675] newes was brought us
the morning that Sevajeess party in Callapore had s
Governor there for the King. Many of the inhabit
leaving the towne but Sevajeess souldiers kept all in wit
of faire usage, so that the townes people are preserved
and some security, Sevajee having to guard it repor

about 2000 men, and the Moore Governor that was in it is carried to Puruallo Castle, where he as yet remains a prisoner. Soon after we had this news we set forward for this place, on journey very troublesome and uncomfortable. In the high we passed by many dead bodies of men and women that died for want of food. The ways in many places very deep so that our horses in some places ready to stick fast. Such townes as we passed much broken and decayed, a few or no people in them where one house had a dweller ten were empty, the people being runne away for want and fear of Sevajee and oppression of the Governor. The 31 July we arrived at this place; the Governor and publique ministers of this towne with all the merchants met us without the towne on horseback, and in coaches they carried us to a house very convenient appointed for our accommodation where they all continued with us about 4 hours, treating us according to their custome of the countrey with their drumme pipes, and dancing women, which noyse our weary journey and hungry bellies made more then ordinary unpleasant to us. However, it was somewhat pleasing to us to see all expressions of joy from the inhabitants in generall, and the hearty welcome we had from the Governor &c. The next day was Sunday, therefore it was Munday, the 2d instant, when the first business we did was to enquire how our business went forward; musters of all sorts cloth procurable in and about this place was brought us.

* * * * *

The news of these parts are altogether uncertaineary [sic uncertain and vary] daily. The most credibly beleived and reported is, vizt., that Oram Zeb the King of India hath taken great displeasure against sevajee Rajah, who had offered him 17 castles to make peace, which after the King had agreed to and signed the articles, the Rajah refused to deliver the castles, upon which the King of India hath wrote to the King of Vizapore and the Nabob Buleel Caun offering to let go a usuall tribute that the King uses to pay him annually, provided he will with all his forces goe against the Rajah on this side, and he intends against him on the other side, with resolutions, if possible, to utterly destroy Sevajee. This proffer is accepted by the Kings Ministers and the Nabob hath ordered baskets to be made to passe his men over the rivers (caused by the great raines that have fallen) intending against Purnoalla. Soe soon as the moon changes is given out he will set forward but the rivers and deepe way will certainly hinder his putting his resolutions soe suddain

9 Aug. 1675]

English Records

in practice; butt against Purnoalla its undoubtedly will, which if he doth, will not or cannot be be [Divāli], soe that till that time Callopoore and all there be in quiet and our businesse by then will be neere wee fear much that it will be hinderance to us in goods whited.

(111)

F. R. Bombay, } CONSULTATION AT { Dated
Vol. 2 p. 120 } BOMBAY { 1

[EXTRACT]

Mr. Samuel Austen being appoynted to goe up to Court to treat with and demand satisfaction of him for the Honble. Company susteyned by his forces re plundering their factory at Dungom, as alsoe to pro and his copy for the future preventing of the like, : army shall happen to plunder or fire such townes as t Companie shall have any estate in, and not only for t Mogulls country but as well for such factoryes as w the Kinge of Vizapoores, with whome he is att warr, a may the speedier graunte our request and consider of o it is thought absolutely necessary to present him small curiosity, but not [to] exceed 500 Rupees, by : have lately presented him largely, so it was

Ordered that a present should bee provided acco the value of five hundred Rupees.

(112)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FROM ON BOARD THE { Date
88, Fol. 90 } SHIP *Maybone* { 17 .

Wee are now almost and had been altogether reas the *Maybone* of the ground but that men are difficult cured and more hard to be kept by reason a fleet of n that is here affitting out for Sevagee whose servants p carpenters, sawyers, and smiths that they can find to Hinderance.

(113)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 83 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Date
pp. 99-100 }

(EXTRACT)

As to fitting the *Maytree* wee have had much trou

them the Rajah sending downe expresse order for the speedy building severall new grabbs to be in readynesse to accompany him with his army against Danda Raspory, but wee hope she will bee ready to waite your Honnors orders in a short time.

* * * *

Wee shall closely ply the Subedar for the paying us the goods soe long since due, and according to the Phirmaund granted from the Rajah; he hath been most of the time since Mr. Childers absence up and downe the towne under his jurisdiction to receive in his Masters rents and but yesterday returned home, wee are informed he is to remove hence and one Tuka Pundit to come in his place.

Our intentions of sending to Goa for provission for the *May tree* was the hopes wee had of a ready freight for her the first of the year to Persia, which wee might reasonably expect knowing what quantityes of goods were ready up countrey for those partes and it being wholly the discourse in towne that a peace would be made before Dualle (Divāli) between the Vizapore King and the Rajah, that wee questioned not but to have goods downe very early

(114)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 Aug.
pp. 103-104 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 4th June in answer to our the 25th May in which wee find you are pleased to make us so happy as to acquaint us of your approvall in our proceeding with Sevajee, for which wee are not a little joyfull, our desire being alwaies to comply with the Honnble. Companys interest and when it falls out otherwise wee are not a little troubled to perceive ourselves disappointed in our expectations.

* * * *

When Seevajee had conquered these countryes as far as Anchola, he sent some of his forces into the Sunda Rajah countrey. They finding noe great opposition seized upon Sup and Whurwa belonging to the Rajah. Sevajee sett a watch at Burbulle to take custome of the goods that passed that way, which we acquainted your Honr. &ca. of in our last, and the impediment wee should meet with in our goods comeing downe noe speedy remidy was applyed, but wee have heard since the Kidderchaune Phunnys men with the Desyes &ca. joyning together hath retaken both these places againe with killing 300

20 Aug. 1675]

English Records

Sevajees men, soe that it hath made the watch at Bu and be gone to give the others place. Here is new Sevajee hath sent word that he cannot come this way of the Mogulls Army encamping soe nigh him, which new masters looke about them.

Timmanna and the Ranna [? Rani] hath made she was compelled to doe as being not able to withstand as farr as we can perceive, she stands for a cypher, for all and doth what he pleases. Narran Malla, Vith with other great merchants confederates together was included in the peace, but he finding by Sevajee near Merjah to take satisfaction of them of [sic? on want of money to keep his men together if Sevajee against the countrey, hath imprisoned them all and desired summes to assist him in this war.

Wee acquainted your Honner &c. in our thought it unsecure bringing our goods downe to reason [of] the Decans army and Sevajees, therefore Rannah for a passe to carry our goods that way serves; the answer wee have received with the passage custome, soe shall behave ourselves as they permitt us.

(115)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Date
2, p. 121 } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuel Austen, according to order, having present for Savagee and Ministers, a list whereof is in to the President and Councill for their approveall
ulars as followeth, vizt.,

R

One smale gunn of brasse for Savagee
valued with the carriage att

12 Yards of scarlett for Morapendit

7 Yards of scarlett for Anagee Pundit

One lookinglasse and tola of muske

3 Yards of scarlett for the Senatary [? Senapaty
? Secretary = Chitnis]

Other smale necessaryes to the value of

(116)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 111-112 }CARWAR TO
BOMBAY{ Dated 22 August
1675

Wee informed your honour &c. in our general (sent per your returned cossitts) that wee had sent a letter of complaints to the Rajah of his ministers insolence here; which letter wee sent by those cossitts to Rajahpore and desired our friends there to forward it with all speed possible to the Rajah, being businessee of now small import. Our owne peons as they returned back from Surratt called there to know whither they had any letters from this factory or Callicutt they did not show soe much good will to us, nor respect to our honourable masters affaires as enough to receive the Rajahs answer to send it to us, which we suppose they have deteined.....

The Semidar having received of the country people that keep Buffiloes, and cowes according to their Rojapore custome and i endeavouring to impose that according to our order, as a duty that never was demanded by the Moores; they upon this have seized upon all their Buffaloes and cowes and tell us withal they will never returne them till our servants doe fully satisfi the Rajapore duty so that wee believe they will remaine in th Semidars power, till Mr. Oxinden our chiefe comes down for we are resolved never to condescend that our servants shall pay ther anything for their releasment; wee have an invincible...to pass by soe many wrongs. Having respect to your honours &c orde esteeming itt more beneficiall to our honourable masters affaire and miexcusable to advise your honour &c how y[e]t by shotin through our sides they mean to catter downe the company's hor our then to goe to right ourselves by any unwarantable meanes.

Wee may blesse God that wee have a house that is of force sufficient to defend us from their rafine and plunder; for wee do not question if wee were at their mercy, as wee was in the Moore time we were on the other side (our tottering house being rather an offence [? than] defence) wee had long ere this been deveste of all.

(117)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
107, Ffol. 167 }CARWAR TO
BOMBAY{ Dated 29 August
1675

As for affairs at present they are as wee formerly advised yo the Simidee [Jamindar or Zamorin] maintaining his vyolen and preamitarily tells as that he will not lett goe our se

wants cattle without they will complye with the custome which they say is to pay for each buffillo for a cow one, we are advised that they pay at Rajares a buffillo and one for a cow that is not all for custome of buffillos and cowes for the former y^e country was governed by the mores; we lye very with impatiance for Mr. Oxindens comeing doe meete with some satisfaction towards the repairin Wee judge wee shall drive a very little trade if th^e tinues subject to Sevagees Tyranny. We expect to to [Vingurla?] and there to Land in shipp that shal

(118)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Da
88, Fol. 106

Yesterday the Governor received a Phirma king which orders him to follow Bawder Ckaunes supply of the Siddy and his fleet on all occasions, he refused to doe without the kings imediate order

(119)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { D
p. 124

(EXTRACT)

All the newes wee have is that Sevagee make to take the Castle of Danda Rajapore to which e^l land army, he is provideing an Armado by sea; men say that he hath other deeper designs for l^e wit, to invade some of the Kings coast to Nor[th]w^e Armado is employed this way. But his designe layd, and secretly carryed on that noe judgment caⁿ them till they are executed.

(120)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2 } CONSULTATION AT { Dat
p. 126 BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

The inhabitants of the oposite maine haveing ned the President to settle in their countrys which dominions, and whose subjects they are, and fro receive most of our provisions with which our Isl^e ed. the President haveing settled all affairs of

it a convenient time for himselfe and some of his Councell to goe and take a view of the cuntry and to see what places there bee that are fitt to settle in.

(121)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY { Dated 15 Sept
p. 136 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are alltogether uncertaine, for we have fresh news daily and one contradicts the other. Wee have been already much deceived by our informations, that wee are now afraid to write ; however, for the newes that most credited is that the Nabob, Bulliell Caune, within this 10 daies leaves Meerig his winter quarters, and intends for Vizapore, thither called by the young King or rather Coovus [Khavās] Caun &ca. to advise about meeting Bauder Caun, the Mogulls Generall against Sevagee and the rumor is that they will agree together, and utter destroy Sevagee.

(122)

Original Correspondence Vol. 36, No. 4106

SAMUEL AUSTEN'S NARRATIVE. A NARRATIVE OF WHAT OCCURRED IN SAMUEL AUSTEN'S JOURNEY TO THE CASTLE OF RAIRY, THE COURT AND RESIDENCE OF SEAVGEE RAJAH, BEING THITHER SENT BY THE HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER &CA. COUNCELL TO DEMAND SATISFACTION FOR THE DAMAGE THE HONBLE. COMPANY SUSTEYNED BY HIS ARMY (CONSISTING OF 12000 HORSE) AT THE FACTORY OF DUNGOM, AND LIKEWISE TO OBTENE HIS COLES TO PREVENT LIKE INJURIES.

Dated 24 Aug to 15 Sept. 1675

August the 24th 1675. Having received my instruct from the Honble. President &ca. Councell and got all thing readyness for the journey, I imbarckt in a balloone, together with Mr. Robert Harbin, who was appointed to accompany mee, by breake of the ensuing day, arrived at Battee, from whence proceeding to Chaul and towards Rairy, I think nothing will give your trouble of veiwing untill I obtained Nejampore, which

Sept. 1675]

English Records

On the 2nd September, in which place meeting with our most valent friend, Peshua Mora Pundit, together with Aundit, I waited on them, and after their allotted presents presented unto them our injuries and demands of satisfaction for the same; to which they could give no respect of their distance from the Rajah, and no otherwise but by writing to him in our behalves by reason of his designe for Junea [Junnar] (with an army of 8000 foot) and his departure from thence.

September the 6th. On the 6th of September we gained a high and difficult top of Rairy hill, which impartially made for neither, and fortunately had audience the next day of the Rajah and Sambojee Rajah &c. principle officers, who being brought with shame at my complaints, a political slumber incircumspectly fell upon them, and seemingly hung thereon untill I had finished, and then pleaded ignorance to the fact and totally denied the reality of any effect whatsoever, and so desired time for his most serious considerations.

September 15th. After audience had, Perlad Pundit our procurator was not idle in this affaire, but with much courage and vigour stirred up the Rajah to give us a speedy and an effectual answer, which could not be obtained untill the 15th of September when at the same place as formerly he expressed his mind in other words, to wit that in respect he had not account given to his Generall of any effect taken from us more then so much as which belonged to Samuell Austen) he thought our demand very unreasonable, and in respect our Factory was not fortified as even to oppose the meanest force, he had no way to satisfy us for that which vagabonds and scouts committed without order or the knowledge of the Generall; to which he answered it was done by his Generalls knowledge, other would not have carryed mee away prisoner so far as he is therefore desired his personall appearance to deny it if he would take notice of this, but on the contrary assured us he should have no satisfaction. Meeting with so small success after many arguments to move him to a more generall compliance) I proceeded to request for his coles to all our factories to which he demurred, and thought convenient to give to the Rajah &c. sea port townes. But after a strict debate, presented to all, and ordered the Secretary in our behalf to dispatch them, which since are arrived to the Honble. P. and Councells hands. and question not (finding see

difficulty in procuring them) but they will redound much to t
Honble. Companys advantage in case such like accedents shou
happen for the future.

(123)

O. Correspondence } Vol. 36, No. 4115	FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY, { INSTRUCTIONS TO PHILIP GYFFORD	Dated 28 Sep 1675
--	--	----------------------

(D) I heartily recommend to you to encourage the trade of t
Island in generall and take care that the Merchants be favour
in all reasonable wayes, that they be protected from all violen
and disturbance from the English or other Inhabitants that th
be preserved and secured soe much as may be from the Mallab
and other Pirates, and against the Insolence of the Portugue
and in most particular manner, you must preserve the honour a
security of his Majestie's Porte and Haven, and that neither t
Portuguese nor the Siddy's Fleet, nor Sevagees, nor any oth
whatsoever doe offer any the least violence from Hunry Cun
and Chaul inwards. For otherwise you will utterly discour
all merchants from trading unto or entering into the Porte.

During my stay here I have found odd neighbours to de
with, the jealous and envious Portuguese have endeavoured
that lay in their power to obstruct our settlement, the Govern
of Surat hath not been wanting alsoe to use his policy to und
mine us; and Siddy Sombole with his Fleete hath been no sm
impediment. The Dutch with their powerfull Fleete designed
have swallowed us up, but blessed be God who hath hitherto p
served us, and rendered all their evill designes advantagious
Sevajee onely hath proved, and that for his own Interest sak
our fairest friend, and noblest enemy, you must expect to
counter many ill offices from the Portuguese, especially in t
passe Caranjah, as I have done, but you must not yield in
least to them, but boldly maintaine the honble. Companys righ

As to the Fleete which is now bound to the reliefe of Dar
Rajapore, you must not deny them all good neighbourly assistan
to wit, wood, water provisions, and necessarys for their mony; l
you must declare unto the Generall that if he presume, or any
his people, to intrench on his Majestie's right, and rob or plun
or in the least disturbe any boate or vessell from Henry Cun
and Chaul inwards into the Bay, or shall land any men to rob
any parte within said Bay, they doe actually breake peace w
us, and must expect noe assistance from us, and if you doe stou

4 Oct. 1675]

and resolutely maintaine this privilege, you will doe acce service to the Honble Company. [Collection of Papers...Bby Vol. 6, p. 146.]

(P) As to Savajee you are sensible that our correspor with him hitherto is very faire and acceptable to both sides an it will soe continue; I pray you to encourage it so much as your power, for I expect no meane emolument to our Hon Masters from our trade into his countrey, which you know bin the subject of many debates in Councell, and I have th to advise because you are already fully acquainted with a transactions with him.

(124)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } [BOMBAY TO SURAT] { Dated
107, Ffols. 131-132 } 167

Enclosed wee send a letter that wee received this m from Sevagee together with coles for the severall fac according to his promise. Such as were of use in these par have and sent the rest to the President with the list of the that was granted by Sevagee. [This letter is signed by Gyffard and John Petit; for destination of the letter (No. 126 dated 14 October 1675]

(125)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 Oct
Vol. 88, Fol. 113 } 1675

Neer the Rivers mouth wee mett the Surratt Armado co ed by Siddy Cossaim, brother to Siddy Sambole bound to Rajapore, to whome as occasion serves you must not fe shew all faire assistance and civill deportment, with reg those instructions, left with you by the President, at his ture for your kind usage of the people belonging to that floc be very well taken by the Governor here and the newes t will be represented to the king.

(126)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally M
88 p. 116 } 14 Oct. 167

(EXTRACT)

The Coles from Sevajee wee have received.

* * * * *

Wee begin to be allarmed with Sevagee, but hope i [pass] over, though we are apt to beleive he will distu this yeare,

(127)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 14 Oct.
Sect. 4, pp. 152-3 } SURAT { 1675

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday, we received a letter from the Siddy, a copy of which with our answer thereto, we here remit you, and desire your Honours opinion thereof. We shall find him a ver troublesome neighbour, unless you procure an order from Ghast Cawn, that he enters not in an hostile manner from Chaulan Hunera Kennere [sic? Henry Kenny].

We received yours of 8 current the 14 Do. in which we have the acceptable news of his Honours safe arrival, with the rest of the fleet, at Swally and of the Governor &c., respectfull reception of him, to the nation and Company's honour.

(128)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO CAKWAR { Dated 16 Oct.
Vol 36, No. 4122 } { 1675

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice what you advised about Savajees attempt on the Sunda Rajah countrey, and by [sic] the prudent accommodation made by Timona and the Ranah, and their resolution to defend themselves against Savajee. We also observe the disturbance and ill treatment you have received from Savajee officers, which you have represented to Savajee, and wee doubt not but hereafter they will beh[ave] themselves more civilly toward you. In the meane time wee would have you be very dilligent over the Companys affa[ir]s and use all prudent means to preserve our priviledges and keep a faire understanding with the Governor and all the officers that the Company's business may receive noe prejudice; and withall be wary in your proceedings and doe not trust those needy officers more than necessity forceth you unto.

(129)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 Oct.
Vol. 36, No. 4123 } { 1675

(EXTRACT)

This towne begins already to be allarm'd by Savajee, which is no meane obstruction to our trade, but wee trust God will preserve your estate from all danger.

9 Nov. 1675]

English Records

(130)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated Swal
Vol. 36, No. 4127 } 9 Nov.
(EXTRACT)

Inclosed wee send you **Savajees Cole or passe** which make use of when any of his Governours or Generall molest and trouble you.

(131)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated :
Vol. 36, No. 4139 } COMPANY { 167
(EXTRACT)

[Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 164] The Portugeez as proud, malicious and envious as ever, contriving underhand opposing of the peace and splendor of the trade.

Sevagee and they [the Portuguese] daily quench the chiefest cause of his hatred to them being for forcing his cast to turn Roman Catholicks. There has also happened some disputes among them in the same as Captain General of Busseem taking the part of some against the Jesuits, and forcing the said Jesuits to restore said orphans a considerable estate, which they had been of many years, which they highly resented. One dispute on another, and these quarrels increased daily. At last the inhabitants belonging to one of the great Dons turned to the Jesuits for succour, the Captain General sent them. They denied to deliver them up; the General incensed of their towns and burnt about 6 or 8 houses. The Portuguese made no resistance, but fled to their Pens, hoping to get him communicated from Rome, and so at present remains quiet.

[P] Sevagee keeps a very fair correspondence with not to be trusted, he totally governing himself by himself alone, not valuing the breach of any oath or promise can imagine to be a gainer thereby, but he hath many the fire which will find him employ a considerable time little reason to fear any disturbance from him.

The Mogull presseth hard upon him, whose arms are downe to Cullian and its reported that Orang Zeeb hath his Generall Bauder Ckaun, which hath nettled him resolved to do something this summer considerable against

the better to effect which he hath by matching one of his neer relations with one of Cowset Ckauns [Khavās Khān], Protector of Decans nerest kindred broke the peace between that kingdome and Sevagee which was just upon concluding, by which means there is another great army brought upon him. The Siddy of Danda Rajapore being also recruited from Surratt with 2000 fresh men, provissions, amunition, &ca., with two large men of war and severall frigattts (after he had put some recruits ashore) sayled downe the coast to looke out Sevagees fleete, hoping to burne them in port, but being by their vigilancy prevented of that they have burnt Vingurla and severall other townes. At this alarun Sevagees fleete also put to sea, consisting of 57 small frigattts well manned. The East India *Merchant* who put in here yesterday in her voiage up from the Mallabarr coast mett with both fleets. Wee wish they may meete and box it out stoutly, for they are both equally troublesome to us and much hinder the trade of our port. By this your Honors will see Sevagee hath his hands full ; how he will deal with them all wee must leave to time to discover.

(132)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 December
Sect. 4, p. 171 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Mogull was at Cullean, but the Pishwaw giving them 10000 Pagodas ready money, they are returned without doing any harm.

(133)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Dec.
p. 128 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Finding the towne of Surrat somewhat free from Sevagees allarms, we have thought good to discharge all the Topasses whome wee now send downe by the *Unicorne*, and keep only two files of Englishmen here, which wee hope will be enough for the security of our house if occasion require.

(134)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 Dec.
Sect. 5, pp. 3-4 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeese its reported, has proclaimed war with Sevagee, he attempting to build two bullworks over against their

8 Jan. 1676]

English Records

Fort of Sibon which they endeavouring to hinder, quarrel. Sevagee still continues fortifying those a few days will tell us if they be able to put a stop to works or no, which if gone on with, will be a great trouble to the Portugese.

When the Hunter is gone to Persia, there will be wanting a Frigate to cruise up and down, not only to protect the merchants from Mallabars, but to secure the port on all sides in this troublesome times of Sevagees drawing an anchor against the Portugese and the Siddys vessels daily in and out, so hope you will speedily dispatch the *Revenge*

(135)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated
Sect. 5, p. 5 }
(EXTRACT)

The *Berkeley Castle* when here last, brought out 1324 pounds, some of which were spared Sevagee, by which we are in great want of great gunns.

(136)

O. Correspondence, Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated 11
36, No. 4163, fols. 10-11 } COMPANY { 1675

(EXTRACT)

In our former letters wee have advised the settlement of a factory at Rajapore, where we have employed a considerable stock to be invested in commoditys proper for Europe, which we expected would have been sent us seasonable enough to be cured and laden home on these shippes; but wee have been disappointed of our expectations, having received scarce what wee ordered of baftas, dungarees, &c., and the greatest part, browne, and now it is too late to cure the reason of this disappointment is caused by the continuance in the inland townes, which gives an apparent obstruction to trade. Mr. Child, &c. factors complaine alsoe of the delays which have fallen there, hindering the passages of all goods and belating them one month of what their usuall time is, which is a very great perplexity to us and puts us to much trouble in the lading these shippes. Wee doe not find the settlement there hath been very well esteemed by several all the neighbour governments of Deccan, by whom you

were received with all demonstration of kindness and respect to your Honors name and that of the nation. Wee perswade ourselves it will in a yeare or two more become a usefull and advantageous factory to you. Mr. Childs tyme having been wholly taken up in travelling up the country for the settlement of your business he hath not yet had time to prosecute your demands on Sevagee for your former loss at Rajapore according to contract, but wee expect that hee will suddenly bring that affaire to some issue.

(137)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89	}	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{	Dated 11 January 1675/6
p. 10				

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are alltogether uncertaine. Report speakes Sevagee one while dead and another while very ill and another while that he hath ordered all his forces to be ready under Pornollah [Panhālā], intending thence to march for Veezapore, called thither, report speakes, by the Nabobb Buleil Caun who now raines lord of all, the young King in his possession, and it is likewise talked keepes Coons [Khavās] Caun in prison; but the better sort of people doe beleive Coons is killed by him.

(138)

F. R. Bombay	}	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{	Dated 13 January 1675/6
Vol. 2, p. 6 (2d set)				

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing sent severall letters to the Deputy Governor to desire him to graunt leave for five of his vessells, which now lye at Penn, to be brought hither and haled on shore for security, that the Sidy might not burne them, the Deputy Governor propounded to the Councill, which being debated, and in regard the Siddy cannot take it ill of us, his fleete haveing been here severall times and wintered twice under our protection, it was

Ordered that a letter be sent to Sevagee to advise him that wee have graunted his request provided a writeing under his hand and seale (as he has promised he will), that in case the Siddy should attempt to destroy the said vessells in our port it should wholly lye on his accountt, the English not to be concern'd on either side,

17 Jan. 1676]

English Records

(139)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT } Dated 1
Sect. 5, p. 12 } { 16'

(EXTRACT)

For these many days here is a continued report of being dead and buried, naming the place of his death, manner and place of burial. It is reported he was po his son; his son being informed his father had comr watch of Rairee Castle to throw him down over the v left not going out at nights after the watch was sett daughter of one of his chiefest Braminees, whose daugh debauched; that he was sick, we certainly know, an distemper proceeded from the violent pain he had in which was almost rotten. The Siddy Sambolees told a the Deputy Governor, that he was dead and so say all from Dabull, Cullean, Chaule &c. Wee cannot give credit thereto, because Moree Pundit removes not f Moules (Mahuli or Mavals) Hill with his army. endeavour to know the certainty, and advise when we

(140)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM SURAT TO EAST } Dat
dence, No. 4163 } INDIA Co. {

(EXTRACT)

The granado shells lost at Rajapore, Sevagee d himself of declaring that he never had them in posses examination wee understand that part were sold to Sid [Johār] Generall of the King of Deccan's Army, Part w Rajapore in the Company's house when it was ro afterwards were plundered by the people of the Towne, is noe hopes of recovering them, or anything for t No. 399, dated 6 October 1673 *ante*, p. 291, item 1st.]

Wee herewith send you the severall sorts of co minted on the Island; among the rest wee desire yo notice that the Tynn coine is made 10 per cent more then it used to be, and that in order to its greater con it first went currantly of till the envious portuguese hi passage in their Country, and transport to the maine, al value very much, but now wee hope it will be better

and if wee could procure a large vent for it, 'twould consume a good gquantity of tynn yearly, and make it worth above 22 rupes per maund to you.

(141)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
89, p. 13 } 24 Jan. 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governor did latly send the President a bill of exchange drawne by Sevajee Rajah upon his corrispondent in Golconda, part whereof being on account of moneys due to the Company for cloth and perpituanos sold him, and part to some merchants on Bombay for corne and other goods sould to Sevagees Subedars by his owne order, and the remainder of the money was to be invested in corne for Sevagees owne account. This said bill was accordingly sent up, but it againe returned unto us, the person on whome it was drawne being departed from Golconda before its arrival. This bill wee now returne you here enclosed; and seeing the Company themselves are concerned in this business, as well as their merchants, whom they are bound to protect against any violence of their neighbours, wee thinke good that you owne this cause publicuely as the Company's concerne; and in order to the speedy recovery of said money, that you send up the cheife broker Girderdas together with Narransinary and one or two able Englishmen, who in the Company's name are to deliver the letter herewith sent to Sevajee and Motto [Moro] Pundit together with another letter from the Deputie Governour, and in the said name to demand satisfaction for the said money, together with interest and other damages, and they are not to depart till they have satisfaction; but if they see noe probability of satisfaction then the Englishmen are first to make a protest in the Company's name against their unjust proceedings and declare that if any dammage or breach of friendshipp doth accrew thereby they are the cause thereof, and then they are to returne, and haveing given you an account of their proceedings you are to signifie the sam[e] unto us, and wee shall take such course therein as shall consist with our Masters honour and intrest, and security of their merchants and trade hereafter into those parts.

* * * *

Here is a flying report that Sevagee is dead, wherefore wee would have you consider whether it be safe to deliver the bill out of your hands before you are further satisfied of the truth hereof.

27 Jan. 1676]

English Records

(142)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 5, p. 15 }

(EXTRACT)

The reports of Sevagee are various; some report very ill, some perfectly recovered; nothing of cert: [to] be learned.

(143)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Date
Vol. 36, No. 4175 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee advised you formerly the ill successe of y near Brampore at Dungom, where Mr. Samuell Auste prisoner, plundered all he had to the very clothes on h your factory house burnt, all the goods therein and at destroyed by Savajees flying army; touching which fit to send up Mr. Austen himsele to Savagee Rajah, and expostulate the great violence done us when wee v with him, whose narrative wee send you herewith. S could not be procured, Savajee declaring that he wa to make good any losses wee sustained in his ener against whome he prosecuted a just warr; he blamed of his army much for the violence done us, and to should not be subject to such injuries hereafter he coles or pasteports for that place, as also for factoryes, but wee know not how farr they may be and therefore wee shall adventure noe more than the your affaires force us unto for the better procuring England. Mr. Austen hath in this affaire done you and behaved himsele prudently; his losses were g speak your favourable eye towards him.

(144)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { D
Fols. 16-17 }

(EXTRACT)

(S) Wee take notice of Sevagee's death which is als here wee pray be carefull to recover the money whi the Company and the merchants on the island, for th should, and trust now more of the Companys Estate i

Sobedarrs hands, till the debt be first sattisfied; of then be as wary as you can; how you trust those people, till they keepe their words better then hitherto they have done.....Mr. John Child haveing advised us that the Soobedarr of Rajapore hath a great quantity of coconutts to be laden for, account of freight to be sent for saileti Surratt which coconutts wee are to dispose of and there out to pay the Company the first payment of what agreed on p[sic] contract, wee have thought good to order the *Mayboonne* downe thither; as well to lade, so much as she can bring herselfe; as to be convoy to such other vessells as wee would have you hire at Bombay for transport of said goods, from Rajapore to Surratt wee inclosed send you the contract made between Mr. Child and the Soobedarr of Rajapore and would have you not to fail to send downe boats sufficient for the bringing up the said goods to which end you may imploy *Mallabars Coaster*, the Companys Shibarrs if not otherwise disposed and in want of them you may hire a good large grob or two at Mahim Bandera and Bombay at as cheape a rate as you can and send them downe with all speed to Rajapore either together with the *Maybnome* or before her to the end noe time may be lost for the sooner we get the money into our hands the better.

[P] Mr. Samuel Austin hath againe earnestly entreated us to remind you of his concerne with Sevajee. Wee desire that you would youse your endeavour for the procureing him speedy sattisfaction, being he is fearefull should Sevajee be dead, as it is reported, he would never recover a farthing for his loss.

(145)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 2, p. 9 (2d set)	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{ Dated 19 February 1675/6
--	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Narransinay and Caus Moody being returned from Mora [Pandit] with an answer to the President's letter touching the bill of exchange that was returned, and Mora Punditt having alsoe wrott a very civill letter to the Deputy Governor declaring that the reason the bill of exchange was not accepted to be occasioned by the departure of the person on whom it was drawne, and that he was now arrived to Sevagee with the mony, and that he had wrott Sevagee how great the disappointment hath been to the English, which being taken into consideration it was thought convenient that two persons be sent immediately to Sevagee with the bill and to make demand thereof, which if he denies to pay they are to returne with his answer that wee may send some

English to make demand, and, in case necessity request against him according to the orders we have from the President and Council, and in regard it is chearful such of our servants as are natives, then English, it

Ordered that Narransinay and Caus Moody with all convenient speed to Sevagee with the bill which if accepted they are to advise us thereof and till they receive our further orders, but if not, then speedily with Sevagees answer thereto that we may execute the Presidents and Councils orders.

(146)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 5, p. 33 }

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] First, our near neighbour Sevagee and the Siddy makes them often un- dangerous guests unto us, having sometimes 2 or 3 party or the other upon the island, or their vessells who are generally morose and surly men fitt a- ny roguery when opportunity presents and not to be and kept in quiet by any persuasion, but the awe of strong for them.

(147)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
Sect. 5, pp. 19-20 }

(EXTRACT)

We shall use our utmost endeavours to recover which is due to the Company, and the other mer- chandise goods sold Sevagee, and shall be very cautious in any of the Company's Estate in any of the Soubida they make good what already due, and are juster tracts than hitherto.

Here are severall vessells laden and bound which belongs to merchants of this port. We have them to Mr. Child to be employed in their transport- nutts &c., goods that lie there ready for Suratt. The Grabbs and with some other vessells belonging to that is there already, will be ready to carry up all

We shall do what in us lies to be assistant to the speedy procuring of the mony due to him from

(148)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 } LONDON TO SURAT { Dated 8 March
p. 262 } 1675/6

We should gladly heare that Bingees design about the printing do take effect, that it may be a means to propogate our religion whereby soules may be gayned as well as Estates.

(9)

L. Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 8 March
pp. 264-265 } 1675/6

We note the approach of Sevagees forces and the allarum given you thereon, and do hope that the agreement made with him will protect our estates.

* * * * *

We approve of the course you have taken to gett satisfaction of Sevagee for our loss at Dungom and would have you prosecute it, for tho it should cost as much as you shall recover, yet it will deterr him from making the like depradations for the future, when they consider they must pay for it.

(150)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 13 March
Fol. 23 } 1675/6

The newes of these partes are all together uncertaining but this is to[o] true that Sevagee Rajah is very well, at Purnollah hath robbed hattande [Athani], the merchants losses is vallued at 300,000 Pagodas and is tauked that he will with all his fforges against Veezapore or Goa.

(151)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 April
Sect. 5, pp. 36-37 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

We have intelligence that the Siddy intends to winter here, which we look upon to be bad news, for besides raising the price of all sorts of provisions and making them scarce, we shall never be able to prevent quarrelling, that will arise between our men and his, besides the intolerable cheat they always put upon the tobacco renter in bringing in tobacco by stealth; we having wrote a friendly letter to him, laying before him the many inconveniences will happen by his wintering here, desiring him to pass

7 April 1676]

English Records

the winter at Suratt; if he should not hearken to our
we hope your honour may prevail with the Governor
get him invited there, for we earnestly desire to
company.

Since the foregoing the Siddy is come in with his
tells us he has power from the Governor of Suratt to
and he will not stir from hence, except we turn him
he says he will write to the Governor about it, and
Honour &c., will use the utmost interest to get
otherwise he will be a plague to this island.

By the extraordinary strictness of the Broach, (the
Governors, we have been able to procure so little corn
that with what the Siddy has already had of us and
of all other provisions on this island, they are grown
dear, that should the Siddy winter here, without doubt
the inhabitants will be forced to leave the island.

We understand from some private hands, that some
Siddys [men] have sided with Tully Okawn, which
encouraged him, that he begins now to appear abroad
for fear others should follow their example, the Siddy
to trust himself this winter at Danda Rajapore, and
pretends Ghasty Cawns order for his stay
he has nothing to show, for we are likewise informed
his Mizza at Surat are very much fallen out, which
very unwilling to go to Surat; he presses also that
should lie in Bombay and not in Mazagon, being so
Sevagee at this distance from the fort; if he stays he
troublesome, inconvenient and what great discourag-
be to the island you all very well know; we submit
judgment, and desire your speedy answer, how we
ourselves in this affair, which shall punctually be co-

(152)

O. Correspondence	}	SURAT TO THE	{	Dated Surat
Vol. 37, No. 4202				
		COMPANY		7 April

(EXTRACT)

The report still continues of Sevagees death (which
much doubted). He was poisoned by his barbarous
time hath not appear'd abroad, but his army hath laid
considerable mart towne in Deccan called Houttanne
neare Raybagg, where wee heare some of your estates

but doe not yett know the certainty thereof. He holds a fair understanding with your Island Bombay and all offices freindshipp pass between them.

(153)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SWALLY MARINE TO { Dated 14 April
Fol. 30 } BOMBAY { 1676

Instructs Bombay not to allow the Siddy to winter there but in case he insists on it, restrictions were to be put on the movement of his men but at the same time to be civil to him so that he may not have any complaint against the Bombay Government

(154)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 April
89, p. 31 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee haveing here a report as if Sevajees army were coming hither [Surat] to plunder this place, wee doe now by Matte desire you to make a diligent enquiry into the truth thereof, and advise us the motion of his army, and if you are certainly informed they are moving towards Surat wee would have you send us intelligence with all speed by express.

(155)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 April
89, Fol. 32 } 1676

To this day the Governour of Surat hath not applied himself in the least to us touching the wintering the Sidyes fleet, wherefor wee would have you continue to prosecute our former directions, and not permitt them to winter there and be carefull that you be not overcome with their subtilities.

(15 -)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April
Sect. 5, p. 40 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

There is about 10000 horse of Sevagee come to Cullea their intention is not certainly known, but a report goes that they intend to go and seize upon a hill near Damon called Parner where was a castle formerly, but now deserted, which he intends to fortify, that he may be nigh Suratt, from whence it is above 36 hours journey, which will strike such a fear into

merchants at Surat, that it will much spoil the trade
Sunsey and Cowes Moody saw [Sevagee at Panolla;
hear that he intends to make any incursions this year.

(157)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1
Sect. 5, p. 41

(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this, is one Sundergee Pervo, a person
sent to Surat by Mora Pundit to succeed Kisso Rawn
or Keshav Raman] Sevagees Vakeel there, who for want
of his duty, is turned out; Sundergee has letters for his
Mora Pundit, in which we suppose he has wrote at large
particular, so we, to comply with Sundergees desire, and
him to your favorable reception, we have on his request
spared him a topass for his conveniency in passing
geeze country.

(158)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 2
89, p. 33 . 16

(EXTRACT)

You have omitted to advise us what success you
have in your demands touching recovery of the money due to
pany & Co. merchants from Sevagee. Wee feare you
remiss and indifferent in that affaire and looke upon it
private concerne, whereas if you understand it aright it
be the standard of your future dealings with Sevagee
ministers, for if you suffer yourselves to be baffled in
business they will use you soe hereafter. Wee therefore
do to prosecute the said demand with all vigour, and
signifie to Sevagee and his ministers that if they use us
unjustly in detaining our money and breaking the contract
with them, wee shall be forced to withdraw all commerce
and trade from their countrey. And wee desire you to
show how you trust them on the Company's account till they
are satisfied.

(159)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT { Dated 1
Vol. 28, pp. 34-5. } ST. GEORGE { 16

(EXTRACT)

In our last we advised you the report of Sevagees demand
we soon found it fabulous, and that he was recovered of

nes, and his armys abroad which have plundered a considerable market towne in Deccan called Huttanee, from whence reports he hath carryed away 300000 Pagodas where our Honble Masters have suffered in 16 pags. broadcloth and other goods sent thither for sale per the factors at Rajapore. The kingdome Vizapore is now in a miserable distracted condition, the King being in his nonage and not able to take the charge of the Government upon him; all his Umbraws are divided one against another and in armes. The Mogulls Generall Bauder Ckaun gone with his army against the whole kingdome in hopes of conquest, and Savage, who hath alwaies had an eye that way but never durst attempt anything for fear of Bauder Ckaun, who continually lay with his armies on the borders of his countrey hath now taken the opportunitie to fish in these muddy waters also and sided with Buloe Ckaun the Generall of Vizapore, by what the issue of all will be time must produce; in the interim the Company suffer greatly in their factories of Rajapore and Carwar, and all trade impeded no merchants adventuring to buy any goods, and all the weavers fled from their houses, no place being secure, that they cannot settle to worke nor dare we intrude them with any quantitie of money till affaires are better settled.

(160)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1 } 2, p. 12 (2d set)	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{ Dated 4 May 1676
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

There being severall dancing women, subjects of Savage fled over hither, of whom Mora Punditt hath made demand according to our articles of agreement with Savage, for the punctuall compliance with which it was

Ordered that enquiry be made after them, and if found, that they be secured till such time as he send persons for them, that we may receive the like from him if any of our souldiers or inhabitants of the Island desert it and runn into his country on any evill action committed here.

(161)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } p. 37	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{ Dated 9 May 1676
---------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these partes is that the Nabob hath had a bloody fight with the Decanns. They kill[ed] him about a thousand

13 May 1676]

English Records

horse ; many of his cheifest friends fell ; himself much
The Decanns are headed by Sheek Menass and assist
Mazoure [Massaud] and Serjah Caun &ca. The
none sticks to him but the Pattans. He hath sent to m
but the Decanns &ca. will not hear any thing of
speakes him in a great streight whilst these fight. S
4000 horse that rainges up and downe, plunders and
out any hinderance or danger. The troubles up the G
great that wee much feare being able to provide any g
masters this yeare.

(162)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, p. 13 } FORT St. GEORGE TO BOMBAY { Da

(EXTRACT)

Wee have no certainty of Sevagee as yet, but its
if his brother Eccogee, hitherto in the Visapores ser
southern frontier, having surprised a mountaine and
try, hitherto unsubjected, has sett up for himself.]
Zawady Condaly [?]. Allso that Balla Balla Ca
Khan] (who rules Visapore since the imprisonment
Cawn) should have received a considerable defeat fro
forces of Sidi Maseed Jekery and Masour, so that if
above ground it is time to be doing. Chingy [Gingy
treats with this King, but we hardly think him in a
undertake it, being wholly intent upon fleecing his
well souldiery as common people, and that spoils all.

(163)

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 37-38 } SURAT TO FORT St. GEORGE { Date

(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately been twice allarmed by Seva
and the towne [Surat] continues yet jealous of his
regaurd that a body of his men keep hovering about
the Rajah of which place he hath beaten, and made hi
into the Cooleys country, settled a party of men s
Pindolle, a strong hill in the said country, which pla
daies march from Surat, so that if he comes not n
reasonably expect him here the next monsoon ; and
speedy and feaseable marches it is thought he hath
Portugues to that extremitie that they dare not de

his passage through their dominions ; so that this citie will b
but a troublesome and unquiet neighbour, and put a stoppe to
trade of this port, if not. totally ruine it, which God divert,
whose protection we commend you.

(164)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 27 Ma
Fols. 38-39 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

(S) Sunderjee Pervooe is arrived but wee have not thou
good to shew him any outward countenance nor receive his v
as yet till wee heare how he is received by the Governor of
towne, for wee thinke, not good to give him any occasions
jealousie ;.....

(P) From the beginning of this month this towne of Surat h
been in continuall alarams, by meanes of Sevajees army un
the command of Mora Punditt who, haveing beaten the Rajah
Ramnagurr out of his country and taken Pindolle and Paine
is now within 3 days journey of us, and threatens to destroy
towne if the Governour doth not buy his peace with a g
summe of money, touching which they are now in treaty. It
sayed also that Sevagee hath procured free passages for his ar
through the Portugall country and liberty to settle his peopl
Vinbassaree and Daman in order to make approaches to Su
and returns the more secure, by which proceedings he see
resolved either to destroy this towne or to bring it under con
bution. Wee pray God to direct all things for the best,
hitherto wee have malancholly apprehensions for the Compai
trade in these parts.

(165)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 30 May
Sect. 5, p. 42 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry you should think us remiss, in using our utm
endeavours with Sevagee and his ministers, touching the recov
of the money due to the Hon. Company &c. merchants from him

We sent immediately Cowes Moody and Narangsinay to m
demands of money from Sevagee, who gave them fair promises
payment and to that purpose, Narangsinay stayed behind
receive it, and we since hear, though not by letters from him th

1 June 1676]

English Records

Sevagee has paid something on account, and dai
satisfaction for the rest; if we find that he absolutely
to baffle us, we shall proceed as your Honour &c. form
ed us, but we are inclined to believe he has no such d
cannot be expected that he will pay it all at once, as i
difficult thing to get money out of such mens hands
part in goods and part in money and by leisurely pa
may at length clear the account. We did, accord
Honrs. orders, agree with 5 vessells to go to Rajapore
Companys cocoanutts and beetelnutts, which Sevag
to pay, but how Sevagees ministers have baffled Mr. C
business, in not only keeping them on demurrage 2 mo
length returned [the] vessell up empty; your Honour
formed from thence, it was a great good fortune to the Co
most of those vessells we agreed with, were laden with
their own account and bound thither, so that we are cc
all but one, without paying them anything, though
difficulty, they much grumbling for their demurrage
vessell of about 450 candy, which went down empty or
fetch up the Company's goods, whose owner was v
with us for his freight and demurrage, which would
considerable, but we at length agreed with him an
Rups., which we shall charge to Rajapore Factory's de
is all we have paid on that account. There are two ve
have got their lading, which is Girders Ruparrell and
Ketch, but the owners may repent the time they sent t
for by detaining them so long ere they laded them the
forced to winter at Rajapore.

(166)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
Vol. 89, p. 40 }
(EXTRACT)

These goe by retorne of your peon whom you sen
pany Sundergee Pervoe, Sevagees envoy, from whose
days since) this citty received a very hott alarum
thankes be to God, wee are quiet againe, and report s
Sevagee hath left Pindolle and returned with his an
winter quarters in his owne country, soe wee hope to
further from him till after the raines (which this c
with us), when wee have great reason to feare he w
this citty,

(167)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
89, Fol. 44 } UMRA TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 June
1676
(SUMMARY)

[Siddi Cossum who was on his way to Danda Rajapore on the Emperor's service is recommended to Bombay Government by the President. The President asks the Bombay authorities to let Casim winter at Bombay and to treat him civilly.]

(168)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
89, pp. 45-46 } FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 9 June
1676
(EXTRACT)

Wee have already wrote you a letter in recommendation o. Siddy Cossum who is now made Govr. of Danda Rajapore and Captain Generall of the Kings Armada against Sevagee (Siddy Sambole being turned out of said office). Ghastie Ckaune Governor of Surrat hath commanded the said Siddy Cossum to mak what haste he can to his charge, and in persuance thereof hath with some importunity prevailed with us to permitt his winterin on the Island Bombay till the monzoone serves to transport him to Danda Rajapore. He carryes with him about 200 Peons for his guard on the way, fearing some encounter from Sevagees force Wee were very unwilling to admit soe many troublesome people on the Island, but our Governour here being very importunate with us, and haveing expressed a respectfull regard and favourable assistance to our Honble. Masters interest, and promising to signify this, and other our good services to the King, wee have thought good to gratifie him therein.

* * * * *

And though probably Sevagee may repine and look with jealous eye on this proceeding, yet you must take care to satisfy him with the same reasons which wee formerly used, urging the necessity that lyes upon us in regard our trade lyes so engaged the Kings dominions and that wee are as ready to render all coming offices of friendship to him when it lyes in our way.

This day and at the same time that Siddy Cossum came to take his leave of the President, Sundergee Pervooe, Sevagee's Envoy, came to visit the President and deliver Moro Pundit's letter which was full of kindness, but as to the affaire which Sundergee treats about, wee judge it most prudent to keepe ourselves as unconcerned as wee can. [For the earlier opinion on this same point see (S) No. 153 dated 14 April 1676]

14 June 1676]

English Records

(169)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
89 Fols. 40-41 }

Wee take notice that your endeavours have been disposed for the recovering of the money due from S
gladly understand the good opinion you have that he
the end to keepe faire with us. Wee shall expect the s
desire you to inquire into the proceedings of Nar
whether he be capable, to manage, such treatyes w
and his ministers, for wee conceive one reason wh
people doe not comply better in their contracts wi
slender regard they have to the person employed with
seeing there will be alwayes a neccessity, by reason of
ence of the Companys affaires on Sevagees country,
able grave intelligent person, residing in Sevagees co
dispatch of such business, as wee shall have to be perfo
ing to Bombay and the other factorys, wee say wee
you consider whether Narran Sunay be a person que
such an imploy or whether it were not better to keepe
man envoy there (for the charge will be but little mor
are of the opinion had you sent an Englishman first
expostulated the matter a little roughly with him,
Girder for whome they have a far greater respect
Sunay they would sooner have complied with you the
are like to doe.

(170)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT St. { Date
Vol. 28, pp. 39-40 } GEORGE }

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe observe what you write as to the troubl
pore, which also we heare to be in a distracted miser
tion through the dissentions of the Unbrawes, in like
Sevagees people, through the frequent robberies and op
his army, that all trade there is impeded, and our factor
that their cloth investments are at a stand by reason t
no weavors to setle to worke.

In our last wee advised you how greate dainger t
Surat was in of being plundered by his forces that was
but since that (thankes be to God) is retreated in
countrey withour [? without] advancing further; yet w
shall heare from him againe in November or October,

not be quiet till he hath reduced this port of Surat to pay him contribution, or worse, which God divert.

(171)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }	BOMBAY TO	{	Dated 21 June 1676
Sect. 5, p. 45 }	SURAT		

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is at Rairy and his army so far as we can hear disperced to their winter quarters; which [*sic* ? what] he intends in the spring is only known to his own breasts.

(172)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }	BOMBAY TO	{	Dated 3 July 1676
Sect. 5, pp., 46 & 52 }	SURAT		

(EXTRACT)

Siddy Cossum arrived here [Bombay] the 26th present [June] whom we received according to his quality with all demonstrations of curtesy and friendship. John Pettit went to Mazagon to welcome him, where he intends to reside till the weather is open for his passage to the Island, he seeming very well contented with the place; if at anytime Sevagee should complain of our kindness to him, we shall endeavour to satisfy him as your honour has directed.

We pitched upon Narangsunney to be an Envoy to Sevagee as being a person who had commonly been employed on the like occasions and consequently a great probability of his attaining experience and acquaintance with Sevagees ministers, and not having any information of [*sic* ? to] his prejudice; we do imagine him to be a little proud and vainglorious, but our acquaintance, which has not been so great as to determine much concerning his abilities, your Honors. longer knowledge of him is better enabled to pass a sensure on him then we. As to the sending up an Englishman constantly to reside at Sevagees court, there is not any matter of fact in the case that we should be able to direct your Honour &c., what is convenient to be done in it, your Honour &c. being better able to determine of its necessity than we; if it be your pleasure to enorder one to be sent, we shall choose out one of the discreetest our judgment shall direct us to do. We have not heard from Narangsunney these 20 days; the contents of his las was that he was receiving money; please to inorder how we shall proceed in case payment is deferred, or in case they pay but $\frac{1}{4}$ of half the debt, and promise further payment for the rest.

* * * * *

We do likewise imagine that the Siddy has no pr of seeking any means to destroy us; yet many time has instructed those who never had any intention thing, to go and disarm his men would occasion disgust imaginable, for Sevagee would hardly neglect opportunity of sending over a party in the night at their throats, which we were not able to remedy, a would that be represented to the King of India, purposely disarmed his subjects to have them in Sevagee should forbear; yet the same thing would be charge as intended by us.

(173)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Da
p. 46.

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees army under the command of Moro P taken Pindolle from the Rajah of Ramnagur (which able castle about 3 days journey from Surratt), haveing left about 4000 men to defend it, went back Sundergee Pervooe finds but a cold reception here, him threaten hard and foretell the miserys of plunation to this city. Wee desire you to have an eye to ings of Sevagees army soe soon as they come out of t and if you have the least intelligence of their moti faile not speedily to advise us by expresse.

(174)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
89, p. 52

(EXTRACT)

Wee have observed Narransunay to be very dil proceedings and tardy in his advices, and if you Sevagee to deferr payment of his debt after so many would have you send up to him some discreet and s man, together with Girderdas, earnestly to prosecute and not to returne till they have received full sat the said debt.

(175)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Date
89, pp. 60-61

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts is very uncertaine. Th that Sevgee hath made peace with the King of Viza

given 300000 Rupees piscash and 100000 Pagodas per annum in way of tribute, he to enjoy all as farr as the River Cousma [Krishna] about 5 course beyond Callapore. This peace was mediated by the King of Golkondah. Sevagee has latly returned to him a subtile fellow by name Netagee who hath been 10 yeares in the Mogulls Court, turned Moreman, but now remade a Hindue, so that most thinke that doubtless Sevagee hath some great designe on foote which is not yet publickly discoursed.

(176)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 5, p. 50 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 30 July 1676
--	--------------------	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee hear nothing of Sevagees intentions; in the spring we shall not fail to communicate whatever intelligence we receive of his design with all speed. Narangsinay has not afforded us one word of advice where he is, and how he proceeds, or what likelihood he has of receiving the debt, that we might the better know what course to take. We shall now send up a person to enquire news of him.

(177)

Orme Mss. Vol. } 114, Sect. 5, p. 53 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT {	Dated 9 August 1676
---	-------------------	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Herewith goes a letter from Narangsinney, who has hitherto found nothing but empty promises, and we do now, intend to send up an Englishman to Sevagee, and have pitched upon Lieut. Richd. Adams for that employment, of whose prudent management of the affair we have not any scruple; he intends to sett forward on Monday; we shall order him to insist very close and positive in his demand of the money, and if he finds nothing but dilatory delays to protest against the Rajah and so come away.

Mora Punditt is come against Danda Rajapore with 10000 men and has promised not to see Sevagees face till he has taken it; he makes great preparations to assault, having cut down all the timber round about, intending to make certain great barricadoes upon boats, under cover of which to storm it. Siddy Cossum intends speedily thither with 4 or 500 men with him for its defence; the farther event of this, we shall not fail to impart to your Honours so soon as received, and this being all we call to mind at present.

14 Aug. 1676]

English Records

(178)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Ffol. 54 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dat
(EXTRACT)

Wee wonder you have not heard of late from about his negotiation with Sevagee and his reco debts; his last advices to the President gave him ho conclusion with him; but there is a great distance words, and faire payments, so soone as the season wee have thoughts of sending up a fitter person on before it be not ended.

(179)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, p. 56 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dat
(EXTRACT)

Wee read the ill success of Narransunays neg Sevagee and that you have sent Lieutenant Richar make demand of his debt; wee wish him better succe rather have approved of your sending Captain A person more fitt for that employment.

(180)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 5, p. 55 }
(EXTRACT)

We have 4 days past, send up Mr. Mallerer to Adams being something indisposed; as yet Narangs cured no money, only fair promises, which hitherto only payment; we hope some better success upon M arrival there, which we shall not fail to advise received.

(181)

(S). F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 62 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Da
(EXTRACT)

Wee are much abused by the proud ignorance ministers up Gautt through which feare wee shall procure little or noe goods this yeare though noe p duty has been wanting. The newes wee advised in c still th3 same.

(182)

Public R. Office Mss. } [? PRIVATE] LETTER { Dated 22 September
C. O. 77, Vol. 13, p. 83a } FROM SURAT { 1676

[EXTRACT]

The month of May last proved exceeding troublesome for Sevagee, with a considerable army having suddenly surprized a castle called Pindole, about three dayes journey from Surrat, belonging to the Rajah of Ramnaguer, sends his envoy to the Governor of this city demanding 900000 Rupees to be paid immediately for redemption of the city and the quarter part of the revenue of the country, otherwise he threatens to destroy all with fire and sword. This news put the town into a distracted condition, the most eminent merchants and all the people were ready to runn away, but the Governor shut up the gates and made some shew of defence. We prepared the best we could for security of your house and estate, and having sent back the soldiers we had from Bombay, were forced to supply their room the best we could. The alarm continued longer than any we have had hitherto and the danger more apparent in regard of the enemies near approach. But it pleased God to divert the storm, for the raines drawing near put a stop to Sevagees army from attempting the town; but the fear still continues, for now he hath possession of this castle aforementioned, he looks upon himself as Master of Suratt and all the country hereabouts, and except the King takes some speedy care to protect this town and country, it is likely to be reduced to a very ill condition in a short time.

(183)

Urine Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 Sept.
Sect. 5, p. 60 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

We have heard no news from Mr. Mauleverer and Narang-sunhey since their departure.

(184)

O. Correspondence } COMMISSION TO CAPTAIN { Dated Surut
Vol. 37, No. 4225 } ROBERT FISHER { 29 Sept. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have given you to understand the many insolencies and injurious practices which the publique ministers and people of Deccan and the coast Mallabar have of late imposed upon the Honble. Company's servants and trade in those parts, for the

2 Oct. 1676]

English Records

preventing in some measure and putting a stopp to w
wee desire you during your short stay in **Rajapore**
Callicutt, in case there are any ships or vessells th
to the said places, to command the **Nocquedahs** and
on boards your ship, and then in sharp and se
expostulate with them; the reason why the people
presume to goe to sea without the **English** passes
and menaceing speeches towards them, declaring th
not behave themselves with more honour and r
Company and their servents, and performe their co
fully, pay whatever debts are due to the Company
keepe a more faire and just understanding with us
hitherto they have done, they must expect severe ch
the seizure and confiscating of their goods, ship
effects of the Honble. Companys justly provoked
for as wee doe noe injury nor offer any injustice or c
nation whatsoever, soe are resolved to suffer none f
to vindicate the Company's right and honour in th
wee cann. And for that our factors at **Callicutt**
a remonstrance, declaring the manyfold injurys in
Honble. Company by the Governor of that place :
Rajah of Billiapatam, in case the said factors shall
of your personal appearance on shore to expostul
Governor or any other ministers touching the said
desire you and the rest of the Commanders to coun
by your advice and councill in the best manner you
wee hope you will doe the Honble. Company accept
which wee shall not faile to signifie unto them.

(185)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 5, p. 61 } BOMBAY TO SURUT { Dated

(EXTRACT)

Since our last Mr. Maulwerer is arrived'
[Rayree], but has procured no money nor any hopes
at first he promised Brants [Varāts] upon Gullio
two trusty persons of his own to see the money pa
before the persons returned back, but by advice o
Counsellors, that design was laid aside; then he off
plate, that he had plundered in his journey, but den
cent for the fashion and at that rate he would ha
have cleared the whole debt, but Mr. Malwerer and

would not receive it without farther order from your Honr. &c., which please to advise per your next. We are apt to think that if it be not accepted, nothing will ever be recovered or at least wise in a great many years, and if Sevagee should die, or should be much woreded in his warrs whreby he were put into straights, it would in probability be all lost; if the Mogull should come against him in person his case were desperate. Just as Mr. Malwerer was coming away, he took his journey with a great army towards the Canara country, intending as was given out, to take Basseler, Onor and the rest of that country lying upon the sea, but left order yo [to] deliver us plate when we pleased to take it, or if that liked us not he would give us Brawts upon Gullian &c., but we must take the pains to recover it, which we suppose will be an endless businesss, for if Sevagee does not give strict order about it, the Brawts may lie unpaid these seven years. Narran Sunnay stays behind, whether about these brawts or till he receives further orders about the plate we know not, for he has not wrote to us anything.

(186)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 5, p. 63	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 6 Oct. 1676
--	-----------------	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

This day arrived Narangsunney, but brings no other news than formerly, that Sevagee offers either bills upon his Soubidars, or plate; the latter he offers at 30 Rups. per seer, which is 23 Surat Totals, but Narrangsunney supposes he can have it at 28 Rupees per seer or thereabouts, which will be but 20 or 25 per cent less, it being Rupee silver, which we imagine to be better than Brauts, which are uncertain money and if ever paid, will not be recovered in 2 or 3 years. Sevagee is not gone down the coast, but gone up the hill, and has besieged 2 castles in Balgot, one called Billegom near Buncapore the other called Vayem Rayim about 5 days journey on this side of it; he has made great havock in the Vizapore country, and does intend to continue it, which we believe will much prejudice the Company's investment at Rajapore; at Carwar we hear not of any army intended towards Suratt, or that way and suppose none will be sent, because himself is gone so far up the hill. We add not but to subscribe &c.

6 Oct. 1676]

English Records

(187)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT { Dat
Vol. 28, p. 55 } ST. GEORGE { Mar.

(EXTRACT)

Wee are at length (thankes bee to God) delive troubles and feares of Sevage, but the allarrum con then any wee have formerly received, and it is not grounds that we suddenly expect him here againe, a hee doth boldly declare that he will utterly lay wa Surat, which God divert.

(188)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated S
89, pp. 67-68 } 11

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that you have not heard from verer nor Narransunay since their departure; President hath received a letter from Narransunay, that Sevagee is willing to satisfie the Honble. debt and what due to other persons in varats or bat if you cannot bring him to any better termes wee m to be content with these, and in such case you i carefull that his Subedars doe not overrate the co it be delivered you at such reasonable rates the C be noe sufferers; and in case the townes you are receive the said batty in be over run by the Mogu Company may not sustaine any damage thereby, batty must not be esteemed as the Company's untill ed their servants.

(189)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMABY OT SURAT { Da
Sect. 5, p. 66 }

(EXTRACT)

We do not trust Sevagee with any goods or m any dealings with his ministers, well finding how t are. Yesterday Narang Sunnay departed to wh given orders to receive plate or other goods they wil pay in, not trusting to uncertain brawts, which is b to the deceipts they intend to put upon us, whereas know whether they intend over to pay us or not

(190)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SUART TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
89, pp. 69-70. } 17 October 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice of Mr. Mauleverer and Narransunwys proceedings with Sevagee; they did well not to receive the plate, in regard there would have been soe great a loss upon it; wee approve better of the receiveing it in brawts, and therefore desire that you would give your directions accordingly. Wee had once great hopes that Sevagees countrey would have proved advantagious to the Honble. Company's trade, and did beleive he would have been so wise and understood his owne interest soe farr as to have kept a faire and just correspondence with us but wee now find that soe long as that pirate and universal robber lives, that hath noe regard to friend nor foe, God nor man there can be noe security in any trade in his countrey; wherefor wee have determined to dissolve the factory of Rajapore so soon as wee can call in our debts, and have given order to Mr. John Child and Mr. Charles Ward to repaire on ship *Nathanie* to Bombay with what estate of the Companys they can bring away and leave only Mr. Robinson and Mr. Michell to receive in the remaining debts. Wee have not consigned them any goods this year nor shall wee till wee can bring Sevagee to a better understanding of us. The same intention alsoe wee have for Carwarr if it continues long under his jurisdiction; and wee would have you alsoe withdraw all trade and correspondence out of his countrey as to matter of trusting him with any of the Companys estate declaring that you have express orders from us soe to doe, in regard to the unworthiness of his and his ministers dealing with us; and were it not for our factors and the Company's estate yett remaining at Rajapore, wee would take a more smart course with him, and doe ourselves justice on the first vessells we could meet withall belonging to his ports; but for this wee must take some more convenient opportunity. In the meane time we would have you give express orders to Narransunwy that if he cannot procure speedy sattisfaction paid in ready money in brawts, but finds that they still continue to baffle him that he comes away and treate noe longer with such false people,

25 Oct. 1676]

English Records

(191)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dat
89, p. 72

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice of Narran Sunays arrivall unto termes Sevagee offers to satisfye the Honble. Compar persons debts, which is *in plate* at 28 Rupees (or the seere, by which there will be 20 in 25 per cent losse taken the matter into our serious consideration and with you that it is better to make sure of something out longer upon uncertaintyes ; wherefore, revoking orders touching brawts, we doe now require you to Honble. Company's debts due from Sevagee in plate termes as you and he can best agree, taking an exact ular accountt of the loss sustained by his over rati and breaking our first contract with him, which yo unto us here, that accordingly wee may make demands upon him when a convenient opportunity sh

(192)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 5, p. 68

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] Yet all things are far dearer the inland cheap towns of Sevagees Dominions, which thing enhance the price of their labours.

(193)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 1
Sect. 5, p. 72 SURAT]

(EXTRACT)

The Desy of Choul did promise to return and did profer to undertake it [?] for a certain sum, but we fallen into trouble with Sevagee, who has fleeced him could get, which perhaps has been the cause of his sta

There is nobody here to buy brass gunns, but S we shall not trust him; if he sends ready money, we him with their sale, but not else.

.....The *Nathaniel* is now coming in, but Mr. come in her, being stopt at Rajapore by force by the :

that there is only Madam Shapton and Mr. Ward come up. They left the factory in a confused condition, caused by the Siddy, who is there with his fleet, and has burnt Jettapoor.

(194)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Dec.
Sect. 5, p. 74 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

It is not only reported from all hands, but we have now received letters from the Soubidar of Choul that there is a peace concluded on between the Mogull and Sevagee, in which the Siddy is excluded, and the King not to help or assist him; if it be true we have thoughts that Junire or Aurengabaud or somewhere that way might be in many respects a very beneficial factory to the Company ;...

Narangsinay is gone with Mora Pandit to Choul, where he has promised to end all accounts depending and make satisfaction.

Narangsinay informs us that Sevagee is to pay the Mogul 400000 Pagodas yearly, to assist him with 5000 horse and that he saw Mora Pandit send to Rairy for 4 lack of Pagodas to send away immediately for the first years payment and that the 5000 horse are gone under command of Neragy Pandit.

(195)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 Decembe
89, pp. 90-91 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Though Sevajee should profer you ready money for you two brass gunns, yet we would not have you part with ther without a positive order from us, for it is a matter of great consequence, and wee know not how farr he may be trusted.

* * * * *

Wee can give noe creditt to the report that you have from the Subedarr of Choule, that the Mogull and Sevajee have made peace, since wee have often been deceived by the like rumour and wee know alwayes at this time of the yeare Sevajee doth motion and give out such reports on purpose to hinder the Mogull from falling into his country; and if a peace should be concluded between them wee can never beleive that it will be long. Wherefore wee can have noe thoughts of settling a factory at Junire or in any other place in that part of the Deccan country (which is at present the continuall seat of warr) untill such time

20 Dec. 1676]

English Records

as affaires are in a better posture there. In the intr. have you use all possible diligence to encourage : bring downe a trade through those countryses to the I wee doe not thinke good to trust any of the Honbl estate there.

(196)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 5, p. 78

BOMBAY TO SURAT { D:

(EXTRACT)

The peace between the Mogull and Sevagee we h again; some say .because he refused to send his s Rajah as hostage; others say it was only a peace of E making with [which] the Mogull would not stand sorry to find it so, expect the Mogull would prosecut person and take all the country about us, whic far better.

(197)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 5, p. 79

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dat

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Child is now gone to Surat, who perhaps c Honr. &c, some light into the account.

(198)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 37, No. 4253 }

[? Mr. Child at] SURAT TO { I
BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

That Rajapore is in noe meane esteeme with you am very sensible of, and your thoughts of withc Honble. Companys Servants thence are grounded dent and good reasons, which are: the little s understand to have for the Honble. Companys esta be there, the unhandsome usage you have received, a quantity goods it hath both vended and yeilded. I indeed at present wee have but a very ill accomodati occasion to defend ourselves in; now although a g highly convenient, and for us one is a building that it hath been layed out above 17000 larees, yet you w greater security from it than now you have, for good stone warehouse that secures us from any acci and our whole trade lyes up in the country, so that

Company's concerns is but a small time immediately in Rojapore, for the goods we buy, they as come from up the country, are packed up and lye not longer in the towne at most than 20 dayes, and Europe goods many will not vend at present in those parts, proceeding from the great troubles the Gaut is in, soe that it may be soe ordered that there will be few remains there, and so if any goods wanting Bombay is soe neere, and alwayes, or most commonly, the Honble. Company have a vessell there, that the factory may be supplied with any goods from thence in at most 15 dayes without charge; and for the goods that wee carry up the country and bring downe to port our security there cannot be more than wee have, being the Rajahs Phyrmaun delivered me by your Honour, that I left at Rajapore, and since my being there have procured the King of Vizapores and the Nabobs Phirmauns. The Vizapores people have hitherto not in the least disturbed us but used us with all imaginable kindnesse; but as for Sevajee Rajah how firme his Phirmauns have proved your Honour is sensible of, but that he will ever rob us in his owne country there appears noe feare or suspition for it, for he is prosperous and growes greater and greater, and he, should he dye, I see no great feare of danger, for his son [Sambhaji] is already crowned, and of sufficient understanding he appeares. However, the treatment wee had in his dominions brings me to the unhandsome usage he hath not only failed in complying with this honorable agreement made with him, that in part encouraged your Honour to settle at Rojapore, but robbed us at Hattanee [Athani], and many other unkindnesses have wee received from his Ministers. For the bucksiss or donative [?] it hath been demanded by me many a time to small purpose and that success I had therein proved unfortunately to the Honble. Company's losse, which I have largely represented to the Rajah &c. and upon your honors orders declared to wholly leave the port, without sattisfaction that might encourage your Honours to expect better usage for the future. To this I had an answer that they were truely sensible of the just displeasure taken and could noe way but be ashamed that they had been soe unhandsome, but assured me they would for certaine comply more justly and punctually for the future; the bucksiss they will pay; our goods robbed at Hattanee, their full value should be restored, and such care taken that none for the future belonging to the Rajah should dare to give us any the least hindrance. This I have from the Rajah and Annagee Punditt, and soe much of the effect of it have seen that a letter the Rajah

10 Jan. 1677]

English Records

sent me signed by himself, Pisheca [Peshwa] a Soobedarrs, Hoveldars &c. his Ministers, whoever gave the English belonging to R least trouble were servants to Haulollcorc would demand sattisfaction, and noe excuse serve turne. This I sent up the Gaut with sight of it our Rhadaryes were cleared, and the [sarsubhedār] of Purnollah saw it not only d writing to him, soe many oxen as I declar ox lading, being accompted 9 Mds., was allowed About 100 oxe lading of goods comming downe c **Sevajeess army going against a place called Be** understood they were ours he did not only or rance should be given, but ordered some of his o them past Collapore; and in Rajapore when wee and land our goods, if the Governor be not, with at midnight, our words being sufficient to them. experienced, and I truely beleive they will b they have been, for they are subtile people and their owne interest; the sweetness of our being an have tasted and pationately desirous of our con true indeed to my trouble that the quantities Eur and about Rajapore was not only small, but th them would not beare the charge of our factory a accountt closed Aprill last; neither can I give hopes of better for the present and for what goods thence. I have in severall generall letters a certaine a thing it is, but all this proceeded from in those parts, which hath brought the country i condition, and it is reduced to that now, that longer to continue as it is, for Sevagee on one side on the other hath soe plundered, and the flour hath been in these parts soe wholly decayed, that for them to find money to longer maintaine their they will be forced to put an end to their warr speakes, a peace will be suddenly made up, the R hold all he hath in possession, for the river of S about 7 course about Collapore, downe to the **Moocaussah from the King.** If this proves true soon much exceed your expectations, and the Hon will reape a proffitt to great content. But this pe and on the other side it's certaine warrs will no

tinue, yet it may be soe ordered that your factory of Rojapore may not only be continued in a manner without charge but something of proffit, in putting it and Carwarr under one Cheife, as I formerly advised; by this convenience will have your buisness in those parts will goe smoothylier on, the Rajah kept content, who loves no port he hath like that of Rojapore, and the mony he hath layed out on a house for us will not be hove away, your bucksiss got in, what lost at Huttanee recovered, and your Honour will certainly find that you will have noe cause to repent of the charge you have been at in settling that factory. How conveniently it is seated, both as to the trade up in those cuntryes and its readiness upon all occasions to send and receive advices from Bombay and Surat, it will be needless to discourse, with what goods it affords and may vend your Honr. and Councill are sufficiently sensible of it; therefore I shall only say that for baftas, broad and narrow, dungarees and pautkaes you may have there doubtless in as great quantity as you may require, when they are in peace. And now had not that unhappy accident of robbing Huttanee hindred I had certainly sent you at least 2000 corge pautkaes, nay of these goods, without some extraordinary accident falls out, if your Honors shall have occasion for them, I dare assure your Honrs. that for the next yeares shipping you may have gott ready 3 in 4000 corge; for Europe goods I cannot at present encourage your Honours to send thither more than 200 peeces broadcloth & redd and $\frac{1}{2}$ greenes: and soe God send the Honble. Companys concerns to prosper not only in Rajapore, but everywhere else.

(199)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 6, p. 2 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Jan.
1677 }

(EXTRACT)

A free egress and regress up the country [is] much hindered both by the Portugeese and Sevajee.

(200)

O. Correspondence, Vol. }
37, No. 4258, fols. 35-6 }

SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine
COMPANY { 22 Jan. 1676/7 }

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child &ca. factors at Rajapore, on their first settlement there, did give us great encouragement that said factory would prove advantagious to your generall trade, in the provision of considerable quantitys of broad and narrow baftas, pautkas

22 Jan. 1677]

English Records

&c. Deccan cloth and cardamons at cheaper rate are procureable at Surat; as also in the vent of broad Europe manufactures, and in recovering of the 10 which Sevagee contracted to make good to your Hon. at the plunder of Rajapore. But it hath fallen out quite to expectation, for by reason of the lamentable devas Sevagee hath made in Raybag, Hautanee, Collapore, of trade, and the excessive price and want of cotton parts, noe callicoes have bin procurable this yeare, nor Europe goods sell, soe that the stock consigned there in manner layen dead all this yeare; and we have disappointed of the pautkaes and other goods they had excepting some parcells they have sent us, but they are so deare that wee can noe way approve them; add to this notorious cheate and abuse which the Governour hath put upon them in a bargaine of coconutts which were delivered on account of the 10000 pagodas above wherein wee compute there will be at least 12000 rupees in circumstances whereof wee entreat you to peruse in our relation and copy booke of letters being too tedious to write here. These considerations together with severall robberies by Sevagees army on your estate at the plunder of Hautanee, and other violencys and breach of contract from his minsters, and the unsettled condition of the country, by the meanes of the present warr there, hath caused the present to dissolve that factory and call your service soe soone as wee can, to the end that wee might the better manage Sevagee and his officers to a more just and punctuall correspondence with us hereafter; and our design hath soe far prevailed that Sevagee, on the news of our leaving his country, hath sent Sombagee to see justice done us in all our demands, and perswade us to continue at Rajapore, promising us a punctuall compliance hereafter. And the Governor would not permitt Mr. Child to come away on the 17th as wee enordered, and hath wrote letters to us assuring he will make all reasonable satisfaction and in the future comply with us. Wee have not yett had leizure to debate what is most consistent with your interest, whether to keep the factory or dissolve it, but soe soone as your ships shall enter on this affaire; in the mean time wee shall say that though some arguments may perswade us to settle there, yett wee shall not adventure much o

till that country is reduced to a more peaceable condition then at present it enjoys being miserably exposed to the calamityes of warr.

(D) We are much satisfyed in your prudent order for building a granary for provisions, and laying in a constant store for times of eminent danger, without which it were impossible your Fort and Island could ever be safe, there is a strong warehouse built sometime since by order of Councill, for that purpose; of stone and lime one story high, convenient but without any great state, and order is given to your Deputie Governour and Councill to lay in stores of rice and batty &c to be bought at the cheapest rates. They have our direction to improve said Granary to the Companys best advantage, it is high time such a store be laid in for the Portuguese have severall times forbid all provisions to be brought to the Island from Salsett and all their parts; and by reason of the Warr between the Mogull and Sevagee, the Mogull's Countrys are not soe free to us as formerly; and Sevagee carryes all his corne up to his Castles; soe that wee must be forced to supply ourselves from Mangalore and Batticola, where Rice is usually very cheape, and from whence the Dutch and the Portugueses doe yearly furnish themselves.

The Printing designe doth not yett meet with the successes as expected by Bimgee Parrack, who hath taken great paines and been at noe meane charges in contriving ways to cast the Banian Charecters after our English manner; but this printer being wholly ignorant therein, and not knowing anything more than his owne trade, is noe wayes usefull to this designe; wherefore Bimgee hath desired he may bee employed in the Companys service, and soe indeed he hath bin ever since he came, and he will be very usefull to your Island Bombay, whither wee intend to send him to stay there till your further order. Wee have seen some papers printed in the Banian Character by the persons employed by Bimgee which look very well and legible and shews the work is feasible; but the charge and tediousness of these people for want of better experience doth much discourage, if your Honours would please to send out a founder of [?r] Caster of letters at Bimgees charge he would esteem it a great favour and honour, having already made good what wee can reasonably demand of him for the printers charge hitherto. [Collection of Papers.....Bombay Govt. Vol. 7 p. 28]

24 Jan. 1677]

English Records

(201)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
Vol. 37, No. 4263 }
(EXTRACT)

We have alwayes provisions in abundance, our rather a granary of corne then otherwise, from transported to Rajapore, Goa and other places, and it care never to see the Island unprovided of provisio could find other wayes to passe up the country with were there peace between the Mogull and Sevagee Mogull would take all this country about us, for abo journey up the hill between the Mogulls and Savage there is a perpetuall seat of war, soe that noe n passe withoutt apparent danger of being plundered, cannot expect merchants should land there goods knowing where or how to dispose of them.

(202)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dat
Sect. 6, pp. 6-9 & 15 }
(EXTRACT)

The chiefest, nearest and best pass up the Tannah, where formerly they took off all goods, wh 3 per cent, but now for the sake only [of] Bombe raised to 10 per cent, which is equivalent to a tota all goods to pass, likewise all timber for shipping Duranee, which we may call the oak of India, Gullean and Bimurly and must necessarily pass where they take 33 per cent custom, besides the Ca leave, it being a pension or rent conferred upon hir of Portugal, which is above 20 per cent more, which our Fort and houses building is so chargeable; they this year, all rice to be transported to Bombay and excessive excises upon even harbes and fruit and her people bring over at Bandorah.

Many families of Braminies daily leaving th territories and repair hither frightened by the Padr the death of any person forces all his children to and even some of the chiefest, who still live at Bus places build them houses here, therein placing the children against a time of danger.

This port having in respect of situation and convenience the advantage of Surat or Goa and all the ports on the whole Coast, Goa lying so far down below the great places of Guzzarat, Dillory, Brampore, Aurengabaud &c., where the great glut of goods which supplies Europe and all India is made.

If we do not fall out with Sevagee, we dare promise 3 times the quantity of [cloth] this year sent.

We are induced to say if no quarrell happens between us and Sevagee, because we shall be forced to make the greatest part on the other side of the Bay, about 20 miles off up the river of Salset, where we have got together a good parcell of weavers, whom we cannot yet perswade to come over, tho' have hopes in time to effect it.

[Beginning omitted] Instead of which we must pay 2 per cent to Sevagee.

[Ditto] Let you take in a freight of rice to Rajapore.

(203)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 }	SURAT TO	{ Dated Swally Marine
p. 9 (2d set) }	BOMBAY	{ 26 Jan. 1676/7
	(EXTRACT)	

Wee wonder wee have noething from you what care is taken or wether you have received in the money owing by Rajah Sevagee; if you finde he still continues to baffle you, wee desire you to seize and make prize of some of his vessells belonging to Daboull, Chaule or Cullian or any other of his ports, letting the men have their liberty and taken care that none of the goods be imbezzeld or made away, for this will be the onely way to make him rightly understand himselfe and come to a speedy sattisfaction.

(204)

(S)F. R. Surat, Vol. }	CONSULTATION SWALLY	{ Dated 27 Jan.
4, Fol. 14 }	MARINE	{ 1676/77
	(EXTRACT)	

Mr. John Child having made some motions to the President and Councill touching the affaires of Rajapore, which hath given them encouragement to order him downe thither againe to make his further demand from the Rajah, and his Subedars on account of his Buckshee[s]; and to advise the success; when they would consider of giving him such further orders and directions as should be necessary for his stay or removall.

1 Feb. 1677]

English Records

(205)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Da
89, Part II, Fols. 9 & 10 }

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child having made some motions to which hath given us reason to expect that if he Rajapore, we shall finde a better compliance Sevagee, and his Subedarrs; then hitherto we have fore we have permitted him to voyage downe this try what faire meanes will doe; and shall hereafter continueing him or recalling him as we finde he have ordered him to take his passage from the *Phoenix*.

(206)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
p. 12 (2d set) }

(EXTRACT)

I am informed from Mr. John Child that Narra doth not manage the business with Sevagee as he or [sic, is] frightned out of his duty by their great words, inclined to his side then to execute our orders; where have you advise and discourse with Mr. Child concerning this affaire, and if Narra Sunay hath played the roge as in his trust, I desire you to recall him and not employ him in the Company's service, but leave the buisness with Child and such other Englishmen as we shall hereafter be sent up.

(207)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { I
Sect. 6, p. 16 }

(EXTRACT)

We do prosecute the recovering of Sevagees and in our power. Narang Sunay has procured 100 Nutts about 200 Moora batty and is promised a good coconutts. We are sensible he does not manage it the best advantage, but seeing he has recovered so much had best stay and try the uttermost of what he can then let Mr. Child go on to endeavour to get in the rest he cannot effect, we shall then have recourse to the use of seizing upon what vessells we can meet with in his country.

(208)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 } FROM LONDON TO { Dated 7 March
Page : 403 } COUNCIL AT SURAT, { 1677

(EXTRACT)

His Majestie hath been graciously pleased to grant us the libertie of coyning at Bombay and wee intended to send you out stamps and directions for it by these ships, but wee could not gett them cutt in time, but you may expect them by the next. In the mean while you may goe on coyning as you doe at present endeavouring to promote the expense of Tynn either by that or any other means you can, and give us an exact relation how you carrie on the business of the Mint, for by your Books wee cannot find it out.

.....The 2 great brass Gunns that wee sent from hence wee did not designe for the use of that Island, being of too great a value, and therefore doe order you to sell them them the best you can, and give us a particular account of them, for that wee have alreadie supplied you with Iron guns, that are as serviceable, and not above a sixth part of the value.

(209)

Letter Book, Vol. } THE COMPANY TO { Dated 7 March
5, p. 408 } SURAT { 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad that our factorie at Rajahpore is like to prove soe advantageous, and hope wee shall find it soe. Wee would have you prosecute the recoverie of the money that Sevagee agreed to pay us for our losses, for the older that debt growes the more difficult it will be to recover.

(210)

(S) F. R. Surat } SWALLY MARINE TO { Dated 12 March
Vol. 89. Fol. 15 } BOMBAY { 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry Mr. John P. Child could not take his passage on the *Phoenix* for Rajapore, since he will be disappointed of the hoigh.....[we] desire him to take his passage by the first convenient opportunity that presents from your port.

15 March 1677]

English Records

(211)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 } FROM EAST INDIA CO { D
Page 528 } TO SURAT }

(EXTRACT)

Wee wish the Printing business may take effect
procure a Founder of letters he shall be sent by
.....We recomend you to keep very good guard
watches and to let no strangers come armed on shore
great numbers, nor to sound the Harbour or view y
tions, for though at present wee are at peace with e
ours, yet there are great appearances of Warr bet
France and the Portuguese and they are in strict
you must be very watchfull to prevent a surprize.
Papers.....Bby. Govt. Vol. 7, p. 39]

(212)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated
Vol. 37, No. 4272 } COMPANY { 1

(EXTRACT)

Wee have some credible reports, that there is
ed between Sevagee and the Mogull, though dare
affirme it, though some of our servants that are now
the hill say that there is free egress and regress on
unto the Mogulls cominions, without the least
hostility; if soe, wee have hopes to open a trade d
country, which in time may much advance your
increase the trade and splendor of the Island. [O
114, Sect. 6, p. 23]

(213)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO { Dated
89, p. 23 (2d set) } BOMBAY }

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austin hath desired us to remind y
Rupees Rajah Savagee hath given him on Cullean
when you recover the Company's money you would
recovery of his, which wee desire you to endeavour
hath been a great sufferer by Savagee

(214)

Erme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 April
14, Sect. 6, p. 29 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

We formerly advised of the weavers of Brimurly who though we cannot prevail with them to come and dwell here; yet they have promised to supply us with a good quantity.

There is nothing recovered of Seavagee for Mr. Austyn as yet; we shall not forget to make demands of it, but believe it will be long ere received.

Mr. Child is gone to Rajapore, whom we shall as much advise.

(215)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 10 April
4, p. 42 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

As to the extraordinary charge in carthire, it did appeare to be when Sevagee robbed Dungom, when carts were not to be procured but at excessive rates.

(216)

F.R.Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 12 April
4, p. 45 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

The President and Council considered of sending downe the souldiers that have been kept here all this month for the security of the Company's estate, but in regard the Towne are jealous fearful] of Sevagees visiting them this yeare, wherefore that the Company might not be in want of convenient assistance to defend their estates and their servants lives, should he againe burne and plunder the Citty.

Resolved that the souldiers be detained here, and not sent to Bombay.

(217)

S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } THE GOVERNOR OF SURAT TO SIDDI SAMBOL { Dated [?] 15
4, Fols. 53 & 54 } April 1677

(EXTRACT)

[In which he says that the English President had received orders not to allow any stranger on the island but he has in

courtesy written to the Depa[?u]t. Governor to allow there this year...] desiring that you would beare a s over your souldiers; that they may not molest nor inhabitants; and if you continue there keepe but 5 island; and the rest lett remaine on board.

(218)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
89, Fol. 33 }

SURRATT TO
BOMBAY

{ Da

(EXTRACT)

This evening wee received a very formall lette Sambole wherein after many vaine pretences he ent to winter att Bombay himselfe together with all hi fleet, and accordingly would have us recommend which wee will by no means consent into in regard perceive his intentions are not for Danda Rajapoor haveing with his fleet about the island and wee commend you in what you have con[n]ived att his c the island thus long, and never given us account th orders might have arrived to you more seasonably do now require you first in faire termes to declare to contrary to his majesties this honourable Companys to permitt him or his men or his ffleett to winter and therefore he must prepare himselfe to be gone expedition that may be and if you see he will not be this but that he obstinately continues or the island by publique proclamation require all people bel Siddy's fleet to depart the island and prohibite all of the island after three days to sell any of Siddy's sorts of provision or come neer their houses conversation with them, for wee will not permitt h on the island, and if he stays itt shall be at his o

(219)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 6, p. 35 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da

(EXTRACT)

We have [with] much ado prevailed with Sidd embark to-morrow, but he intends to stay aboard expectation to obtain your Honours &c. licence for here, having sent expressly by sea and land for the

(220)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 May
Sect. 6, p. 35 } 1677
(EXTRACT)

Wee have by us two of your Honrs. &c. unanswered of the ulto. April and 12 May. We did what was possible to get the Siddee out, next to plain force and firing at the fleet, which we know not how would be resented at Surat, we have dally for these two months told him absolutely that he must not winter here, and he always beguiled us with protestations that he would be gone this day, till the fleet was not able to stir, which must now winter here, except we will force them out to be all lost, but he himself has promised faithfully to go overland and that he will set out tomorrow morning, if not be at his own peril for we could by no means suffer him to stay here.

(221)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7th May
89, Fols. 35 & 36 } 1677
(SUMMARY)

[Shows that the above order was modified greatly at the request of the Mogull Governor of Surat and the Siddy was permitted to 'winter' at Bombay though the movements of his people were very much restricted.]

(222)

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 May
Vol. 1 p. 7(4th set) } FORT ST. GEORGE { 1677
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee (or be it his sonn) being entertained in the King of Golcondas service, and now upon his march to fall upon Chengy with an army of 20 thousand horse and 40 thousand foot, the van whereof (being about 5 thousand horse) allready past Trippaty and Calastry 9 and 8 leagues Gentu from hence, and this night expected at Cangiawaram about 4 leagues Gentu hence, a distance which it is very usuall for his horse to march in a nights time.

. And the sad experience of all countries and places where he has used to frequent obliging us to take care for the security of the Honble. Company's fort and estate in our charge.

It is resolved to list what Christian souldiers we c far as fifty, and what Peons as far as 100; the forme Auxilliarys to strengthen our outguards, the latter send up and down to the severall quarters of his army his motion and to attend our Bramany for the better of intelligences and prevention of surprisalls. As li make two large tents for shelter of our outguards w duty abroad at the passages and foords of the river, hav the want of them in our late troubles; and this to be don possible expedition.

And according as Sevagee disposes of his forces, hi being doubted to reach further then as yet pretended. govern ourselves thereafter.

Memorandum. Sevagee came with his army to lam within two leagues and half Gentu of this place a halt there for some time. [Fort St. George Diary] pp. 112-13]

(223)

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4283	} OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR	{ Dated 1

(EXTRACT)

We have a strong rumour of Sevagees near appr having a small partie of his men hovering about B^e Chickley hath put the whole country into an uproar, th Gundavee all deserting the town and are fled hither : them, and the Governour of this castle fearing a sur hired 500 new soldiers and make a chain over the brid castle, not permitting any person to enter without stric tion, for that he is jealous Sevagee hath too many o federacie in the town.

(224)

F. R. Fort St. George } Vol. 1, p. 7 (4th set)	} CONSULTATION AT FORT ST. GEORGE	{ Dated 1

(EXTRACT)

Having this day received a message and a l^e Sevagee Raja by a Bramany and two others of requesting some cordiall stones and counterpoisons, w to send about the town and bought up these following ; to be sent him, with a civill letter, by a messenger of a small present, together with some such fruit as the

afford, and to bestow upon his Bramany Mahadogee Pantulo three yards of broad cloth and fower veece of sandall wood, not thinking good to require the mony for so small trifles although offered in his letter, considering how great a person and how much his friendship does allready and may import the Honble. Company as he growes more and more powerfull and obvious to them, especially his army continuing now at Gentu leagues 2 to 5 leagues distance from this place and like to do so yet some time, which when he pleases is but a dayes march.

List of the Medicines and its cost which are sent to Sevagee.

	fa.	ca.
Three cordiall stones weighing 01 oz. 10 dwt. 12gr. Pa.	1.20.	00
Two pedras de Budgee) fower pedras de Bugia	10.00.	00
Two do.)		
Cocko das Ilhas 4 oz. 07 dwt. 00gr.	44.00.	00
Carangueje de pedra one) fower	5.00.	00
Do. three)		
	Pagodas	60.20. 00

Beside the broad cloth and the sandall wood mentioned in consulation of 18th June. [Records of Fort St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1677 (1672-1678) p. 113]

(225)

Records of Ft. St.
George, Diary and
Consultation
Book, 1677 (1672-
1678) p. 114

AT A CONSULTATION IN
FFORT ST. GEORGE,
YE 19TH MAY 1677

{ Dated 19 May
1677

Being Present.

Wm. Langhorn Governr.
Streynsham Master,
Joseph Hynmers.
Edward Herrys Timo: Wilkes
John Bridger Jacob Smith.

Upon the adress of the two Surgeons of the ffort, It is ordered that the wages of the said two Surgeons John Waldo and Bazali Sherman from the time of the departure from Gravesend of the ships they came by untill the time of their landing here be paid them by the Purser.

19 May 1677]

English Records

Mr. Thomas Clarke having delivered in a I annexed, for augmentation of sallary, he having 1 pagodas ten per Month without any other allowance, house rent, & likewise for allowance for his house Towne Wall, pulled downe in time of the warr of S the safety of the place &c. The Agent and council sensible of the great paines he has all along taken in Compas. Service, and how necessary he has been, and them in such times of never ceasing troubles, a hitherto found, for these severall yeares, and for o growing more and more cloudy, as the new Intrigues wth. Sevagee give us but too much reason to app have resolved that he be allowed three pagodas per the Choultry Income over and above his present sal for house rent, as in consideration of his said house as aforesaid for the safety Honoble: Compas: flori and Interest in these parts, noting that the said hou ing before the said Town wall itself was built.

The sea coming in nearer and nearer upon us, that we proceed to carry on the fences towards it, and at the ffishers Point, the Point Cavalior and the Hon battery at the see Gate, that we may not be wanting for the preservation of the place so long as we can, a [wait] upon his providence who sett its bounds to tha ment. Resolved likewise that we proceed without loss the foundation of the new Caldera Point, to be car after as fast as conveniency and opportunity permitt

Mem. that in yeares 1672-73-74 the sea was at from St. Thomas and the ffishers points that we keep staccados of Toddy Trees [bet]ween said Points qt. No two hundred and fi[fty] Trees at the form hundred fifty odd at the latter to comand the pass way enough besides.

W. Lang
Strensham M
Joseph Hynn
Edward Her
Jno Bridger.
Timo. Wilke
Jacob Smith

(226)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 13	}	COPPY OF A LETTER FROM "SEVEGEE RAGIA FROM VELLOR" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 25 May 1677
---	---	--	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

I have in a good hower received the letter your Worshipp sent me together with the Maldiva coconuts, the beazar and the cordiall stones, &c. which have rejoyced me, and much to hear from my messenger Mahodeger[?e] Pontula of your great wisdom and understanding and your good frindshipp towards all people which satisfyed me very much, and I doe not doubt in the least but that your are such a person as I am informed, and doe againe desire your Worshipp to procure from [*sic*? for] me some more Maldiva coconutts, beazar, cordiall stones and some other sorts of good counter poysons which may be procurable, and be pleased to send them to me, advising me their cost allso, whereof I entreat your Worshipp not to be bashfull. I have now sent your Worshipp tashrifcs, which I desire you to accept of with a good will, so I shall not trouble your Worshipp any further at present. [Fort St. George Diary I, p. 115]

(227)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 40-41	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 26 May 1677
-----------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

This Citty of Surat and the Countreyes adjacent have for these 4 years been under a Continuall feare of being surprized by Sevagees army, for his soldiers are lo[d]ged and garrisoned securely in Nunsaree and Gundavee and the cheif officers taken up the Desys owne houses who with their familys and the Cozzys and the cheife men are all fled to Suratt, and Sevagees men do not only force contribution from the country, but come boldly into the towne with 40 or 50 horse att a time and publiquely demand provissions and contributions from the Governor and the Kings officers, and tis confidently affirmed that Sevagees army increases daily more and more and that many of his soldiers are lodged privately in the very town of Surat uppon some designe, which hath caused the Captain of the Castle to raise 500 soldiers more for his defence and to keep extraordinary strickt watch day and night, and you may conceive that our French and Dutch

26 May 1677]

English Records

neighbours, as well as ourselves, have the same ap
their Masters estates and our own libertyes, but s
surprize the towne, there is no possibility for us t
but must keep as fair termes with them as wee
somewhat to our contentment that you maintain
faire understanding all Bombay, as also our frind
and they also reciprocally towards you, so that whe
they may have against this towne, yet wee are wil
he hath no ill intention against us. However, wee
and would willingly use all convenient means
selves whither he means well towards us, and hav
therefore to write a civill letter to Morah Punditt v
of his Army desiring him that he would give thi
and strict orders to Trumbuckgee and the rest of t
do now command the Army, or whoever shall here
in his absence that whatever attempt they make r
they do not offer any violence to the English hou
to any of their brokers or servants immediately d
them and that they would send the said orders to
the officers in case there be need. Wee send you here
of our letter to him, which wee desire you n
Narrinsinay, for his proceedings are very tedious
wee would have [you] send Captain Kegwine
Kaus Moody for his interpreter with itt, who
answere together with the said order. This wee
commend to you, and if you can conceive any
may tend to our further sattisfaction and securi
have you put it in execution, and likewise advise
can learn concerning the Savagee and his army
ment thereon, which being the needful touching th

Wee have since thought good to write one lett
also of the same tenour to that to Mora Pundit, an
have ordered Captain Kegwin to manage this de
conceive itt may be done by less expence by s
discreet Seargent whom you may accomodate with
horses and things necessary for his charge, which
be as moderate as can be contrived, and give instr
Moody to enquire what news he can, that wee may
as fully as wee can expect in such a conjuncture, &
write what news you can, where Savagees per
his army, and allso where the army under Mora Pu
doth take up his winter quarters.

(228)

Original Corres- pondence, Vol. 38 No. 4283	} OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR (EXTRACT)	{ Dated 31 May 1677
---	--	------------------------

The fear of Sevagee is at present somewhat removed, having news that his armies are retired into his owne dominions.

(229)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2 pp. 6-7 (3d set)	} CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY (EXTRACT)	{ Dated 13 June 1677
--	--	-------------------------

Savagees army being garrisoned and lodged in the towne of Gundave and Nunsarree, that are but a days journey from Surat, the President and Councill apprehending the danger of the Company's estate and servants may be in if Savagees army should come against the towne, as is hourly expected, have sent down to us a letter to be sent Mora Pundit, Generall of Savagees army, wherein they desire him to give his instructions to the Officers that command the army that if they attempt the towne that they doe not offer any violence to the English or any of the brokers or servants belonging to them; which being a businesse that requires speed, they have ordered us to send an Englishman to Rairy with the said letter for Mora Pundit, and to procure his orders to those that command the army; on consideration whereof it was thought that one of our servants of the country people might doe the buisnesse with more speed, as well and cheaper then an Englishman, it was

Ordered that Caus Moody be immediately sent away with the letter from the President and Councill to Mora Pundit, and to sollicite for a speedy answer thereto, and returne on receipt thereof, that the President and Council may have such orders as Mora Pundit graunts as soone as possible.

(230)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 14-15 (3d set)	} TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYEO FROM GUL- CONDA TO THE HONBLE. SIR WILLIAM LANGHORN GOVERNOR, (EXTRACT)	{ Dated 16 June 1677
--	---	-------------------------

By severall great persons coming hither from divers countrys as Seavagee Raja, Sk[?h]eck Minaju, Seddy Massood, Seck

Mocktoom, Gasalacoty Timmaya, and others, Brameny haveing been very busy in goeing out to meet them, and i them commodations and other necessarys, and dispatchi from hence, hath been the cause of so long delay in remitt things; and whereas business here at present is not as depending upon one person, but now wee must depend the great persons, which I suppose your worship hath ne

(231)

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 1
Vol. 1, p. 10 (4th set) } FORT ST. GEORGE { 167

(EXTRACT)

The Agent having received another letter from Maha Ragia of the 25th May last from his leagure Vealour, wherein he thankfully accepts of the present of and counterpoisons sent him as per Consultation of the 1 and desires a further supply of the same, and other sorts, us of his friendship and offering the price for them, it is to be for the service of the Honble. Company that we gr request, and having used diligence and procured the f particulars to the vallue of Pagodas 52.21. 5 that we se unto him by our camp Bramany Ramana with a civil in the Golconda register, not requiring the mony but r present of them, his power encreasing and he exercising authority in the King of Golcondas country that he s about to receive the King's rents by his own people and ing the Avaldars and great men of the country at his pla

List of the Cordialls, Counterpoisons, &c., and th
which are sent to Sevagee.

	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Cocko das Ilhas	2	12	6
Fower Cordiall stones	3	08	0
Rayz de Columbo five peeces			
Rayz de Abuto two peeces			
Pao de Solor two peeces			
Rayz de Joa. Lopez fower peeces			

Fine scarlett yards 3 Pa. 7.31 and 1 yard do. Pa. 2.8
Broad cloth redd yards 13½
Half maund sandall wood

[Fort st. George Diary I, p. 115]

(232)

O. Correspondence } FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 19 Jun
Vol. 37, No. 4266 } TO THE COMPANY { 1677

(EXTRACT)

We are now to acquaint you that Sevagee grown great a famous by his many conquests and pillagings of the Moghu and Visapour countrys, is at length come hither with an arr of 16 or 20 M [1000] horse and severall thousand of foot, rais and raising amongst the woods, being unfortunately called in the King of Golconda or Maddana to help them to take Cheng Vealour and Pamangonda, the remainder of the sea part of t Cornatt country as farr as Porto Novo, out of the Visiapou hands, with title of Generalissimo, by which means he has gotten in a manner the possession of this country, the said King having no force to oppose him. We have twice presented him with some raritys of counter poysons, &c. by him desired, to the vall of pagos. 112 Ind. in order to the begetting a fair correspondence with him now at first if possible, grounding it upon the introduction of those settlements you have already in his countrys Rajapore and Carwar, the former whereof was very well taken. Of the latter we have yet no news from our Bramany who attend his motion, but more particularly upon the King of Golconda Serlaskar Meirza Mahmud Omin and our loving friend, who has some 1000 horse and 4000 foot along with him.

Since when we have the ill newes of his pillaging a godown of your merchants at Timmery, in the very country of his brother Eccogee, to the vallue of pagodas 2000, which doubt he will have much adoe to recover.

Also that he has ordered letters to be wrote to all this part of the country, the sea coast especially, to borrow monys to the amount of pagos, 200 M 5r[?] M whereof from Paliacat and as much from hence, which not being like to find credit will serve him for a pretence to play his old pranks, especially now that he begins to arise jealousies between him and Golconda on his keeping Chengy and all that he gets in his owne hands, and Golconda thereupon stopping the promised payment of pagos 3000 per diem unless the siege of Vealour, yet holding out, and Seer Cawns opposition detain him, and his designs against the Naigues to the southward draw him that way. Meanwhile the monyd men all about the country shift out of the way as fast they can, he having taken a minute account of all such as

passed by within 2 leagues and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of this place, th
necessitated us to go raising souldiers and peons as
men for our purpose, and to go setting the Auxilli
to hasten our preparations of materials for the new
Caldera Point according to your order, part whereof
brought in, and to be as watchfull as we can, not l
soon we may have use thereof, keeping severall Bra
and coming for the better preventing of surprisals.

All which afford but a very displeasing prospect
troubles and danger as to investments. God order al

(233)

F. R. Fort St. George }	FORT ST. GEORGE TO	{
Vol. 27, p. 28 (3d set) }	SHIVAJEE	}

To his Highness Sevagee Raja,

We received your highnesses letter and Tashrif
respect, wherein your kind acceptance of those cordial
poysons was beyond there merit, which seing your
such an esteem for, we have used all possible dill
neighbouring parts to accomplish your desire, where
it has cost some time, we have been so fortunate as to
a further supply both of Maldivo cokanutts, cordial
some other precious roots, all sent by our Brameny,
ular vertues and directions goe herewith. Wee en
accept of the affectionate respects wherewith we mak
them to your Highness; and as to the settlement
Honble. Employers have already in your dominions
to wish you all desireable prosperity, so the great
noble atcheivments acquires you from all men who
to a right understanding of them, not only winns our
our inclinations allso, and we do so highly prize the
of doing you such services as fall within the narrow
strangers power that we account it as an instance of
ness that you are pleased to impart your mind, which
with all the resentments of a passion that must ever
ourselves.

My Lor
Your Highnesses r
most obedient se
WILLIAM LAI

(234)

F. R. Fort St. } " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated 27
George. Vol. } OUR BRAMENY WORDAPA FROM { June 1677
27, p. 16 } SEVAGEE RAJAS CAMP".

(EXTRACT)

The 26 current Seir Cawn being at Trivady about night, intending to runn away about Tevenepatam, Sevagee Rajas people having notice thereof, some of his horse followed after him, and there being Ackalanagues wood in the way, Seir Cawn went in it, where the said horse followed him allso; 500 of Seir Cawn horse stood and fought with Sevagees people the same night for some two howers time, and when the moon was almost down Seir Cawn runn away with some of his horse and ellephant southward to the said wood. Sevagees horse followed after him againe and he himself hath settled his army one league southward of Tevenapatam, his people having taken in the said Ackalanagues wood belonging to Seir Cawn 200 horse, 20 camells, severall oxen, tents, great drums, &c. Their horses that followed after Seir Cawn are not as yet returned. His father in law remains at Trividy. He has not as yet delivered up the fort. Sevagee left there Babbo Saib, some horse, Savarumwar and some of Ne Mahomed Cawns horse; as for other matters, I refer you to Pattamar Brameny Yengana. Since I writ you the above of the said horsemen that followed Seir Cawn have brought with them 200 horse and two ellephants belonging to Seir Cawn that they have now taken some 500 horse in all and Seir Cawn now runn away with 100 horse to the town called Bonagi where Sevagee Rajas horse are gone thither allso.

(235)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 June
Sect. 6, pp. 37 & 40 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

The letters for Sevagee and Mora Pundit we have not sent forward, this new moon, having brought so violent a rain wind that there is no travelling. We expect fair weather in 3 days or at least something more moderate, than shall send Mr. Child writes that Sevagee is in a castle of the Ki

Golcondahs, where he intends to winter, and after the thought intends against the Carnatic; several of Umbras are joined with him and tis believed that perl Cawn and him has agreed to share all between the Decan country is so miserably harassed, that Mr. Child expect to provide a piece of goods this year and we be war to be in a little better state. Mora Pundit has been visit the Northern garrisons of Saliere &c., and is now and gone to Rairy, where we shall be sure to find him thoughts of sending some discreet serjeant thither, but not pitch upon one of ability enough for such an errand besides, upon second thoughts, we did find that Capt charges will not amount to a penny more than if the officer was sent, so that we are resolved to send him **Sunny** [Keshao], who is a better and more creditable in this country than the Moody. We shall order the strict enquiry into the whole estate of Sevagees command where his armies lies quartered.

There are [?was] lately a Braminee and 2 or 3 more over from Batty, proffering their service to the Syde he would imploy them, they would bring him some quality; he was willing to embrace the offer, but yet so not to appear in the action so that he would not furnish any of his own boats or men, so they hired a Bombay frigate and some soldiers from the island and went over to brought thence 4 Braminees prisoners, being the prince of the place and put them on board the Siddies ship; long before we had a message from the Soubidar of Calcutta complaining of the unneighbourly abuse we had suffered to him, even by the inhabitants of Bombay, demanding the restitution of those prisoners, which if not performed there, stick of wood or anything else be suffered to be brought Main to Bombay and that the friendship between us. We immediately sent to the Siddy taxing him severely unfriendly dealings, but he pleaded ignorance to all; he got the prisoners from him, who we freed; we likewise Cooley who was Murkadum of the boat and 10 more of who were dwellers on the island, who were all condemned, but we pardoned 8 and executed but 3; those Company's slaves, whom we shall put on board the ships to be sent to St. Helena with a Bandareen, who was damned for felony, whose life we pardoned likewise.

(236)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 16	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYA FROM GULCONDA" TO SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE	{	Dated 3 July 1677
---	---	--	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Dilill Cawn, Bedar Cawn and Balball Cawn being now hard by Calubariga Fort [Gulbarga], these people here have also sent their Captains thither, haveing also enordered the Shallaskareen [Sarlashkar] Mahomed Ibrahim who was there allready to be very watchfull. Siddy Massood, Casalacoty, Timinaja and Saied Mocktum are all gone thither to assist the King.

(237)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 46-7 (2d set)	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 6 July 1677
---	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

As to the letters to Savagee and Mora Pundit, if not already sent forward, wee leave it to you to consider whither they will require Captain Kegwinns going so farr as Rairy with them, or whither it may not as well be donne by Coxsunay or some other person with far lesse charge to the Company, for when he was at first designed for that service both the President and wee did suppose Mora Pundit had been at Cullean Buinde or some of those places nearer to Bombay.

(238)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 89, Fol. 49*	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 6 July 1677
--------------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Siddy Sambole being put out of his employ and the command of these kings ffleet conferred on Siddy Cossum who is now in Danda Rajapore, but hath ordered his Vackeele Mahmud Hossan, to send downe to Bombay 150 men under the command of Saband cooly, to take possession thereof for him wherefore the st. Mohmud Hossan, in the behalfe of his master hath intreated us to recommend the said Sabaund Cooly and his men to your courteous usage and wee do desire you to shew them all the respect and civillity you may with conveniencys and to gratifie them in all reasonable requests, but wee caution you to have an

11 July 1677]

English Records

eye towards them that they commit no ryots nor disorder
disturbance of the peace of the island.

(239)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 6. p. 43 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated

(EXTRACT)

We cannot rightly express the reality of our grief
received at the perusal of the deplorable news of the death of
the late noble President ; multiplicity of words may not
express the sense of our loss, but cannot depict its greatness and
would serve for an alleviation of our sorrow, but the
we have of the true worth and integrity of his success
shall be our continual prayers for a blessing
great affairs.

The rains have been so violent that we have
sent Captain Keigwin to Raichur, and we do not now think
it prudent to send those letters of the late President to
Mora Pundit.

(240)

F. E. Fort St.
George, Vol. 27 }
pp. 17-18 }

“TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM
OUR Brameny Nelloor Ramana
FROM Sevogee Rajas army”
TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE

(EXTRACT)

After I had taken my leave of your Worshipp I
went towards Valigundapuram, and hearing that his Highness
Raja followed after Sier Cawn by Punamulo whither
thither also, and whereas Sevage Raja went direct
place called Bonaguirypatam, I went thither to him
and delivered him the counter poysons your Wors. son
was very glad when he saw them and presently
former Maldivo coco nutts you sent and had it compared
your Worshipp sent him now, which finding to be
was highly pleased with it, concerning which and of
passages hereabouts I have sent to acquaint your
Worshipp our pattanar Brameny Kishna by word of mouth.

His Highness Sevage Raja has now settled his
bank of Coleroon river at a towne called Tirumada
I am also at present. The three yards of scarlet y

sent I have presented the same to Sevagee Nague, I shall after this give you notice also of the broad cloth I brought.

Here came an Higyb from the Nague of Madure, to whom his Highness Sevagee Raja spake that his master bore a signe of being worth 900 lacks, whereof he should give him for the present 100 lacks for his expences, to which the said Higyb answered that part of his masters country the Nague of Misur [Mysore] had taken, and part Yekagee, wherefore he was not able to give him any thing at present, and that if he would restore him back the said country he will give him seaven lacks. These are the news at present here. The Nague of Madure has sent all his family away to Madure from Chertanapelle where they were before, and while the river of Colorun remains full they feare nothing, but afterwards God knowes what will be done.

There came a letter to Meirza Mahomed Omin that Badea [?]r] Cawn and the sonns of Idolsha Ollum Cawne, Sheck Minaju and Sarun Cawne are already come this side of Kishna river with some seaven oreight thousand horse and it is reported the said persons are coming to assist Seavogee Raja. Tis also reported that the King of George, has given Casolacoty Timonague 6 lacks in country to entertain 100000 foot men and sent him by way of Shirpy; Golconda and Vizapore are joyned together, and tis said that there comes 30000 horse of the Vizapores.

(241)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 18-19	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR Bramaney Nellor Ramana FROM WALLIGUNDAPURAM" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	}	Dated 27 July 1677
---	---	--	---	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Whereas P[?R]aganatapuntula [Raghunath Pant] came lately from Sevagee Rajas country with 400 horse, the said Raja went out to meet him and brought him to his tent and gave him Tashrifs and kept him by him for two days, after which he sent along with Madure Nagues Higyb to goe and agree with the said Nague and to make an end of busines.

A Brameny called Madanapantulo belonging to Gulconda's people has sent for me and told me that we doe belong to Gulconda and that we are merchants, what had wee to doe to remain here since Seavogee Raja had allready sent your Worsp. his tashrife for the things you had sent him, and that when he wrote

up to Gulconda of divers peoples Higys being here, he order from thence not to suffer too many Higys to remain and since I have no order from your Worsp. to retire me hence. I did then put him off, saying that I would shortly, concerning which your Worsp. would be p. enorder me.

Since Raguntapantulo hath been with the Nague c he agreed with him to pay unto his master 6 lacks of pa his said master to retire back with his army, on which the said Nagues Higyb had brought with him $1\frac{1}{2}$ lack and paid Sevagee Raja, after which here came Yeck with 2000 horse to Trimalawada to visit his brother w meet him as far as the town called Terupatora, aft arrival Sevagee Raja sent him a message saying th allow him one quarter part of all the mony, horses, je country to himself which his father had got while he that he would have the other 3 parts. To which he that he could not give his consent thereunto, upon which waxed very angry and bad him begone, who presently w with 5 horses and presently after it Sevagee Raja apprehend nutt Pantulo, Sevagee Pantulo, Conery Pantulo and a called Nilogee Nague, who doth allso intend to send [?Janardan] Pantulo to take possession of Yeckogees c

(242)

F. R. Surut, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 31
89, p. 50 (2nd set) } 167

(EXTRACT)

Touching Captain Kegwins going to Rairy wee our oppinions in our last, and seeing those letters the wrote to Savagee and his ministers are not yet ser wee doe not thinke it nessecary they should, in regard of the Presidents death will have reacht them before can, but there being a generall jealousie in towne that s the raines are over Sevagees forces will draw again whereby wee shall be in continuall alarmes, wee could had those orders to the Commanders in Cheife of Seva that may come this way, which was wrote for in those the better security of the Honble. Companys and which if you thinke they may be procured wee would use your endeavors to obtain them.

(243)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 { BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 August
Sect. 6, p. 45 { 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sabaun Cooly arrived here 4 days past, whom we courteously received and promised all reasonable assistance lay in power as being servants to a King to whom we are so much obliged. Siddy Sambole has not delivered up the fleet, demurrs till he is paid all his arrears of charges and his account cleared, which is Bauder Cawns order, so that till money comes from Surat, he will not give us [?p] possession.

Sevagee is at present a great way off in the Carna country where he wintered. In his absence, Mora Pundit, Annagy Pundit and another Braminy are left to govern affairs to whom we have sent to procure their oaths to all generals armies, that shall come towards Surat and [sic? that] they molest not the English in any part where they come nor plunder any of their goods.

(244)

M. R. Fort St. } " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated
(George, Vol. } OUR Brameny Nellor Ramana { August
27, p. 20 } 'TUNDUMGURTY' TO SIR WM. { 1677
LANGHORNE

(EXTRACT)

Since Sevagee Raja hath left Waligundapuram he arrived with his army at Tundumgurty, from whence he sent away his army towards Yelavanarasor, and he himself with Semogee Nag and some others of his great men are gone for Hirudachalam to worship the great Pagotha. The said army remains yet at Yelavanarsor and Sevagee Raja is not yet returned from Hirudachalam.

Seigr. Deagor and the Cheif of Tevanapatam came hither to visit Sevagee Raja, having brought with them some scarlett cloths, stuffs, sandall wood, rose water, maldivo cokanutts, cloves and sword blades, and have presented them to the Raja who received them with much content and gave them Tashrifes. Some say that Sevagee Raja did send for the Dutch, and others say that he came to restore some goods of theirs which was robbed towards Tevanapatam, but none can speak certainly thereof. The said Raja hath given order to take possession of all his brothers country and this day Sevagee Rajas people have taken possession

3 Aug. 1677]

English Records

Yelavanasor Fort, Jagannutt Pantulo having agreed to
away them that was in the said Fort. Sevagee R
Jagannutt Pantulo, Sevagee Pantulo and Nillogee Na
with him.

(245)

(). Correspondence { OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT {
Vol. 38, No. 4283 { AND THE COAST OF MALABAR { A

(EXTRACT)

By letters received this day from **Rajapore** they are
certain that the **Mogul and Nabob have made peace**, and
that the former forbear his Nolbunde for 8 years, and
bind their forces upon **Cottubsha**, and when he is broken
then unanimously to goe against **Sevagee**, and not to
till he be totally subverted. They alsoe advise that **Sev**
the **Carnatucke and Déccan Rajahs**, and **Cattubsha**, join
solutions to come to battle. What the issue of this
may be time must declare.

(246)

F. R. Fort St. { FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Date
(George, Vol. 18, p. 42 } BOMBAY }

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee since his dispossessing **Sear Cawn** and
his brother **Eccogee** of all his open territories on
Coalladon [Coleron] river, has made no further progress
and **Auzney [Arney]** standing out, and no great probability
their reduction, unless by length of time. Meanwhile
is leagueing with the **Naigues of Madure and Maysore**
woodmen, and likely to find **Sevagee** work enough. He
yet sits still, who in this juncture might easily use
from his new conquests. But his **Braminy Councell** is
afraid, least so doing might bring the fire into their
and give **Sevagee** the opportunity he waits for to place
cannot possess his countrey.

(247)

(Orme Mss. Vol. 114 { BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Sect. 6, p. 47 }

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is at present in the upper **Carnatic**, where
taken the strong castles of **Chengy [Gingy]**, C

[Tanjore], Pilcundah and several others and shamefully routed the Moors and tis believed has robbed Seringapatam, and carried away great riches from thence; and they say he designs upon return back to take Bridroor and so join Canara to his new conquests. When he comes back, we shall endeavour to prove his cole upon his General that may be sent to the Northward; the meantime we have sent to Mora Pundit and Annagee Pund who governing (*sic*, govern in) the Rajahs absence to get ye [their] cole for Suratt and the adjacent places.

(248)

F. R. Fort St. (George, Vol. 27 pp. 20-21	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR Bramney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 20 August 16
---	---	--	---	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Seeing Dilill Cawn and Badar Cawn had taken Calubari Fort, these two Genneralls and Balball Cawn have joynd together and are come downe with their forces near the said Fort to fight against Golconda army, and the reason why thither is because the King of Gulconda sent for Sevagee Raja, who is an enemy both to the Mogull and Vizapore and permitted him to pass through his country to the Cornett, and that he should lay hold of Sevagee Raja and deliver him up to the Mogull and that he should likewise deliver up Sheckee Minaju who is now entertained in his service, he having received great summs of money from the Moghul, promising to serve him, which if otherwise, they would come and fight with him, and where [*Sic?* whereas] the Ollapanna [Kutubshah] wrote to his Shallaskareen at the frontier towards Vizapore to be very carefull and watchfull in those parts he remains there accordingly. The King wrote from hence to the Shallaskareen and other great persons that they should not work nor other endeavour to make peace with the Moghull though he promise him large summs of money, about which they are now treating.

(249)

(). Correspondence Vol. 37, No. 4270	{	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{	Dated 31 August 1677
--	---	-------------------------	---	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees forces being withdrawn, for the greater part into the Deccan and Carnatucke contrys, wee have the happiness

19 Sept. 1677]

English Records

of enjoying the more quietness here, notwithstanding Generalls Mora and Annjee Pundit keepe their Rairy, Salleir, and other strong castles, not above 40 hence, well manned, and some of them are seated Gundavee, not above 20 course distant, where they c country and what provisions they please.

(250)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 22-23	} "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR Bramaney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda" To Sir WM. LANGHORNE
--	---

(EXTRACT)

I have wrote in my former to your Worshipp passed here, which I hope you have received before allso give you notice hereby of what has passed since last, which is as follows. When Dillill Cawn and wrote up to the Moghull of their haveing taken Calu the said Moghull answered them againe that Calubar a place of Phuckeers and belonging to the King of V that he being intended to assist him, how did they per people to take possession of the said Calubariga whe to Vizapour, and that he was not pleased with the seeing that Gulconda people had permitted the King c Enniny, Sevagee Raja, to pass through his country, should cause the King of Gulconda to send him rupees and 10000 horse for soe doing, and that then well pleased and not otherwise, whereupon the said and Badar Cawn sent an embassage to the King saying that the Moghull doth demand from him Rups. 200 lacks and 20000 horse. He having refused same, they replied him to pay rupess 100 lacks and when the said King not being willing neither to c unto, but would only pay Rups. 5 lacks, which the accept, after which Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawne a Balball Cawne joyned together and brought their a Tivinico.

Gulconda people haveing notice thereof, allso forces hard by the said army, as the Shalaska Massood, Sayd Mocktooms, Doolshaws, Saja Cav Sherkell and some of Cornut Country's Forces, some

horse of the Moghulls and Balball Cawn's being intended to fall upon the King of Gulcondas army. The latter haveing notice thereof, went on with some 20 or 30000 horse to meet them, and fought very hard for a great while. Balball Cawn's forces not being able to stand against them any longer, being almost routed, then Dillill Cawn came and helped him, and saved his army from receiving further harm, after which every one retyrred to their ground; and tis said that Gulconda army came off victoriously and that the contrary party has a great loss haveing killed them 700 horse in the said engagement, and on the Gulconda side some were wounded but few killed; likewise some 5 or 6 great Captains were killed of the Moghull and Balball Cawnes side. The Ollumpana haveing notice of this, sent hither from thence a great many more of his horses and men to assist his army, haveing allso enordered Brameny Madana to march thither with his forces, who excused himself and sent Brameny Pallpel Yengana thither in his place. The King has allso sent all the horse and men that were under Meirza Sangier, Goodcharulo, Sheck Minaju and of many other great Captains, and tis said that there will be shortly a great engagement between the Moghulls forces and Gulconda; and whereas the latter are come off victoriously at peresent, tis thought that they will have the best from both Moghull and Ba[l]ball Cawn. They are now allso treating concerning a peace, but seeing Badar Cawn had taken bribes of Golconda, he advised the said King [to] fight a little first, and then he will bring it to pass that peace should be concluded. Here they are furnishing Gulconda's Fort as fast as they can with all manner of provisions. They have sent hither from the army 3 Cammells laden with bloody clousts [sic] to shew the King what has hap[p]ned in the last engagement.

(251)

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 23	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER From Sevagee Raja FROM VANOAM- BADO" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 22 September 1677
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Since my arrivall into the Cornat country I have conquered severall Forts and Castles, and do allso intend to build new workes in severall Forts and Castles. You may likely have with you such men as knowe how to make great carryages for

gunns and how to contrive mines. We have need at present, especially those that knowes how to make to blow up stone walls. I had such men with me, w^t towards Goa and Vingorla and are all kept employ of my Forts and Castles; and when I enquired of t^h such men, they tould me they were all gone for Chi Polliacat, wherefore I now write to your Worshipp that you may please to enquire if there be any such that knowe how to make mines, you would be ple some 20 or 25, or a[t] least 10 or 5 such men, for them very well and shall entertaine them in several and castles, wherewith I shall also acknowledge yo kindnes towards us, so you would by all means enq said men and to send them hither as many as you ca

(252)

F. R. Fort St.
George, Vol.
27, pp. 28-9
(3d set)

} FORT ST. GEORGE TO
HIS HIGHNESS THE
OLLAMPANA ALLSO
TO MADDANA

{ Dat

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received your Highnesses Phirmav riff with all the honour this place is able to expres now to acquaint your Highness that the comeing of his army into these parts and since marching into try has much allarm'd us, who haveing so much ex proceedings alongst the coast of India and Mallab have severall factorys in his country and peace w obliged us for all good respects to send and kee people still attending his motion, the which you servant Madana Antea Pandya has much misused & put in prison, in so much that for present they have come away for quietness, whereby our great traffick in those parts is exposed to much danger, and our here, who, without a good watch upon the motion of is ever in danger of surprisall, is too much exposed.

Wee entreat your Highness to give order to you to forbear such doing. We act as servants to the K Britain &ca., my Lord, and have a great charge t which may otherwise suffer by his mean's.

* * * * *

Great Sir, our agreement and peace knowes none else but your Royall Highness; we appeal to your justice and beg that you will enforce obedience in these troublesome people that a nation so peaceable and quiet as we behave ourselves may be friendly dealt with.

(253)

F. R. Fort St. George } Vol. 27, p. 29 (3d set)	FORT ST. GEORGE TO } OUR BRAMENY Vira } Ragavaya }	Dated 27 Sept. 1677
---	--	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

I have your dated the 16 June together with the Phirmaunds and Tashrifs his Highness sent, which we have received with all the honour this place was able to express. We doe now write both to his Highness and Maddana concerning the ill behaviour of one of the Divans Bramenys named Madanantapantulo, who remaines at present with Sevagee Raja, and likewise concerning Brameny Poddela Lingapa for redemanding the goods that was delivered to us by his Highness and Madana's orders, belonging unto a boate which was drove ashore at Chikaricody, which for your better understanding of the business I send you now here-with copys thereof, whereby you may both acquaint his Highness and Maddana and procure their order to the said Braminys to forbare all such doings towards us, who are the Devans reall and faithfull freinds.

(254)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4 } pp. 85-6 }	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY } MARINE }	Dated 1 Oct. 1677
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuell Austen, G[?C]heife etca. factors in Dungom, advising the Councill in their Generall of the 19th September that they have certaine intelligence that Bhauder Ckaune (who hath the cheife command in those parts) is sent for up to Court in great hast, the Mogull having sent an Eddy who promises to bring his answer in 16 days tyme, wherefore they have great reason to suggest that when he is gone there may be much alteration in the Government there and the ways not soe secure as formerly, by reason of the many inroads that are often made by the pilfering Rajahs and Cooleys residing there abouts, soe that they are

3 Oct. 1677]

English Records

embaling what goods they have ready (which the
about 100 bales in chints and browne cloth) to send
eight days from date of this their letter, and doe e
Councill (if they thinke good) to ensure them in Su
being noe Sherroffs that they darst trust in Dunge
Brampore insurances dearer then here. But they c
the clause in the Companys letter received by this yeare
where the Honble. Company are pleased to note the l
Neriad [Nadiad] *Caphala*, and doe declare that they canr
any insurance made without their order, which clause
to be in reply to the President and Councils letter b
Unicorne, bearing date the 6th December 1675, whereir
represented the great danger there was then, by rea
inroads made by Sevagees army and the many robbery
ed by the severall petty Rajahs on all Caphalas t
between the townes of Orangabaud, Brampore, Ahma
Surat, and therefore they did then order that insuranc
made on all the Honble. Companys goods coming c
yeare. Wherefore, as afore said, the Honble. Comp
received this yeare, forbidding insurance without their
in regard it is to be expected that the Dungom Capha
arrived or very nere Surat before Bhauder Okaun can
affaires to goe up to Court

It is ordered that noe insurance shall be made on t

(255)

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT FORT {
Vol. 1, p. 17 (4th set) } St. GEORGE { Oct

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having sent the Agent a letter of 22
ber last by two of his spys, desiring us to supply hir
geniers, to which was returned him a civill excuse, it be
unfitt for us to medle in it, there being many dangers
thereon, as well of encreasing his power as of ren
Golconda and the Moghull our enemys, all these
spread with his spyes and himself and army now c
this way within two dayes march of this place. It is
be indispensably necessary, for the safety of this pla
therein, that we goe on entertaining all the Christi
can meet with into the garrison, as farr as to compleat
250 effective for the present, as also that we hasten th

in of lime, brick and stone for the carrying on of the new Caldera point and building of the curtain from thence to the Fishers point northward, as also from the Round Point, alias Charles's Point, to St. Thomas Point southward, both according to the modell of that part allready begun at the said Charles's Point, as allready resolved on in Consultation of 13th August last, and now the more urgent in regard that the curtain from the gate by Sir Edward Winters to the Choultry gate towards the Bazar, having been leaned upon buttresses for these seaven or eight yeares in a tottering condition, is now fallen down the 2d of this month after a great rayn, which it stands us upon to get up again as soon as we can to prevent any designe of so evill a neighbour as Sevagee and other obstruction from the Divan, to the end that when we shall have materialls in readyness to carry on the said curtain it may stand good and joyne with the rest, and be so much mony in part well spent, leaving combings for the well joyning of the walls each way. [Fort St. George Diary I, p. 123]

(256)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 9 Oct.
Sect. 6, p. 56				1677

(EXTRACT)

Tis now several years that the Siddies fleets have used this port as a place of refreshing and retreat on all occasions, but with how much trouble to the Government and dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, your worship has been but too well acquainted with; tis but a few months past that the Siddy Samboleee received orders to surrender up the fleet to Siddy Cossum, but he for several months made demurrs thereon, because his wife is with his children, and his family were detained in Danda Rajapore, which Siddy Cossum refused to surrender without a special order for it, which he received 4 days past, upon which Siddy Samboleee promised to deliver up the fleet, excepting one of the great ships, which he intended to keep to carry up himself and soldiers to Surat, but Siddy Cossum being impatient of having part of the fleet detained from him and instigated by that unadvised Sabbar [*sic*, Suban] Cooley, who came from Surat about 3 months past with 110 men to assist him, did on Sunday last march up with all his force to Mezagon, where Siddy Samboleee resided, ere we were aware of it; we immediately sent Captain Kegwin with a guard of horse to keep the peace, but ere he could arrive, they had begun the skirmish and so obstinate they were, especially Siddy Cossum

18 Oct. 1677]

English Records

that they were parted with much difficulty having sho
Company's horses whereof one is dead and another in g
though it pleased God none of the troops were hurt, u
we immediately sent for Siddy Cossum to the fort and
postulated with him the affront he had put upon the C
and the bad retaliation he had made us for our civiliti
we disarmed all his soldiers, except himself and 2 or 3
ordered him in 4 or 5 days time to send all his sold
island, excepting some few servants for his attendance
we did to Siddy Sambole, excepting those guards whi
the defence of the ships.

(257)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
89, Fols. 66 & 67 } 16

(EXTRACT)

Wee understand of the falling out of Siddy Co
Siddy Sambole at Mazagon, on the island where son
more of their men were slaine with as many of their l
and taken, being parted with much difficulty by Captain
guard of horse whereby 30 [?] of the Companys horses
ously shot and kild, and for which disturbance of the p
island and hindrance of trade wee would have you dem
faction of S. Cossum and commend you for disarming h
and ordering them of the island, which if they doe not o
them by imprisonment and send them away by degrees
he writes very confidently to Charles James as if he wa
fault, but the blame is Siddy Samboles for not deliveri
the whole ffleete according to this Governors order wh
nothing to us thereof as yet neither can wee come so s
him to complaine thereof but wee shall not passe it by sc
for the future wee may prevent their wintering and abu
island which cannot stand with its preservation and s
long as they are permitted thereon it being unsuffe
dangerous.

(258)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMABY TO SURAT { Dated
Sect. 6, p. 60 } 1

(EXTRACT)

We have at length induced the two Siddies to an agr
that one is contented to surrender up the others wives and

and the other is contented to surrender up the armado, so that Siddy Sambole in 4 or 5 days more intends to imbarke on one of the two great ships and go for Surat and then the other Siddy will go on board the fleet; we were willing to be mediators in this business that we might be rid of them both, and if we respect the good and quiet of the island we have reason to wish they may never come here again, except it be for a months time to refresh and then be gone again. Siddy Sambole had an excellent horse killed in the broil, which he values at a great price, for which and all other damage he demands satisfaction of us, for he pretends his hands were bound up from taking his own satisfaction and we must say he was very obedient to our orders and has lived at Massagon all this rains very contentedly and quietly, that we have not been troubled with any complaints of him, so that wher your Worship demands satisfaction of the King for our horses and other damages that Siddy Sambolees damages may likewise be demanded, or that they make him satisfaction there.

(259)

F. R. Masulipatam } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 23 October
Vol. 10 (unpagd) } MASULIPATAM { 1677

(EXTRACT)

It is very good news that the Golcondah forces &ca. have bin able to make head against the Mogull and Visapores. We wish them well out of their imbroyle. Sevagee is yet in his new conquests, though they talke of his goeing to Golconda againe, upon a supply of Pagodas 100 maund, which would do very well for the poor country.

(260)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO BENGAL { Dated 27 October
Sect. 6, p. 63 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Rolt is confirmed President in the room of Mr. Aungie who departed this life the last of July past.

(261)

F. R. Fort St. } "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated 28
George, Vol. 27 } OUR BRAMENY Vira Ragavaya { Oct. 1677
pp. 24-25 } from Gulconda" TO SIR
WM. LANGHORNE

(EXTRACT)

Now I shall acquaint your Worshipp with what newes as here at present, the Shallaskarees Mahomed Hibraim with son

28 Oct. 1677]

English Records

30000 horse and severall other Captains being about th
of Vizapour at a place called Giviny some 12 lea
Gulconda, Dillill Cawn and Balball Cawn being allso
this side of Callubariga Fort but since the Ollumpans
his army to go and fight with that of the Moghulls a
Cawn's, his army haveing accordingly drawed near
called Mangaligue, one Gentue league distant from
where [the] Moghulls army was, after which His
severall other Captains went with their men and ha
with the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces and br
with all their Elliphants very neare to the place where
forces were settled. And in the meane time there
Captain of the Moghulls side named Prohy Hassan C
some 20000 horse who fought very stoutly and co
which caused both the armys to retire to theire pla
they were before.

Three dayes after the first engagement Sidelor Ye
severall other Captains being gone to fight against th
and Balball Cawnes forces, who after a small engagement
conda people beli[e]ve as if they did run away and ca
towards an ambuscado which Moghulls people had m
Gulconda people haveing lost a great many men and
routed that they knew not what to do, and were put o
witts, and at the same time the Moghulls people have
more forces, kill'd many more of Gulconda's people
their great drums and flaggs, and when they were goi
the said Captains prisoners, there appeared the Shallash
severall other of Gulconda's side, who all fought ve
with the Moghulls forces and made them to retire ba
the said Captains were released, haveing allso brought
severall persons that were killed and wounded in the
Since which they have had severall other fightings, but
them have had the advantage one over the other.
people being gone a great way within the Moghulls co
Balball Cawnes and brought away all thier provision
bringing for their army they seeing themselves in great
the 20 Currt. they came and fell upon Gulconda's
killed every man and women, even the very children
at the market where they had all there graines, a
away all from thence, having allso routed the Shallash
all the other Captains belonging to Gulconda and r
all leave their places where they were settled before, es

the great Bramenys that none can tell as yet where [they] are, nor none can tell whereabouts will Gulconda's people joyne againe to fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces.

Gulconda's people having ketched [caught] severall of the said Cawn's letters which he write to the Mughulls people, he was taken prisoner and kept in Gulconda Fort very strictly, and gave all his soldiers to be under the command of an other Captain; the Devan allowes him 5 Rups. [per] day for his maintanance, seeing Serjam Olum Cawn, Hassawn Cawn, Hussen Cawne, Hiji Cawn, Masse Cawne and severall other of Pattan cast Cpts. who had some 2000 horse under them, and by reason of their cast they would not fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces, wherefore the Devan kept watches about their houses.

(262)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 Oct.
107, Ffol. 27 } 1677
(EXTRACT)

The longing desire that I had to here [?hear] news from Carwar made me trespasse on your good natures in opening the enclosed wherein I find what I expected which is the utter destruction of our Duccan trade, Sevagees fforces having beseiged Buncapore and robbed Gudduck and Luckmiseer, the places where we use to provide much goods that I am afraid Carwar ffactory will be in a badd a condition as Rajapore according to these yourselves accordingly and I am in all humility sir

your most humble servant,
Henry Oxinden.

(263)

O. Correspondence, Vol. } SURAT TO THE } Dated 31 October
38, No. 4287 } COMPANY { 1677
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee this year hath had great successe this year in the upper Carnatucke, in taking the two strong Castles of Chingy and Chingyvore, the residence and court of the Visiapour Vice Roys in those parts, alsoe of his plundering the famous citty of Serin-[ga] patam where he got innumerable riches, and still continues in those parts, receiving tribute from the petty Rajahs which submitt to him and chastising those that refuse to pay him contribution, the Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of

29 Nov. 1677]

English Records

his approach; and such is the great successe that at
armies that it is credibly beleived he will suddenlie
dominions from near Surrat to Cape Comerine.
encountering any considerable opposition to confront h
Agent and Councell at Fort St. George advise that so
forces hath been hovering thereabouts, and from him
expect an alarum shortly, but hope as hitherto the
will continue his providentiall hand over your Honour:

(264)

F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 20
pp. 23-24 } SURAT { Novem

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare that Sevagee is gone with 4000 horse
Vizapore or his owne countrey, leaving the rest of his
his new conquests. He promises to return speedily, wh
does not, R[?E]ecogee and confederates are preparing t
their owne. The Gulcondah army has, it seemes, boon
with the Mogulls and Bullooll Caun, and its said, worst
caryes great apprehensions.

* * * * *

Sevagees Lieut. and brother Santogee, left in Ch
neighbouring conquest, was few days since engaged by t
of their brother Eccogee from Tangiour, being 4000
10000 foot, his being 6000 horse and 6000 foot. The ba
from morning till night, in which Santogee was wor
fled 3 quarters of one of these leagues, being pursued o
league. When being return'd to their severall camps,
consulting with his Captains what the importance a
would bee, resolved to dress and saddle their horse again
immediately rode away by other wayes, and in the de
night surprised them fast at rest after soe hard labour, th
unsaddled, and made a great slaughter of them, taking
horse in that manner, the 3 cheife Commanders, the tent
their baggage, and 100 horse more taken by woodmen, v
to share the plunder; the rest fled over the river Coolladov
for Tangiour; by which means Sevagee seemes to have
quiett possession for the present, Maduray Naygue ref
medle on either part. [This passage is also to be foun
Fort St. George, Vol. 18, pp. 70-71]. The Dutch talke a

of new resolutions against Bantam, with helpe of the old Mattars but wee thinke there is no great credit to be given thereto.

(265)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 9 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Nov 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately seen Annagee Pundit, whom wee fai not to press for our buckshis and restitution of what forme robbed from us. He seemed very forward to make both go but that wee should take betlenutts at Duan [Diwān=Govt.] r and, as according to our Phirmaund, pay him the halfe vallue those received on account buckshis ready mony. Wee urged Phirmaund to have his goods at bazar rate, and insted of m profered him the choise of all our goods, amoung which pitched on copper for the prize the Dutchmen sold it to him Vingerlah, which is rupees [blank] per maund. Wee have as yett concluded with him, his urgent occassions errrying h immediately thence for Panalla. Wee daily expect him he when shall endeavour to gett from him what betlenutts wee ca

(266)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 43 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 8 Dec. 1677

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts is still the same, that the Nabot killed and his whole army in a manner destroyed, Dillell Ca in as bad a condition allmost as hee, that the Decans are resolv that not one of either army shall [e] scape alive; Sevagee eitl dead or in as bad a condition. The news that he had plunder Hubely with an army of 4000 horse and that he was comi hither is now falce, for it was Dattagee Punditt, who now ron the country, in the name of Sevagee.

(267)

F. R. Masulipatam Vol. 10 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO MASULIPATAM { Dated 11 Dec. 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee see what alarms you had of a defeat given to Golcondah army. Wee have it otherwise related, as that th had the better of it. God send peace in our dayes.

13 Dec. 1677]

English Records

(268)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1:
107, Ffol. 36 } 167

(EXTRACT)

(S) Wee having received advices lately from Hubelly Governor is very sollicitous to have the Companys goods likewise our broker Samdas into the castle under of securing them and him from Sevagees forces who lying thereabouts and have lately sent an embassadour to demand a quarter pt. of the revenue which hee resolutely them our broker knowing him to be in great want of to defend his castle if those forces should come and besiege not consent to hazard the Companys goods and his person in his custody, which the Governor resents very much, soe suspects him and is forced to absent himselfe in the townes for feare of his Tiranny our zeale to our masters concerns did prompt us after very serious consideration Nath a Lownds repaire thither as fearing the mallice in taking advantage of our brokers absence, if Sevagees forces should besiege and take Hubelly the Companys goods would be verely much endangered if there were no English man to protect and countenance them therefore, these things considered, what wee have done, will receive approbation.

(P) The Vizapore newes at present is that Bulleill and the Duccanes are upon articles of peace, and to that Bulleill Okaune hath sent his Embassadour Hockkim Shetty to treat about it, soe that wee hope a few dayes will put an end to these civil warrs which when once thoroughly concluded with impatience expect that they will call Sevagee to an account till then wee must never hope tradeing will flourish.

(269)

F. R. Miscellaneous } GENERAL LETTER FROM { Da
Vol. 4, p. 27 } BOMBAY TO THE { Ja
COMPANY } 1

(EXTRACT)

The Sevagee continues victorious and successful.

(270)

me Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 15 Jan
Sect. 7, p. 3 } 1678
(EXTRACT)

This island in matter of trade by our observations continued in the same posture it has done some past years, no consideration being made therein, nor can be expected can hold long as the opposite main continues in the possession of and a destroyer of commerce as is the Rajah Sevagee; what we would lament is that we cannot foresee any termination of his government, for he still continues victorious even by miracle, waging war against the potent Kings of Hindostan and the Ottoman, against which he has hitherto proved very victorious by miracle, waging war with them and we are fearful to continue so.

(271)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 4312 } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA Co. { Dated 15 Jan 1677/78
(EXTRACT)

Notwithstanding these grand impediments, your Customs are this year farmed for Xs. 3025: and your Tobaccoe rents amount to 20850: by which your Honours may perceive there is a great concourse of people that resorts to your Island, enough to undeceive you and not aggrandize either our own predecessors actions or the Fame of the place itself; we and our sorrow confess they are a miserable poore sort of people and the very rabble of all Sects who fly from the Moores and Portuguese persecutions, and value themselves on your Honours protection, nevertheless we use them with all civility and kindness that thereby others of more reputation and credit may be induced to come and inhabit amongst us on this Island, and hope the moderation and lenity of your Government will introduce the desired effects thereof.

(272)

Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4314 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPNY { Dated 16 Jan 1677/8
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja, carried on by an ambitious desire to be a mighty conquerour, left Rairi, his strongest hold in the kingdom of Cuncan, at the latter end of the last faire Montzo

16 Jan. 1678]

English Records

and marched with his Army consisting of 20000 horse & foote into Carnateck, where the Telingas have two of the holds in those parts called Chindi [Gingy], Chindawer [where many merchants are considerable inhabitants, as succeesse as happy as Caesars in Spaine, he came, saw came, and reported soe vast a treasure in gold, d emeralds, rubies and wrought corall that have strengt armes with very able sinewes to prosectute his further y designes. Hee is at present before Banca Pore, two ot strong ghurrs or rocks, which soe soone as he hath taken ing noe lesse dextrous thereat than Alexander the (Gree for by the agility of his winged men (himself termin birds) he tooke in lesse than 8 monthes time from the which he had delivered up to his than (sic? then) Gener Jessing, 23 (inaccessible ones) resolves against Vizap Metropolis of the Kingdome of Deccan propinque to them ing become master thereof, has vowed to his Pagod n sheath his sword till he has reached Dilly and shutt up () in it. Mora Punt, one of his Generalls, hath alsoe plundered Trumbeck Nasser [Trimbak Nasik] and oth siderable places within the Mogulls territoryes which hat much to his treasure.

(D) Bahadur Chaun the King's foster brother remayned in Deccan many yeares, attending Sevagee's but effected little materially against him, by reason o corrupted by him, feeding frequently his most insatiable with Gold, was about 4 months since sent for up to reported either to be called to a strict Account or to be Diwan, which latter I rather believe, the King having ev an extraordinary kindnesse for him, but as I was actually ing of this, an Aviso came from Court, that Orangsha l only divested him of all his Titles and Honours and eject of his favour, but likewise deprived him of all his T (which was very considerable and commanded him to Pilgrimage to Meca and Medina. In his roome was sent Ckan a stout Patan Omra, yet notwithstanding rejoyned h with Bullel Ckan, this Countryman, who hath the young Vizapore in his power, under pretence of being his l' (which the Decanees wil by noe meanes endure, but have their owne) gave them battel in the which they received considerable overthrow, the Decanies being the farr souldiers and better mounted.

.....'The Arabs of Muscat have lately taken in the Road of Conga shipp belonging to Callian, a Port in Sevagees dominions, a little above Tanna, which wore English colours and had an English Captain to her Commander, one William May, who sent, her owners 10,000 rupees on Bottomarie, he being then on shore when they surprized her. It is very much feared if they bee not suppressed (which ought to be done with some sentiment of honour) they will become worse than either the Waddells or Malabarr Pirates, haveing now lyeing at the Babs 4 shippes to intercept Portuguezes (which made the Vice Roy prohibitt them goeing to Mocha) and such other vessells upon whome they can make the least pretence.

Bombay, the 16/26 January 1677/8.

(273)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 January
107, p. 47 } 1677/8
(EXTRACT)

Report speakes Bulleill Ckaune to be dead, hee dying of the wounds given him in the fight betwixt Sirjee Ckawne and him at Culburhga, likewise it is reported that the Duccannees are come to Vizapore; a few days will discover the certainty of it, which wee shall not faile to advise off.

(S) About a month agoe a new Subedar arrived here sent by Annagee Punditt whose name is Vissagee Cumbdu [Konddeva] a very morose man which makes us suspect his freindship, hee hath given us the honour of a vissit and promises very faire, but wee very much doubt his performance.

(274)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 21 Jan.
p. 26 } 1677/8
(EXTRACT)

Wee have thought it convenient to keep some 20 in 30 soldiers here [Swally Marine] ready by us for security of your goods to and fro by water or land and of your house at Surat, not knowing how soone any of Sevagees forces from Ramnagur and Pindoll might assault this place (they being Castles of his not above 2 days march from this city), of which the inhabitants are very jealous now that a new Governour is here settled who totally refuseth to maintaine any amity with him by presents as the other covertly did.

* * * * *

21 Jan. 1678]

English Records

Rajapore Factory this yeare hath not proved so unto you as was expected...all the reason Mr. Robin renders us is the disorder of the countrey, the Nabo Ckaune killed and his army destroyed and Deleil Cka bad a condition, those of Decan having beaten them, and streightned up in the countrey and Dattajee Pundit of generalls roves and plunders about Hubele; and for former debt they are forc'd to take bettle nutts as Sevajters will rate it at and to pay them for the one halfe of i money or goods, the which bettle, or elce coconutts p decayed, that it harldy beares the charge of transportatic hither for sale. When President Rolt arrives, wee must whither or not to continue this Factory, if that countrey doth not cease.

(275)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FROM SWALLY { Dated
89, Fols. 29 & 30 } MARINE TO THE { 16
COMPANY }

(EXTRACT)

The two great bras guns are remayning at the fort appearing to buy them, indeed Sevagee would be our for them and many more things but without money or of payment his great debt to your honours may with small punctuallity may be expected from him, if a presents shall dispose of them.

(276)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 23
107, p. 69 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

The Duccanees haveing taken possession of Vizap put us in great hopes that trade will be open and flourish formerly, which wee impatiently expect, knowing and see that our Honble. Masters are at soe great charges but very little benefit.

(277)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 7, p. 14 }

(EXTRACT)

Narang Siny, a merchant inhabitant of this island, small vessells laden with salt and now ready to sail has

[us that they may sail under our convoy or protection, being
earfull that Siddy Cossum as they formerly belonged to Sevagee
ajah but of whom he has bought them as appears by his bill of
ale herewith delivered you and now sends them to sea as a
merchant of this island.

[Beginning omitted] Require you if you can convoy them to
abul, so that they may never come in danger or meet any of the
iddy's fleet.

(278)

3) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 February
89, Fol. 48 } 1677/8

(SUMMARY)

Writes about the release of Siddy Sambole's servants' wives
who were detained by the Siddy of Danda Rajapore and wishes
that Sambole's family may be given at Bombay all civil
comodation.

(279)

1. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 14 Feb.
Vol. 38, No. 4314 } COMPANY { 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

From Rajapore I lately received a letter that advises of
Jacob Bullell Ckauns death, who departed this life in a Castle
whilst it was beseidged by the Deccanies. Not long before hee
losed up his eyes he putt his two sons in the tuition of Serja
kaun, who gladly seemed to accept them, forgetting all differ-
nces formerly between him and their father. Soe soone as he was
nterred and newes thereof brought to Vijapore, Jemshett Ckaun
elivered up the Oastle and Citty into the hands of Siddy Mussud
who in company with Serja Ckaun and Delil Okaun, the Great
Mogulls Generall, intends to march against Sevagee with 80,000
orse, with resolution to destroy him utterly. But 'tis too well
nowne that Sevagee is a second Sertorius and comes not
hort of Haniball for staratagemes. And no longer than this very
ay, arrived news from the Lascarr or Army that the King of
kulconda, Deccanies and Sevagee have very lately made a con-
ederacy against the Mogull and are now resolved to beat Delil-
kaun out of Deccan, Sevagee having gotten 10,000 horse togeather
o come upon the back of him and was the only politician that
everted the Deccanies and Cuttub Shaw from joyning with Delil
kaun against him.

15 Feb. 1678]

English Records

(280)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
89, p. 57

SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 15
1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee are not without much reason concern'd at the un
some usage received from the Rajahs Ministers; they ha
only deceived us in complying with the agreement made wi
Rajahs, but our Masters have received great dammage by
robbed at Hattanee &ca. places, that wee doe almost disp
any faire accommodation for them. Wee would have you
plainely with Annagee Pundit and press him home; either l
make us satisfaction or let him know the factory shall be
drawne; and that you may be ready, wee would have y
dispose affaires that upon order you may without faile iml
with what belongs to the Honble. Company

* * * * *

The distractions up the Gaut, with the unkinde usage
discourages us from giving any order for provission of goods
you, soe that you will be only charge without any hopes o
vantage, therefore wee recommend to you living very frugal
that wee may know what good husbands you are like to prov
the certaine charge you are at, by first conveyhance sent
months expences of your factory.

Wee would have you continue by all conveyhances to
us the newes of your parts; that you have wrote us differs
other information much.

(281)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
2, p. 24

CONSULTATION AT { Dated 19 Feb
BOMBAY { 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

Narransinay understanding from the merchant that frei
the *Revenge*, that he intends to send her to the southward, m
request to the Deputy Governour &ca. that they would be pl
to give their orders to the Captaine to protect six vessells
with salt belonging to Sevagee Rajah and bound to Dabi
Siddy Cossum, the Mogulls Generall against Sevagee, or a
his fleete, should meete with them at sea. Which being wha
would noe way answeare, to protect the enemys of one F

or the other, which at present wee are in peace withall, the Deputy Governour would not graunt his request in that perticular, but to keepe a faire understanding with Sevagees Ministers and that they may see our readiness to comply with their desires in what may seems reasonable and justifiable, and not involve our selfe[s] in any dispute with either side

It was ordered that Captain Minchin should have instructions to take them in his company, and if at sea they should meete with any of the Mogulls fleete that should offer to seize them, that he should acquaint them that they were vessells that belonged to our Island, and that if they offered to force them away, then to protest against them for all damage that may hereafter be made appears by their seizure of merchants vessells belonging to the Island, but not to fire a gunn or use any hostile means to protect them against Siddy Cossum or any of his fleete.

(282)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN MINCHIN	{	Dated 20 February 1677/8
Vol. 8, p. 15				

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* friggat being let out on freight and the Merchant having dispatcht his buisnesse these are to enorder you immediately to sett saile and make the best hast you cann to such ports as the freighters hath consigned you to, which being southerly Narran Sinay, a merchant and inhabitant of this Island, having six small vessells laden with salt and now ready to saile, hath requested of us that may saile under our convoy or protection, being fearefull that Siddy Cossum may seize on them as they formerly belonged to Savage Rajah but of whom he hath bought them, as appears by his bill of sale herewith delivered you, and now sends them to sea as a merchant of this Island. This his request wee have taken into consideration, and though wee are very willing to oblige him, yet we are bound to have a greater regard that wee doe not disoblige ourselves and cause disputes between princes by acting beyond what may seeme becomeing; but as his vessells and he are desirous that they should saile in your company, as wee are willing to doe him what good wee can, wee think fitt to give you these instructions, that you may know the better how to behave yourselfe if that Siddy Cossum or any part of his armada should make demand or by violence force them, in such

21 Feb. 1678]

English Records

case wee would have you to advise them that they belonging to a merchant of the Island, and that you to the southward he desired your convoy of the intended port, and soe desire them to forbear molestation of them, as wee are friends to them, dispute in their behalves as much as possible; but if they have used the best arguments you can and they will not be satisfied therewith, but by violent force take them from you, knowing that they are vessells belonging to their enemye: then not to protect them, then wee doe order you to make protest against them in the King's name for all damages hereafter be made appeare by their seizure of merchises belonging to this Island, but wee doe strictly require you not to fire a gunn, muskett or pistoll, or draw a sword in the aid vessells; and as wee doe but suspect the danger they are in, and provide you with an answer to them, wee doe order if you can to convoy them to Dabul so that they may not be in danger or meete any of the Siddys fleete.

(283)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated :
107, Ffol. 49

(EXTRACT)

The news current in these parts is that Dillee Mogulls Generall against Duccan is come to Nassick which place Sevagees army plundered not long since, but is soe broke by a fight with the Duccany Viziers, that he vallues him little who its reported is joyned with the Viziapore, and Bagnagar, and are designed to retake what is now in the Mogulls possession belonging formerly to the

This is what wee heare which wee affirme not for as whats noysed abroad which wee thinke in part incites us to advise. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7. p. 16]

(284)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated :
107, p. 71

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received advices lately from Hubely that Mursude is in possession of Vizapore for the Duccan. Wee cannot certainly affirme for each day produ

of news, therefore know not which to beleive. A few days will discover the designes of these potentates, and then doubt not of our informing you more particularly.

(285)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 107, p. 60	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{ Dated 28 February 1677/8
-----------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

(S) The halfe parte of the ship and freightt belonging to Ranchordas formerly made over to us wee indeavoured to gett in the shipp lyes for sale but with what ropes of a Chapman wee know not, the freight being hoyes is not to be paid till they are sold, they are gone upto Annagee Punditt at Pernall, who suffers none to pass his hands. When wee heare certainly of their saile shall use our utmost to gett in their halfe freight.

Our Buckshis we have formerly advised upon what condicons Annagee Punditt has proffered us wee now humbly beg your Honours &c. answers.

(P) The ballance of Sevagee Rajahs debt standing on ballance, if your Honour &c. allow that wee may take betlenutts for it, wee beleive it recoverable, for ready mony will hardly be squesed out of these Hindoos hands, and other commodityes wee shall finde few.

The certaintest information that wee have of this country's transactions is that the Nabob is certainly dead, Dillell Caun returned and the Decans in an army of 50000 horse approached Vizapore, under the Command of Serjee Caun and Sedde Mosute demanding the surrender of it from Jemseere Cawn the Nabob Slave, who then putt them the New Moone before date hereof for delivery. They have likewise sent for Sevagee to be in person at their solem entrance for that as they stiled him to be their head, otherwise to send 8000000 Pagodas towards expences. He is at present beseiging a fort where, by relation of their owne people come from him, he has suffered more disgrace than ever he did from all power of the Mogull or Decans, and he who hath conquered soe many king domes is not able to reduce this woman Desy; soe that from the Nabob[s] death the joynd strength of the Decans and his low ebb of fortune it is gathered that these Country's will now come to a settloment and give a happy begining to a prosperous trade, since Savagee and the Nabob were the hole fomenters of the fore passed troubles.

15 March 1678]

English Records

(286)

Letter Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Date
pp. 529, 534 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee note the severall losses sustained by Seva
and the cheat put upon you in the coconutts, the
made and the hopes you had of satisfaction, and shall
may prove so, of which wee expect an account.
have you state to us the losses sustained by Sevagee f
agreed to pay us 10000 Pagodas, and whither composi
the whole English estate lost at that time or onely for
the whole, then advise us the particular losses of each
our own, what you have recovered thereson, and the
obtaining it, and what is brought nett into our cash, th
give to each person their due proportion.

* * * * *

In yours of the 20th of March you write that you
ed by the neerness of Sevagees army, but in yours
of Aprill you make no mention of it.

(287)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Date
Vol. 89, p. 70 }
(EXTRACT)

Your factories of Rajapore, Carwar (where Mr
lately dead) and Callicut are at present under a very
condition; the two first by the civill wars of Decan an
bles of Sevagee, the last by the great abuses put
affaires and servants by the Rajahs and Governours
Samorine, as will at large appeare to you by the lett
from thence, which were forwarded to you by your
your more particular satisfaction therein, asuring y
if some timely and fit care be not taken to speare y
with these brutish Mallabars it were much better y
your servants in time.

(288)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
114, Sect. 7, pp. 17-19 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee are treating with the Siddys of Danda Ra
cerning the releasing the families of two of Siddy

servants, who denied the resotring [? restoring] of them to the late deputy Governor pretending they were not really Sambolees servants, but Naigues Wherries belonging many years to the Castle and ought to come and live there being in great want of their service; what we shall be able to do herein we cannot foretell; the event shall hereafter be advised your honours &c.

We shall be in great want of wheat for the supply of the garrison and island which we have sent for from Broach and Cambayam but we hear there is none suffered to be transported thence by the Governor.

There is in Surat one Vollup Gungedos who formerly dwelt on this island and is indebted to the Hon. Company for goods bought out of their warehouse to the amount of...rupees. This man we understand is come into trouble, the Governor of Surat having clapt him in irons suspecting him to be a correspondence [sic] of Sevagee Rajah. We desire your honours &ca. would endeavor to secure his debt, which you may do in seizing 2 Shibarrs laden with beetel nutts which was sent up from hence to him by his brother whom we have comitted to prison here.

(289)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 March
Vol. 107, Ffol. 73 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy wee heare is come up with his fleet as highas Danda Rajapore and intends to give us the trouble of wintering here againe wee finde by experience notwithstanding our endeav-our to prevent him yett he procures order for his admittance, wherefore wee shall not now deny him except wee receive order from your honour and for the contrary, but shall press him to disband the major part of his souldiers for our greater safety.

(290)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 March
Vol. 89, Fol. 72 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been importunately solicited by Mahmud Beaque the Governor to permit Siddy Cossam with his fletee to winter at the island Bay which wee have by all possible meanes endeav-our'd to evede but which wee could not well doe if wee rightly consider our honourable masters interest in these parts.

1 April 1678]

English Records

(291)

(S) F.R.Surat, Vol. 90 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
Part I, Fol. 14 }

(SUMMARY)

Desires Bombay to show their guns to a man & Governor of Surat and send by sea what pieces he cho be conveniently spared.

(292)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated
107, p. 80 }

(SUMMARY)

The fort of Vizapore is in possession of the Decar a wile stratagem of Sidde Mosute thus. Jemseer Cau death of his master the Nabob found himself incapabl holding out, agrees with Sevagee to deliver up to him Pags : Sidde Mosute having intelligence of this sickness, at last death, and causes a handole publicly away with part of the army to Addone, the residue sent to Jemseere, pretending that, since the leader was whould entertain them they would serve him. He accepts their service and receives them into the Fort, two dayes seized his person, caused the gates to be received the Siddee in alive. Sevagee upon his mar this news, returnes and is expected at Panallah in a sl

At the time the Fort was taken Sarjee Cawn & Cotobshaw to consult about further proceedure, who ing the news forgave the Decanus a Corore of Pago: had lent them to maintaine the charge of this warr, an should goe against Sevagee either by faire meanes confine him to Cuncan. Wee humbly beg a favoura on our information, for that wee give the best wee can

293)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated
89, p. 79 }

(EXTRACT)

If you find the countrey anyways settled (now change of Government) that you can commerce [cor investment without running any great hazzard to t Company's estate or your owne persons, wee would ha up what pautkaes and peroullas are procurable, but lett

be such as you sent us up 3 yeares since marked R. No. 3 : 6½ yards long and 35 in. 36 inches broad, and cost Pagodas 3 : 14½ Juttalls per corge, and the perenllas wee desire you [they] may be such as you sent us up at the same time, No. R cost 67 Rupees 42 pice per corge, of which wee desire you to take particular notice. In case you have not money sufficient by you to goe on with this investment wee doe give you liberty to draw bills of exchange on us or the Deputie Governor and Councill on Bombay for what money you shall have occation for, to which place you may procure bills cheapest and with least charge. If you cannot get bills then you may take up money at interest.

What news may occur in your parts relating to Sevagee or the Deccan Umbraws wee would have you constantly communicate unto us.

(S) Seeing you declare it very difficult to procure ready money from the Rajah Sevagee for his debt to the honourable Company standing out at ballance of your last bookes, wee would have you accept of his proffer of bettlenuts on the best termes you can agree with him.

P. S. Here wee send you a copie of journall p[?] cell taken out of the Rajah bookes the better to informe you of what robbed by Sevagee at Hattanee and Sungom, as well from the honourable Companys as their servants all which wee would have you demand satisfaction for as also what more you may find robbed in these bookes you have by you.

(294)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Aprill
107, Ffol. 81 } 1678
(SUMMARY)

The Mogull takes 4 brass gommoms [guns] from Bombay.

(295)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Aprill
89, p. 92 } 1678
(SUMMARY)

Wee well know the baceness of Sevagees Ministers and doe intend to be deceived no longer by their faire promises, for this is certainly true (and wee would have you take care accordingly to provide) that if wee see not some effects answerable to a reasonable expectation wee shall by our Europe shiping give orders for

5 May 1678]

English Records

the withdrawing your factory. In our last, where we
ed, wee consented that you take beettlenutts for v
Huttanee, Songgaum &ca., places belonging to
Company &ca. their servants, soe that wee hope
done somewhat therein, and wee doe likewise co
beettlenutts for our bucksiss ; get them as cheap as
soe neare as may be let us have Goolee and w
Cheekanee, they being dearer with you and cheaper

(296)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dat
107, pp. 91-92

(EXTRACT)

(S) Now to give your honour a relacon of t
Companys affaires here in these parts, wee must acqu
wee find our late Subedarr Vissages Comdue [Ko
was before, came hither turned out of the Suba of Re
merchants there for his insolency and tyrranny of t
occations to affront and abuse us endeavouring whe
incroach upon our former priviledges but hath offe
yett thanks be to God for the zeale wee have for ou
masters affaires and safe guard of ourselves here, v
bate him an inch of what wee formerly injoyed, so lo
is in us.

The affaires upon the General in Hubely are to
griefe in a distracted condition there than here. The Go
Punditt having a long time together with that Manhe
or chiefe merchant in towne abused and affronted us
craving money and threatening the imprisoning th
would not assist him there with which hee still den
our order, the Governor 12 days since sent 20 of
forced open the Companys warehouse being locked :
25 per cent of Broad cloth and putt them to saile in
though now merchants as yett hath bought it declar
because wee would not lett him have 500 pagodas as
on us as rich [? income tax] which wee never were
nor never will if possible that hee sayes was partely
ment of Sevagees $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the revenues of H
[Vilāyat], having made peace with him upon thos
partley towards the payment of a regiment of sould:
ed for the security of the towne, wee formerly writt
to desire his civillity to the Banyans there but hee s

gave us now answere, upon that wee have thought fitt being the, best remedy to dispatch Shamdash Banyan (who before putt that rogue in his Government) to Vizzapore without letter and press to Sirjah Caune, Siddy Mussade, Jamsher Caune, Sillim Caune & Aumed Caune the chiefe Viziers of the kingdome with coppie of the late king Ally Eddull shaws Phirmaund and deceased Bullohl Cauns cole laying before them the abuses received by the Governor and desiring satisfaction of what riffled from us and enjoyment of our former priviledges, which will we question not but be effected by their sending a new Governor and strickt orders to others in place round about Hubely where our commerce is. This wee thought fitt with advice of the Banyans to doe, having bin hindered from sale of our Europe goods by the Governor and if continued hinder our investment for Europe.

(P) The newes flying at present is that an army of the Duccanees is sett out of Vizzapore, but under whose command here [*sic*] not, against Sevagee, who is at R[?P]analah in person. The certaine truth hereof when comes to our eares shall upon receipt be forwarded to you.

(297)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 May
Sect. 7, p. 22 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

We do endeavour as much as in us lies the releasement of Siddy Sambolees servants but wee find more difficulty therein then either he or yourselves expects, notwithstanding we shall not be discouraged, but continue to press the Siddy [Cossum] thereunto, who according to your order we have permitted to winter here, tho to our Masters cost, for we intended when all the vessells belonging to the island were come in, to have disbanded some of our soldiers to lessen some of the Hon. Companys charge, but we now rather find a want of more to quell the many disturbances committed by those unruly ungoverned soldiers who omit not dayly to give us trouble and the inhabitants disquiet, imagining themselves in their own dominions when here, but we have and shall teach them a due distinction and regard to the Government which they formerly took little notice of.

24 May 1678]

English Records

(298)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }	SURAT TO	{	Dated
89, Fos. 101 & 103 }	BOMBAY		

(SUMMARY)

Writes of the kings fleet wintering at Bombay were unwilling to permit but "wee found if wee allow would prove here of very great prejudice to the honours panys affaires."

* * * *

The 2 brace gunns sent up the *Bombay* for the weighed 25 mds 11 seers sould him for 50 rupees the d

(299)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }	FORT ST. GEORGE TO	{	Dat
107, p. 104 }	SURAT		

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is long since returned home to his c where wee here he hath had many encounters with forces under Dilleell Ckaunc; the country which he h these parts remains in the quiet possession of his m firme peace concluded with his Brother Eecogee to Country is returned, he paying Sevagee's back of par in hand.

(300)

F. R. Surat, }	SURAT TO CARWAR	{	Dated
Vol. 89, p. 104 }			

(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice of the great abuses put up by the Ministers of Sevagee at Carwar, and those of Hubely, which last is an attempt of soe strong breaking open the Honble. Company's warehouse, their goods and then offerring them to publike sale in that wee cannot but highly resent, therefore doe speedily to dispose of all the Company's goods remain Hubely and Carwar, and if you cannot, turne their such goods waꝛe in order'd you to provide for the insuꝛ would then have you keepe it ready in cash, and with be fully prepared to receive such further orders by

shipping as may be concluded most fit and convenient for the better security the Honble. Company's affaires there fore the future. [this in answer to the letter of 5th May]

(301)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 June
107 p. 109 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

News at present stirring is that **Sirjah Caun**, with an army of 25 in 30000 horse, lyes ready in **Vizapore** to march towards **Sevagee** soe soone as the raines are over. The **Rajah** wee here lately departed from **Rajapore** (after a vissitt given our freinds there) with intentions for **Punnalah**.

(302)

Orine Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 June
Sect. 7, p. 24 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

We wonder you should be advised by the **Cozy of Danda Rajapore** that the **Syddy** complained that he was debarred of any former priveledge which he utterly denies to have wrote about to any in **Surat**.

He has promised to write both to the **Governeur of Surat** and **Nabob Dillel Cawn** of the favour and assistance he and his fleet on all occasions receive here.

The strong guard we are forced to keep at **Massagon &ca.** avenues to the island, for the security of the **Moguls** fleet and **Hon. Company's** shipping from the threatened attemp of **Sevagee Rajah**, who is very ill pleased with us for suffering them to harbour here, of which we are afraid we shall hear further in time, is the reason we cannot, with security, disband any of the soldiers in present pay.

(303)

(S) F. R. Surat } RAJAPORE TO } Dated 20 June
Vol. 107, Ffol. 111 } SURAT { 1678

(EXTRACT)

Surgee Caune hath turned out **Sevagees** ministers out of **Hattance** [Athance] and **Rayhagg** and settled his owne forces in boath places.

(304)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated
Fol. 118

(EXTRACT)

(S) By what wee understand in the brokers li
is little likelihood of procuring any quantity of
yeare or vending much of our Europe goods, Seva
being robbing and plundering all over these pr
chiefe townes of noate where our cloth is made, as
Luckmiseer, Gudduck and soe that dare not as yett
fartheing of moneys to that weavours, for feare o
plundered from them if tymes a loft bee not settle
merchandise and commerce will be quite broke, there
but, little elce aloft [or left?] more when plundering a
one from another, every one seeking the fresh opportuni
distracted tymes that is strongest to enrich himselfe by
ing them of less force, making the old proverb good
weakest must goe to the wall.

(P) Wee heartily wish the forces of that Grand R
great disturber of the felicity of Duccan, which fo
fameously flourished in all manner of trade, may reti
strong holds, or be once totally routed by the Duc
which are reported ready in Vizapore, but thinks b
whilst they lie efeminately at house fearefull of w
tender Skinns, our **Mah Rajah** playes his game soe
destroy, robb, plunder, devastate and ruine the major a
of their kingdome.

(305)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO } Dated
107, Ffol. 119 } SURAT }

(SUMMARY)

The Carwar merchants were asked to dispose of
and Hubely stores quickly. They say that the major
at Hubly "what remaines below with us cannot sell a
here being not a merchant in these parts dare be se
anything considerable, if should Seyagee would so
his coffers."

(306)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. { FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 8 July
107, Ffol. 124 } TO SURAT { 1678

(EXTRACT)

The king of Golcondahs progress to Metchelepatam and these parts is laid aside for the present and wee hope will not be thought upon againe, it appering hazardous to his estate and to his cheif minister and confident Madana the Braman to leave Gulcondah.

(307)

F. R. Surat, Vol. { SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 12 July
89, pp. 112-113 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Your letter of the 23d of May wee have received and therein take good notice of your applications to Sevagee upon his arrivall at Rajapore, whose answer seemes to be very slender to your demands, as likewise his referring you to Anajee to be but a meere pretence to put you off; therefore, if upon his returne to Kilnah you find no better satisfaction, frankly let them know wee shall not continue you longer in a place where wee find soe little justice and so much unfare dealing; in order to which let no endeavours be wanting to get in as many of your debts standing out as possible before the coming downe of our Europe ships, and what goods you have made provission of to be in that readiness what (*sic* with) yourselves, as you may be able, without loss of time, to observe such orders as wee shall give you further by them.

(308)

F. R. Bombay { CONSULTATION IN { Dated 19 July
Vol. 2, pp. 25-26 } BOMBAY { 1678

(EXTRACT)

Haveing received certaine information of Sevagee Rajahs preparation and intention to send a strong party of souldiers under the command of Doulut Caun to attempt the burning and destroying the Siddys fleete that is haled on shore at Mazagaon. Which intelligence being confirmed unto us by severall hands, both from Narransinay, who was sent bythe Deputy Governour to reside at Chaul to advise of the Rajah's actions and motion, as also by spies Siddy Cossum sent on the same accountt. Which

20 July 1678 |

English Records

being taken into consideration, it was not thought [t] with prudence that wee should esteem ourselves soe to make any further preparations, but more consisteth honour and security to be vigilant and not suffer those have taken under our protection to be destroyed. In unto it was thought expedient that all the out guards but weake, should be reinforced with Infantry under t of Commission Officers.

*

*

*

*

That the remaineing part of the garrison be divid Companys and to mount the guard every other day.

That the Commanders of the English shippes that shore at Mazagaon be ordered to gett all their gunns cannon basketts where they may best secure the fleet the enemy if they attempt to land at that place, and Cossum be ordered to hale of his vessells that are soone as possible.

(309)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN S. } Date
Vol. 8, p. 26 } ADERTON }

(EXTRACT)

Having certain intelligence of Sewagee Rajahs and designe to land a strong party of souldiers on with a resolution to burne and destroy the Mogulls fl haul'd on shore att Mazagon; to prevent a designe consequence as that would be, wee have, on consider thought it absolutely necessary to strengthen our out to that intent wee doe heereby enorder you to march with eight files of the garrison souldiers, which you with those already there; and wee recommend to you strict watch in the severall places appointed, and notice of any boates coming from the adjacent pla to observe their motion and by force of arms to keep landing men in any place that they shall attempt eil side Mazagon or between Mazagon and Monchumb well satisfied of our good conduct, if so happen that wee shall not inlarge but will strengthen you with as occasion requires. [Note:— Similar letters of th were sent to Capt. Richard Keigwin, Ensign Daniel Lieutenant Francis Thorpe (*Ibid.*, pp. 26-27)]

(310)

F. R. Stat., Vol. 1 } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY } Dated 23 July
1678, pp. 112-113 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been for severall days hottly allarummed that Sevagee Rajah had certaine intention to attempt the burning the Siddys Fleete at Mazagon, knowing it to be the only obstacle to his taking the Fort of Danda Rajapore, to which purpose he some months since sent for Doulat Caun and Deria Sarung both Generalls of his Fleete at sea, and after having praised them their good services, and given them severall Tushereiffs, propounded the execution of it to them, who out of honour could not deny soe generous a Masters desires, therefore willingly accepted the enterprize thereof, and with 4000 men (amongst which its reported are severall Laskarrs to ferry them over the passages) tooke their leaves of the Rajah and are come downe to Panoell [Panwell], a towne opposite against the place, where it is reported they are contriving their passage hither. Which way it will be wee cannot imagine without they force it through some part of Salsett, for they have not boats enough in all these parts to bring them over. The news being confirmed unto us by severall hands both from Narran Sunay our Linguist whom wee sent to reside at Choule, as likewise by the spies the Siddy sent to pry into the Rajahs actions and motion. *

Wee thought it not consistent with prudence to be over secure when soe vigilant an enemy is at our doores, nor suffer him to destory those whom wee have taken into our protection, and therefore enordered the severall ships gunns to be placed with canon basketts where they might best secure the fleete and annoy the enemy, and in regard the avenues to the Island were but weakly guarded a reinforcement of Infantry under the command of Commission Officers were enordered up to the severall passes, and the troope under the command of Captain Kegwin marched up to Mahim, w[h]ere he hath orders to rendezvous and send scouts daily to Sion and Mochumbo to descry the approach of the enemy and bring him word that he may move to impeede their landing ; and that all things may concur to a generall resistance of the subtle attempts of the Rajah two Manohuas with gunns in their prows and souldiers with them were enordered to cruse betwixt Mahim and Mazagon, and the two companies daily to mount the guard at the Fort, soe that now wee esteeme ourselves in good defensive posture and expect the approach of our enemy, not

doubting but by the Almightyes assistance to repell if they should be soe hardy to venture on us, which will cause them to take second considerations. The storme that seemes to threaten us proceeding not disgust that Sevajee Rajah hath taken against any proceedings nor the nation in generall but against the this yeare hath much provoked him by makeing people and Braminys he tooke in his incursions into wee thought good to send the Coffery word that fleete off and ride in the Bay, which would cert the designes of the Rajah and be a security to th the King's they are not able to deal with him seemed readily to embrace the proposition, but inability, the Lascars refuseing to worke for want he had noe mony to sattisfie them, wherefore made unto us that wee would supply him on the Honbl accountt in this exigency, which wee considerin monys sufficient in our treasury, have lent him 200 be repaid you in Surat by the Governor, to which you wee send his receipt and herewith goes a letter hath wrott effectually in the behalfe of our nation hope on occation may stand you in some steade. resolved to floate the fleete, which wee hope may coming to blowes with Sevagys army, which would cause a breach of pease, and then this Island would be in an able condition for want of all sorts of provissions.

Thus you see what wee formerly conjectured pass, and what troubles and charges wee are like to be in for assisting and harbouring this fleete, which doeth neither service nor honour. These things duly repre Govern[or] of Surat or Grandees by men that are able to do it without feare and pussillanimity (and not Banian shame dare not owne his Majestie of England to be when they discourse of him call him Simindar [Jam in effect is no more than a Desy, as Henry Oxinde b[e]lard) wee doubt not but would prevaile with him to send a fleete yearely to Surat, and not involve the nation in the protect a parcell of theives, for the Siddy is no better than a prisoner we leave to your performance, which, if not effected sooner or later wee shall finde the dire effects of warr

[Note. A portion of this extract is given by *Mss. Vol. 114*]

(311)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 July
Sect. 7, pp. 29-30 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

In our several former missives, we forgot to acquaint you that the Emom of Muskatt wrote a letter to the Deputy Governor, intimating his intentions to send a fleet against the Portugeeze this year, desiring therein to know in such case whether they might not repair hither for water, wood, &c. provisions as they had occasion for, during their stay of[f] this coast.

Since writing the preceeding, we are given to understand that Doulat Cawn, with the army under his command, is marched to Cullean Bundy, from whence he wrote to the captain General Don Manoell Lobo, demanding passage through the Portugal territories, but he not only denied, but had enordered the several passes at Tannah &c. to be manned to impede, so that we cannot imagine which way he will come to us; nevertheless, we stand on our guard, expecting the event; here inclosed, we send you copy of the Emom of Muskatts letter.

(312)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO MR. CHARLES { Dated 24
114, Sect. 7 } WARD & CAPT. { July 1678
p. 31 } KEIGWIN

(EXTRACT)

This morning I received advice from [sic] by a Banian, that came from Tannah, that Sevagees forces are quartered in the several places near Cullean and Culwah, which has so alarmed the Portugeese, that the Captain General of Bassoon is come to Tannah with a considerable number of soldiers, therefore would have you not to imagine yourselves oversecure, but to look out sharp and keep good guards, for we may reasonably expect Sevagee will make a further progress, and endeavour to land on our island to destroy the Siddys fleet. I have further advice that the Portugeese have denied them passage through their country, which is the occasion of the Captain General preparation and has so incensed the enemy, that I hear they have burnt and destroyed 2 or 3 of the Portugeese Aldeas.

24 July 1678]

English Records

(313)

(S) F. R. Surat, } MAZAGON, STEPHEN
Vol. 90, Fol. 24 } ADDERTON (CAPTAIN OF
THE BOMBAY FORCES) { Dal
TO BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

I am very glad to heere the Portuguese ha
Daulat Caun, soe as its reported, which if they do h
a great means to prevent Doulat Caun's desire.

(314)

(S) F. R. Surat } WILLIAM MINCHIN FROM { Da
Vol. 90, Fol. 29 } MAZAGON TO BOMBAY {

(EXTRACT)

According to your order sent yesterday to Capt
and my selfe wee went to the Siddy and ordered
Magesties name of great Brittain to pay his Las
200[0] rupees which your worship lent him and like
his ships out which he did promise and hauled then
way and so left of under pretence of paying his men
ed to haule them of this morning, but seeing this me
made no preparation for it, sent to him to know the
and he sent word that he had no men and that al
were gone to Bombay, but the reason that the Las
was that he would give them no more then 3 rupees
was not according to his promise so that as he
times then before, for most of them by Captain Mild
enimy cometh there is no possibilitie of saving an
ing not any thing elce to acquaint your worshipp
for as much as I can perceive the Siddy minds no
Dancing weomen whom he hath continually dancin

(315)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. NORGRAVE {
114, Sect. 7 } OF THE *Hunter* {
p. 31 } FRIGATE

(EXTRACT)

If you see any boats with armed men or m
over thereabouts or in any other place in the river.
Engage with them
Keep them from landing on any part of our isl

(316)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 July
Sect. 7, p. 33 } 1678

Siddy Sambolees people, according to your Honour &c. injunctions have leave to repair to Bombay and settle themselves where they find most convenient.

(317)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO { Dated 29 July
107, Ffol. 116 } SURAT { 1678

The Siddy hath launched his whole fleete which he hath brought downe to Bombay and now ride under our ffort, himselfe after much persuansious going on board. This wee hope will divert Dowlut Cauns designes who with his army hovers still about the adjacent parts, he cannot well have any plea to come over now, except Sivagee Rajah is intended to make warr with us because wee harbour his enemys which wee believe will cause him to take up such resolves in the future.

P. S. The Bargaine of beetlenutts and coconuts which Mr. John Petit and Vollupmetta bought of the Subedarr of Chaull is like to imbroyle all the merchants of this island, for he declares hee wants yett of his principall to be paid him 12000 rupees and that he hath two of Mr. Pétits letters to show that the said contract was made with him not with Vollapmetta whom he sent thither but as his servant and therefore demands satisfaction of the present Deputy Governor not making any difference betweene perticular person and the Company which have been civilly answered, but he now declares he will be put off no longer, but will seize on any persons or effects he shall meete with belonging to any of this island having lately endeavoured to secure our broker Girderdass who being at Cullian Bainty he sent 50 men to seize him but he got to Tanna and so escaped. W[h]at to doe in this exigencie wee know not but thinke it no reason that un concerned should sufferr for the faults of others, this will cause trade to cease much on this island for Chaule is a port that is very necessary unto us for all things. Pray enorder Vollop-mett to send downe his account with the Subedarr that wee may know how to answer him Let not him come himself, for the Subedarr will demand the debt the more eagerly then, or else will desire his person. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7, pp. 33-34]

5 Aug. 1678]

English Records

(318)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
89, p. 114-115

} SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to find you so unexpectedly alla
Sevagees designed bold attempt upon the Siddys flee
gon, which wee hope by the timely notice both you and
had to put yourselves into soe prudent and good a
receive him, may divert the storme. But if it should
prove otherwise, wee shall not doubt but by your
courage to find him, repell'd with loss and shame,
proving your handsome care and vigilancie in dispo
men and ships for their more effectuall service both b
sea, and which wee doe recommend to your constant
since the subtle and sudden motions of this bold
require a sutable care of his designes.

Wee shall remaine under great anxiety untill wee
you the success of this strange affaire, therefore pray
of us in nimble and full advices, hartely wishing
ships may import with you soe early as to prove a
addition of strength and assistance to the Island at th

[In the next para they say] (S)...have been contriv
procure an order from court which this overture
danger from Sevagy wee have may facilitate us in an
shall not faile to improve it to the most effectual adv
are capable.

(319)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89
pp. 116-117

} SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated

(EXTRACT)

Wee are extreame sorry to find the ill posture
remaines in, and without any likelyhood of amendm
fore doe reiterate our former orders, that you doe use y
endeavours speedely to get in all your debts and to di
such goods as you have up in the country, and invest
as formerly in order'd you; but if by the present troubl
not effect it, faile not with all possible care and di
convey the money downe to Carwar, as likewise the g
selves if you find you cannot fittly and speedely dispo
for wee are quite discouraged from allowing you to se

more to Hubely, or trusting what is there already, from the great abuses the Honble^s Companys servants have and are likely still further to receive from that lewd Governor; therefore faile not to comply punctually herein, concluding it better to sit still for some time and waite what it may produce for a more secure encouragement of a settlement of that factory.

(320)

F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 13 August
p. 118 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee should be glad to heare that Mr. Robinson's journey up the Gtaute prove successfull, though wee cannot see how well to expect it, seeing our friends att Carwar (who are under the same Government) give us noe encouragement to expect a peace of goods from them this yeare, declaring the countrys about Hubely, &c. to be still under the tyranicall oppressions of Sevagees Officers, and in as great confusion as ever; and therefore, untill you are certaine of making any considerable investment and shall be in want of money for the management thereof, wee doe againe forbid your drawing any more bills on us.

(321)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Aug.
Sect. 7, p. 34 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

We received your Honrs. &c. of the 5 instant just now, to which we should more amply reply, but that we are in haste to give you the news of the arrival of the President, Captain Jonathan Hyde, who imported at the sametime; he came from Johannah in company of the Samson and Unicorn, but parting company at sea, he has not seen them since.

We hear that Sevagees forces that was intended against this place, is marched towards Surat.

(322)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } HUBLEY TO SURAT { Dated 19 August
107, Ffol. 138 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Jemsheer Caune is now on the road to Bancapore with 3000 horse daily taking more as he comes intending to fight Sevagee

Selim Cham the owner of the towne is expected in 1200 horse in ten days, as yett cannot tell who will country, though the Duccanees at present being seated Sevagee having 1500 horse in these parts is report many more coming soe soon as the Dually is over the fight, who will carry the day God knowes.

(323)

F. R. Surat, } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated
Vol. 107. p. 135 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee should not have bin silent thus long had not to heare from Shamdas at Vizapore how that affair mannagement went, being desirous of giving you a full all affaires and transactions both aloft and alow at on not put the Honble. Company to extraordinary charge therefore as to what is come to our knowledge since o shall now proceed to give you an accountt off.

Wee thank God wee are very quiett here, livin with Sevagees Ministers since our last renewing of with the Subedarr, not in the least molested by the of our proceedings, or having our bowells tourne on like vultures for mony as formerly. Wee were or solicitated by our Carwarr Governor to lend him 3 in but gave him a friendly and faire denyall as becomes laying before him the unsettledness of the times, that bought or sould any goods considerable, and only live maine stock to keepe up the Honble. Companys credit in expectation of better times, with which hee and have heard noe more from him since in that poin

To our noe small greife wee can give your Hon good news of affaires upon the Gaute. The Govern continues his insolencys towards us; hee hath returned th of broad cloath againe which he formerly tooke out o house, but in lue thereof hath forced 775 Pagodas from and Broker, 510 at one time and 265 at another time, words, that what he soe tooke hee was constrained supply Sevagees Subedar, who would elce have ransaked the towne, but promised faithfully to returne

6 months time, which wee much doubt and feare, for by Shamdas letter from Vizapore, copie whereof one of the 10th July received the 22th inst., the other the 20th July received 20th instant, the latter is what signifies anything; howsoever that your Honr. &ca. knowes the true and full accountt of that affaيرة have sent both for your perusall, wherein to our trouble, though what was acted in that perticular was intended for the best, you will finde wee have little hopes of redress from thence, occationed by the unsettledness of Government in those partes and the dissentions and imbred broyles betwixt one and the other in place; the King being in his Nonage there is no head of Government, but one thinkes himselfe as good and great as the other, which wee feare will be the cause of their ruine. Your Honr. &ca. in Shamdas letter will read what [are] his opinions, which truly doth concurr with ours that to give you the best of our weake judgments, unless make seizure of the deceased Nabobs Bullool Caun's two shippes lying at Bassalare, ordering our people at Hubely to make sale of what goods there remaining, which is not much, and retire to Darwara [Dharwada] Castle of the Kings and mart towne, where wee are proffered by the 4 Nuckphery [Nāikwāris] thereof, the Kings Phirmaund and two yeares custome free to build a warehouse to reside in, or elce call them downe to us here till such times as they at Vizapore shall here of what wee have done, when without question they will send their phyrmaunds and begg of us to accept of restitution. But this weighty affaيرة wee leave to the consideration of your Honr. &ca. serene and wise judgment. Your Honr. &ca. alsoe may be pleased in both Shamdas letters to take particular notice of what hee writes concerning the meane, base and disgracefull actions of our infatuated (wee think may stile them) freinds at Rajapore, in their shamefull puting the Company's broad cloath to sale in the Buzarr at Vizapore at soe poore and vile a rate of 3 Rupees per yard, wee selling for $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per yard in Hubely, which is but the lesser halfe way to Vizapore; when their way charges is deducted it will produce as wee well understand not more than 2 in $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees cleare the yard, which is a price the Company's orange colloured broad cloth nor any inferior sort was yett undersould for in these parts. If your Honr. &ca. pleased to examine this perticular strictly [it] will be well for the Company, otherwise you may recall either them or us, elce must be forced to shut up shop; but if in sale of their goods they are found to be [more] profitable servants than us, wee humbly submitt.

24 Aug. 1678]

English Records

(324)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
Sect. 7, p. 37

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees army under the command of Doulat Ca it not so facile to perform their designed attempts o as they had in their imaginations concluded, the taking the alarm guarded the rivers of Tannah &c. 40 armed Manchuas and we having resolved to resist by land and sea, desisted from their design and are in their quarters, since which we are given to understa Rajah has cashired Doulat Cawn his service and severed the Soubidar of Buindy, who facilitated the design now he is resolved to come in person against Dand and after a furious battery with the cannon, which advantageously on a hill, which shoots point blank in to storm it on all sides; the event of these resolution attend, but we think he has taken right measures in place.

Inclosed goes translates of Mr. Pettitt's letter Soubidars of Choul, and of his to the Deputy Gov Vollup Mettos account which the envoys of the said having delivered unto us demanding satisfaction, present here insisting thereon, something must be done payment by somebody or other or else you will find by either the Hon. Company or the disinterested will suffer our factories and effects are already threatned. This your Honrs. &c. serious consideration and order to govern ourselves in this affair. [This letter is dated (S). F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fol. 128]

(325)

F. R. Surat Vol. } HATTANEE TO SURAT { Date
107, p. 144

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts cannot with any certainty but what I can gather to be most true is that within a two the Decans will downe upon Sevagee ; Serja Cau Masutes Sonn have both pitched their tents that w only thing that impedes their procedure is their difference the Seere Suba which both of them pretend to, which their army will consist of about 15000 horse be

and Jemseer Caun on Carnatuck side with 10 or 12,000 horse besides foote, likewise that the Mogull is powerfully coming to their assistance; what the upshot will be by Dualle wee shall know.

(326)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, pp. 125-26 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 September 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee are very glad to find you so well freed from the danger of Sevagee, and hope wee shall be able from hence to remove the Siddy's fleet from wintering with you any more to prevent the like trouble.

(S) Wee have perused the papers and accounts you sent us of the Subedar of Choule and are very sorry to find the danger and dishonour like to proceede from that unhappy affaire to the hon'ble Companys Estate and factories in Sevagees country if not timely and prudently composed therefore sent for Vollup Metta and compared his and the Subedarrs accounts together wherein appeares severall differences which he does assure us if wee would permit him to goe to Bombay he could easily rectify and give a finall and satisfactory conclusion to the dispute depending betwixt Mr. Petite the Subedar and himselfe and which wee ourselves apprehend to be the best course, but you having cautioned us befor not to let him goe downe wee have deferred to give him leave untill wee here further from you which let be with speed.

(327)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, pp. 139-140 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 September 1678

(EXTRACT)

These are at the importunate treaties of a parcell of unfortunate Mores and Banians who coming in a vessell from Aden belonging to Veravull Patan, a port in the Mogulls dominions on the other side Dio, and being bound to this port to sell Mugeet and other goods, most unhappily rann aground on the sunken rocke within this Bay, where their vessell immediately bilged, the men being fortunately taken up by the *Hunter's* boate in which they saved

12 Sept. 1678]

English Records

to the amount of 2 in 3000 Rupees in gould and silve goods and other monys to a considerable value being there not remayning a planke of her to bee scene the n the seas running high dashed her to peeces and the t carryed the wracke on Sevagy's coast. The said delivered in by Captain Norgrove and are remay Deputy Governor's possession. The miserable peopl their disaster have desired us to take compassion a small remainder of a greater losse being the vessell were cast away in the very road without storme or but occationed by their little skill in the harbour, and Mogull's dominions wee received like favours. These together with the concurrence of commerce betwixt Patan, to which place many vessells goe yearly, the of the vessells being bound into us to sell her goods, t honour of our Masters upright and mercifull c perswasive enough with us to redeliver the miserable but wee thought it not just to effect it without you lycence, not being willingly guilty of the least Wherefore wee desire your sence and determination t people intend to take their passage in a vessell bou Patan, therefore wee desire your Honour &c. w answere to these by the bearer, not doubting your con of their cases.

(328)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Da
107 Fol. 145

(EXTRACT)

News here is none worthy of your honours know then what Mr. Robinson hath already advised, only gee is a coming to Pornollah, where he hath orde forces to meete him.

(329)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Da
pp. 153-4

(EXTRACT)

Wee are.....sorry.....for the unsettledness of ty parts. What your Honour, &c. writes concerning

in the Company's debts and making sale of their goods remaining wee are not in the least tardy, continually using our endeavours to accomplish your desire therein; our goods remaining in Hubely are not many, and debts also, what are, is in sure hands wee thinke; but it is the custome of Duccan, and especially aloft, that all the goods except pepper and beatlenutt, with some few other commoditys, is sould for 3 in 4 months time, of which setting apart our desperrate debts the good ones are not of longer standing. To this perticular wee shall not much enlarge upon, only acuaunt your Honr. &ca. have sent copy of yours to Mr. Goring in Hubely and order accordingly to our Broker Rupygy Chaungy, whom wee question not but will doe their utmost end-eavours to comply therewith.

(330)

O. Correspondence	}	SURAT TO THE	}	Dated 24 Sept.
Vol. 39, No. 4497					COMPANY	1678

(EXTRACT)

Your Island of Bombay hath bin lately disturbed by some alarums from Sevagees forces, ordered by him to endeavour the burning this King's fleet wintering there, but by the care and vigilancie of your Deputie Governour, etca. all things were in soe prepared a posture to receive them that they were forced to let their designe fall. This gave us occasion to represent to the Governour of Surat the hazzard of his Masters shippes, as well as charge to us, wherein wee have soe, prevailed with him as to importune us no more for their wintering there for the future, which will ease the Island of many inconveniencys and troubles.

(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89	}	SURAT TO THE	}	Dated 24 Sept.
p. 133					COMPANY	1678

(EXTRACT)

The citty of Surat is often times still alaramed with the approaches of Sevagees for[ce], and is verly beleived if not otherwise diverted will certainly this yeare attempt[] once more to sirprize it, being highly exasperated for some unusuall indignity's acted upon severall of his people fallen into these Moores hands, soe that the inhabitants of Surat doe now more dread him

than ever, it being assured that he hath declared its upon his next coming with fyer and sword, which hat take into consideration the security of your estates at the house by as speedy a disposall thereof as oppor give us leave.

(332)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SWALLY MARINE TO { Dated 21
89, Fol. 134 } BOMBAY {

(SUMMARY)

In reply to a request from Bombay to restore to merchants portion of a wreck which had been saved, is given to do so after deducting the expenses incurred in the attempt. They observe that the restoring such p contrary to the custome of most nations in such cases notwithstanding may appear severe and somewhat in add to those that were two miserable before a greater unhappiness, yet this law was founded upon very hig dent reasons, to prevent the severall abuses ill me upon shipping, [who] might otherwise undertake to some sinister ends of benefit acrewing to themself willfull casting away the ship.

(333)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SÚRAT { Dated
Sect. 7, p. 44 }

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning omitted] For Sevagee nor his minister satisfied with plausible pretences and our articles which they insist on are obligatory on either side to persons of creditors and fugitives or make restoration; now if he will run the hazard of that, let him con him know for his Governor [sic ? Government] that de tion are made to us for the delivery of his brother will be incessantly renewed for him, if he repairs hitl [sic ? if] gives him not due satisfaction.

(334)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
Fols. 55 & 56 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been very much importuned by the broth Metta with you to give you a second acknowledg

receipt of rupees 2900 on his account and likewise to desire you not to deliver up his person to the Soobadar of Chaule, but rather to give him notice that he is now upon the island and ready to adjust accounts and give him all reasonable satisfaction whenever he shall send over any of his owne people to doe it with him.

(335)

F. R. Surat Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
p. 141 } 18 October 1678

(EXTRACT)

Some dayes since wee received letters from Mr. Haggerstone, &ca. (by a pair of expresses who wee now send downe upon the *Sampson*) adviseing of the little success Shamdoss the broker hath mett with at Vizzapore in his complaints against that insolent Governor of Hubely, soe that wee are resolved to be at noe further charge and trouble in such fruitless solicitations with a people soe void of shame and honour; therefore send for him downe with who else may be up in the country, and send nothing more thither untill further order, advising us what time the Nabobs 2 juncks usually sett saile and to what ports, to whom wee would have you rufuse to give passes, and wee shall try if by seizing of them wee can bring those Governours of Vizzapore to doe us better justice.

(336)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated Swally Marine
'89, pp. 142-143 } 18 Oct. 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice what you write us that Annajee Punditt proffers you your Bucksis upon the conditions expressed in the first Phirmaund which hath beene made voyd in that particular by one obteyned since from the Rajah by Mr. Child at his first going downe to Rajapore, wherein it is granted that wee should have the beetlenutts delivered us at the Bazzarr price without the payment of any money downe and which you are to demand and stand upon, and if it will not be agreed, to acquaint Sevajee Rajah and his ministers that the many abuses wee have received from his officers and the little justice from himselfe forces us to call you away from Rojapore.

25 Oct. 1678]

English Records

(337)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }
107, Fols. 156-157 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Data

(EXTRACT)

What wee see long dreaded true hath at last brought the Subedarr of Chaule being returned from Rairy to command with an addition of Sobhas or Governments seized on twenty or thirty boates and vessells belonging to the island which were over in several ports on the maine wood, timber, batty and provissions accustomed to which we cannot well subsist. The poor merchants and body to complaine thereof desiring redress, being uttered some remedy be not put to this evill, the losse will neare 15 or 20000 rupees. A large sum to be deducted from the stock of this place and all these done on account of the thing said Soobedarr by the former Deputy Governor Mettah; of which wee have already wrote you and he pretends to stop all manners of provisions from coming. The Deputy Governor this day wrote him a civill letter to the reason of his detainare of our vessells to which wee have answered in two or 3 days; which if he bring him to a release wee shall not further trouble ourselves, otherwise inconsistent with our nations and masters honour not to suffer affronts which if wee suffer such is the nature of the ministers that they will impose on us daily, what the call humours shall dictate unto them; therefore wee have resolved to use all faire meanes for the restoration of such which if it takes not effect our intentions are the next to send over a considerable force of souldiers in boats into Negotan & ca rivers and bring them away by which may be easily effected without any resistance as wee see they [are] lying in rivers which are open and no effort to get them, nor any souldiers on board but such as will quell them on the approach of any of our fforges, their arm terror with them and after this is accomplished wee have but to bring them to their old tearmes of ffriendship it were but winking at the Siddy and he would soon be opposite maine desolate which wee have hitherto pursued our owne ends and that they are soe sencible of that the of town's and heads of the people have left their hal complaining unto the Soobedar telling him if he permit

nevitably ruined and the rajah like[ly] to loose his dutie for this
 reare. Wee hope these things may reduce the Soobedar to reason
 hough he is a very obstinate man, whom wee shall endeavour
 likewise to mollifie by faire promises of all justice in the case
 lepending between Vollup Mettah and him, what further happens
 hall not faile to advise in due time. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114,
 lect. 7 p. 47]

(338)

S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 Oct.
 89, Fol. 155 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have called for Vollup Metta and acquainted him with
 what you have wrote us concerning his business with the Subedarr
 of Chowle where upon he hath promised to repaire to Bombay in a
 ew dayes more and make an end thereof to his satisfaction.

(339)

S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Nov.
 Fols. 156 & 157 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

The 28th last wee wrote you att large coppie whereof ac-
 companys these, to which referr you, the last night by Siddy Cos-
 ums Pattomarr wee received yours of the 25th of October where-
 n wee are very sorry to receive the hasty imbargo laid upon
 everall boates and vessels by the Subedarr of Chowle, belonging
 o the island, upon Mr. Pettitts unadvised dealings with him in
 Company of Volup Metta a Banian, from whom he hath demands,
 out how justly will better appeare to you from his owne stating
 he case wherein we think he hath great reason of his side, had he
 o doe anything but such oppressive as Savagees ministers.
 However since the evil effect is like to fall to the islands share it
 both beha[?]ve us goe farr for the wellfare thereof, and the safety
 of our factories Carwarr and Rajapore, to consider and resolve the
 best wee may to doe it by fair means, therefore wee have once
 more sent for Volup Metta to hasten him towards you, who now
 resolves to accompany Mr. Ogilby on a Chowle Shebarr, who brings
 you these recommending the poor mans condition and person to
 your charitable regard and security, having already infinitely
 suffered by this Governour soely upon the score and occasion of
 he Subedarr, hopeing you have not put your design of force in

3 Nov. 1678]

English Records

execution for the freedome of the vessells, which if write that the island cannot subsist without a suppl from Sevagees territories, wee think it great reason things to an extremity, since it is ods whether ou take its hoped effect and which if it dose or dose n attempted, it will certainly occasion if not an obsolet as an open enemy and many other very great it therefore cannot well approve of that course, but try some amicable friendly overtures which wee hope offered to you upon Vollup Mettas being with you
Surat Vol. 90. part 1, Fol. 49]

(340)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CHAULE TO BOMBAY { Date
107, Fols. 175-176 }
(EXTRACT)

Coppie of Bairr[o]pants [Ser Subedar of the Chaule, as far as Rajapore] letter in answeere of th him by the worship: Henry Oxinden Deputy Gover and island of Bombay, translate out of the Mereta I

I received your letter and read it with much should esteeme it as a favour to lett me know frequ health.

As to what you write me concerning the Morre[merchants vessells of your island I answeere as they fetch wood from hence soe they went to lade at Nagat were reprized by the Magistrates who advised me Know sir that it seemes strange and unjust that un of amity and the good correspondence that is betw Rajah and the English nation, the Siddy should pay the provisions of wood, corne and other things that from hence, knowing him to be our soe great enem very much annoyes us, but alsoe robs our countr much people away to our extraordinary prejudice, having sent me to bee Governor of this country warr upon that enemy the Siddy, who doth soe m I thought it convenient to send to your island 5000 with Doulett Ckauns Armada to doe him all imagin pursue him wherever [he] was, it being but reason tl should have shelter under your ffort as well as his, but acquaint you that the very Portuguez themsel best unto mee that they did not any wayes succour

soe much as harbour him or his people, but that it was the English only that countenanced and supplied him with all manner of provissions, and also desired me to write unto you not to consent to his harbouring with you, (which gives him many oportunitys to infest our country being soe neare us) with such facility, concerning which matter what you shall resolve by your letter the same will serve to be sent to my Rajah and Anagi Punditt, by which said letter he will be better able to know what will be most convenient for him to contrive to expell the said enemy out of your island with expedition. Touching Vollup Metta's money, wee understand not anything of him but of Mr. Petit, for it is our custome that when any Subedar or Havaldar makes any contract of buying or selling, whatever is owing the successor of him that made the said contract remaines obleidged to satisfie it. You Sir being Mr. Petit's successor wee doe not doubt but you will make satisfaction for him.

When I sent my envoy Pertapgy to Bombay to demand satisfaction for the said money, you answered him you had written to the said gentleman at Ormus and that according to his answere you would comply. I understand not nor have anything to doe with Ormuss or Suratt only Bombay, where the money is; for as much as I know you to be in your antecessor's place, pray looke to make me satisfaction suddenly, for it much imports to have it sent to Sevagee Rajah, soe God preserve your person &c. [Nov. 13th as given by (S) seems improbable from No. 342 *infra*].

(341)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 6 November
107, Fols. 169-170 } 1678
(EXTRACT)

Deria Saranga and his sonn are both taken prisoners by the Rajahs order and all they have seized upon, hee stands charged in the honourable Companys broker pagodas 165. 16 Jetts. which feare now will prove a bad debt. I have made demand upon our Soobedar and told him that what goods was delivered him was upon the Rajah's account and not his owne; his answere was that he could doe nothing in this business, what was to be done Annage Punditt must doe it, to whome we have wrotte too, as alsoe concerning our Bucksis whose answere we weight for.

About 10 days agoe the Rajah had a stoute battle with Jemseer Caun but came off blewly [?badly], in which engagement he hath lost not less than 2000 horse besides 4 or 5000 floote, here is now greate hopes of better times.

8 Nov. 1678]

English Records

(342)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { 1
Fols. 171-174 }

(EXTRACT)

According to [the] resolve to release our boates & rivers of Nagotan Penn &c by the Soobedarr of Sunday evening [4th Nov.], Captain Thomas Nicolson (copie where of goes enclosed) with 10 files his command to repair on board the Manchuas a sh Companys Balloone, and with them to enter said river boates, which he did soe effectually that the next day of them except 4 which he could not well come at, in the ganeral applause and particular sattisfaction habitants, who otherwise had wanted wood to necessitys, and this done without firing a gunn or done on either side having before secured the passage stopt all communication with the maine, so that our were suprizd; wee are now in expectation of an on Soobedar who wrote us a letter wherein he gives the proceedings, translate whereof wee send you in long may the better understand it, but wee find that satisfaction given him, for Mr. Pettit's and Vollup there will be no peace betwixt us, for he hath stopt of provission and wood from coming unto us, the 1 wee must have either by faire or ffoule meanes, prevent the further growth of our differences we Vollup Mettah be sent downe with all possible speed the business with him, wee having wrote him that he and when arrived here would doe him all the just expect from us; which wee hope will satisfie him for This Soobedarr has promised that Rajah to take Dair in 4 months time, which makes him insist much on ing the Siddy as you may please to read in his letter ante] and wee conceive it to bee against the law of nature to harbour them, winter, and hall on shoare, refitt them out againe, and if this is not likewise remeadiad w unavoidable breach will ensue which may be the the island and totally loss thereof if any European n advantage and joine with the Rajah which God divide

*

*

*

*

As wee had wrote thus far came in your of the [primo] instan by Mr.Oglevy wherein wee observe you are jealous that our forc ing his majesties subjects boates out of the opposite rivers o Negopatan and Penn may cause many inconveniencecys to happen and totall prohibition of all provitions, we answere we knowe of no great inconveniency can reasonably insue more than what would have done had wee not effected it, for th Soobedarr acts not thus by the Rajahs order but of himselfe, c which wee are certainly informed and that the very same tim he seized our boates he sent orders to Rajapore (to which plac his command extends) to secure all the English effects there that wee were afraid ourselves would be the greatest sufferer having to a considerable amount in Batty and other goods there yett this could not deterr us from acting what was consisten with our nations honour, being it was to be soe easily effected otherwise wee had been scorned by our owne inhabitants an pointed at by our neighbours. Wee desire you to beleive tha nothing hath nor shall be acted unadvisedly or rashly but tha all things in the end will be amicably composed, if Vollup Mett hath brought downe money with him and the Siddys fleets b not suffered in the future to remaine here, which are the main obstacles and our taking our owne boates from them which i applauded even by themselves, the Soobedarr of Cullian Band advising us to it, and promising his country shall be free into u for all things, our greatest wants as before mentioned will b wood which wee have taken care for and they will want ou money as much as wee their merchandize which is nothing bu Batty and wood, a months time will, wee doubt not, put an end t all, if care be taken to sattisfie the Soobedarr his debt &c whic wee recommend unto your honour &c. [Cf. Orme Mss. Vol. 11 Sect. 7, pp. 51-53] Then follows the copy—see No. 340.

(343)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
107, p. 179

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 12 Nov.
1678

(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts bee pleased to accept as relate Jemshere Caun lyes att a Castle called Buncapore with 800 horse and 20 feild peices but dares not encounter with Sevage (who hath att Parnallah ready 15000 horse and 20000 foote) b stays the coming of Serjah Caun from Vizapore who comman 30000 horse. Wee hope this summer will put a period to th

quarrells in these parts, which God Almighty send, the
approve ourselves good and industrious servants to o
Masters.

(344)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1
Sect. 7, p. 54 }
(EXTRACT)

Here inclosed, we send your Hours. &c. translate
that the Deputy Governor received this morning from
dar of Choul, in which he is very penitent for what h
and promises that the inhabitants of this island sha
free intercourse into the country under his command a

(345)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Date
107, Ffol. 177 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee here not as yett from Annagee Punditt neith
know his reason for detaining our peons soe long; I
formed his speedy coming to Rajapore; when we shal
to toll him our agravances.

(346)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated
89, Fol. 166 }
(EXTRACT)

Wee take good notice of your proceedings for the
the boates under the Subedarr of Choules arrest, and a
action hath succeeded soe well, which with Volup Me
now with you will give a faire opportunity to end
business betwixt him and Mr. Pettitt to a friendly co

(347)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
Sect. 7, pp. 60-61 }
(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor declares he can say little to
Company's letter sent him down to answer of the abus
he Rajapore factors by the Soubidar, by giving t
ocoanutts. Mr. Child can give the best account, I
here and that factory not dependant upon Carwar; to

part of the clause, he was sent up to Rairy by the deceased Mr Aungier and Council to treat with a peace with Sevagee Rajah and cause him to sign the several articles, which he carried up all which being effected, he returned again before he arrived there. Narang Sinay had made a conclusion with him to receive 1000 Pagodas for the loss sustained by the English at Rajapore, but what is received thereof or whether any part, the factors at Rajapore are best able to give your Honrs. &c. an account.

[Beginning omitted, the Portuguese] Have lately issued out a proclamation, that nothing whatever pass their territories unto this island, and this cloaked under a pretence that we furnish their enemies the Arabs with provisions.

The Soubidar of Chaule has solicited us to suffer our merchants to trade again into his ports and has sent them their Seguroes [? securities, couls] signed and sealed by himself, so that the difference between us, will be soon determined if Volluy Metta acts his part.

(348)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 Dec.
Sect. 7, pp. 62-64 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

To the Soubidar of Choule he must go, for himself offers it.

Mr. John Child in a postscript to your letter advises to have sent us a letter from the Governor of Surat to Siddy Cossun enordering him immediately to leave the port, which letter the Siddy has sent us and we find it much different from the copy likewise enclosed for it enorders him to stay for another ship and money to discharge his debts and then depart; this signifies nothing, it is his wintering here will involve us into inconvenience and therefore pray be not put off with such slight orders.

Sevagee Rajahs forces by land and sea have besieged Danda Rajapore intending, as report goes, to storm it and the Siddy for want of money cannot stir hence to its succour.

(349)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { End[?] of Decembe
Sect. 7, p. 65 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Our endeavours would prove but vain, should we use them in the persuading the diamond merchants to settle on your island, for so long as the opposite main is in possession of Seva

21 Jan. 1679]

English Records

gee Rajah, no arguments will prevail with them to their bodies or estates in the passage through his therefore shall suspend the affair, untill some fairer offers.

(350)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 39, No. 4563 }
Fols. 3,4,5,23 }

SURAT TO THE
COMPANY
(EXTRACT)

{ Dated :
: :
: }

Cocheneale...the price at present is risen, the generally governes for that commodity by what Juddah, Mocha, Persia, and Bussorah, from whence Arabs, and Armenians bring yearely great quantitys insecurity of the present times, which is a pressing n to hasten the disposeall of your goodes at currant price of Sevagee, with whose designs upon this place we continually allarumed that we have not thought it safe to goodes up to Surat as usuall, but keep them at Swa from whence, as merchants proffer, we send for such they require.

* * * * *

As to the severall abuses put upon your servants and his ministers, it is what is to be expected from a principles and fortune, whoever hath to doe with him less to comply with your Honrs. commands as farr as at present (since fully to state the business of the co the 10000 Pagodas will require time and difficulty) w you a declaration as to that clause from Mr. John Cheife at Rajapore, to which humbly beg you would untill we can collect a more perfect account to prese

* * * * *

Your Decan factorys, which are Carwar and R become soe inconsiderable, especially the last through the destruction that reignes in those countrys by Sevagee that we are fully resolved to withdraw your servant last, their charges much exceeding any answerable provission or sale of goodes of late, but Carwarr we shal in hopes that parte lying further from Sevagee's str sooner be reduced to its former settlement and security younge King of Vizapore, who we are advised by his hath had some hopefull success against him in a late wherein, if it should please God to prosper him soe as

those partes of his Kingdome (at present possessed by Sevagee), and able to protect and secure them, we may hope to see trade flourish there more then formerly, and as wee shall find a future encouragement shall looke againe towards Rajapore, but as subordinate to Carwarr, which is certainly the propperest residence for the Cheife mannagement of the affaires of both.

(351)

F. R. Surat, Vol.4 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 24 Jan.
pp. 7-8 } MARINE { 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

The factors at Cawarr. . . desire our directions how to govern themselves in case the King of Vizapore should send downe his Phirmaund and require them to assist him in recovering the Castle from Sevagee, which they seeme to expect, and therefore wee doe conclude to write them that they forbear assisting either, but carry an equall hand towards both, behaving themselves like Merchants whose sole designe is to seeke a trade in the country, being courteous and civill to both, but especially to that side in whose possession the country remaines.

(S) [They further resolved to prepare the Factors of Rajapore to be in readiness to come away on such vessell as shall be appointed to call upon them in March next.]

(352)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 17 Feb.
Vol. 39, No. 4577 } { 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

Wee have now bin quiet for some time from the alarums of Sevagee, this King's eildest sonn being come with a great army to Brampore and Orangabaud to keep him within his bounds that way, and, as report speakes, the Generalls of the King of Vizzapore have obtained a considerable victory against him in Deccan but that which hath more disturbed him is that his eildest sonne hath lef[t] him in a high discontent and is fled to owne Dilleel Okaune, a great Umbraw of this King's lying neere his country and as fame gives out resolves to turne Moore. If these thing be true wee may hope for more quietness and security from this great disturber of this part of the world then hath been for many yeares heretofore.

27 Feb. 1679]

English Records

(353)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO CAPT. { I
4, Fol. 27 (21) } NORGRAVE }

[In a commission and instructions given by the on the 27th February 1678/79 Captain William Nor (in his voyage to Callicut)]—"Wee have appointed *Hunter* to transport Mr. George Bowcher to Callicut wee have given instructions to direct you to examine for English passes, you shall meette with in your and such as shall be found to have none, belonging the Mallabarr coast, to be secured and brought especially such as may belong to Allee Rajah or Burgora, Cotta, Durmapatam or Billiapatam, or t Porcat, taking great care in your acts of seizure yourselfe and men, with that moderation, discretior as to discharge yourselfe with courage and reputa that uprightness of faithfulness as to forbear your vent your men from purloyning or embezzleing any etc. a full returne of all things being intended owners when wee shall receive satisfaction for wrongs done us from those places.

(354)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
8, p. 13 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be carefull to act in President Aungi which you have recommended unto us, with all and kindness, out of respect to his meritts, but wee say that the debts of Ally Vorah and Sevagy Rajah and not likely to be recovered; and as to a house which cost him 1000 rupees, there was such a th but the house is now quite ruined and hardly the left, the Siddys people, by consent of former Dep living therein, totally destroyed it; the ground is which shall be disposed of if the overseers so enorde

Narrin Sinays accountt goes enclosed, whereby satisfied what received of Sevagy and how much l Wee shal enorder him over againe to try what mo cover.

(355)

. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 March
8, p. 15 } 1678/9
(EXTRACT)

The Prince hath been these two months arrived in Duccan, and Sevagys sonne Sombagy fledd to him, but nobody advances gainst him [Shivāji] as yett, who hath seated himselfe in Panallah and defies both the Mogull and King of Viziapore. This is all the newes stirring.

(356)

. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURUT { Dated 4 April
8, p. 18 } 1679
(EXTRACT)

There is new Captain Generall arrived, by name Joa de Mello Sampayo, who is gone to Deman, that place having taken he allurum from the neare approaches of some of Sevagy Rajahs forces, who it seemes have burnt Brasall [? Balsad] and everall other places. It is reported that he hath in person plundered Shapore, the suburbs of Viziapore, and had like to have gott into the royall citty, the conquest whereof is his sole aime, being very jealous least it should fall into the Mogulls hands and then he knowes he could not long subsist. These are the newes in these partes.

(357)

D. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE } Dated 5 April
Vol. 40, No, 4595 } COMPANY { 1679
(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately been hotly alarmed with Sevajeas approaches to this citty, but, it pleased God, it proved only a party of his men, who hath burnt and robbed a village or two about two dayes journey from hence and are retired.

(358)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO } Dated 19 April
19, pp. 20-21 } BOMBAY { 1679
(EXTRACT)

The 14th instant the Captain and selfe gave the Subedar a vissit and tould him our aggreivances and the possitive orders

16 May 1679]

English Records

wee had received from the President &c. to leave and that till they were more juster in their dealings too they have proved wee should not easily be inc any more in his country, the which was the cheifest leaving itt. His answer was that the Rajah had c us in all our requests, as allsoe ordered him to pa demands, the which he would certainly accomplis raines were over. At which wee were not in the le having ever since our settlement been put of in th and that wee were now resolved not to be any lon him. He told me then possitively that wee shoul wee settled here not through his means, neither had lett us goe off the shoare; of the which wee tooke but still complying with the President and Councils or all our things down to the waterside and oursel embarque; imediately came the Hoveldar and all t in the towne, giving Sevajees Dury unto the peop should stirr or assist us in anything as to our going concerning which I have largely advised the C Council on board the *Revenge*.

(359)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 20 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { D
(EXTRACT-)

Meeting with a safe conveyance could not b of the arrivall of the *Revenge* frigott without t factors. The reason of their non compliance with c suppose they have advised you by their Pattamars hence some days since. Sevagys ministers will l where they cann best impose on us and exact their duties, but wee hope and doubt not but your Honour judgement will pry into their designes and act w most conducent to the publique interest.

(360)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 21 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
(EXTRACT)

It is reported here that Sombagy Rajah and forces have beseiged Panollah and intended to that castle this yeare, that by a long seige they m their obedience. This is what news stirring.

(361)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 40-41	}	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	}	Dated 23 May 1679
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	-------------------

(EXTRACT)

Whereas in conformance with our resolutions for dissolving the factory of Rajapore the *Hunter* frigate was ordered to call in there in her returne from Callicut, but after that judging it might be late before she could beat it up the coast, wee did, for the greater conveniency of the Honble. Company's affaires, and that noe just excuse might be alleiged for the factors not coming away, consent that the *Revenge* friggatt should be sent thither from Bombay; yett notwithstanding all our industry and care wee find ourselves exceedingly frustrated in our expectations, for by a letter received from Mr. Thomas Michell and Mr. Robert Read of the 19th Aprill, sent up to Bombay by the *Revenge*, wee read that they are yett detained there by the Subedarr (as they pretend), who positively declared to them that he had not power to let them goe off the shore; but they, not regarding that, still persued our orders, carrying the Company's househould stuffe, etca., downe to the waterside, intending with them to embarke themselves, when the lloveldarr and merchants of the towne came downe, puting the Sevage's Dury upon the people to impede them from assisting them, and then againe declared that their endeavours were to noe purpose, for that they were resolved not to let them goe untill they had orders from Sevagee (though wee have too much reason to beleive these specious arguments are too farre connived at by those factors, if not joyntly connived amongst them), soe that wee must be forced to let them remaine there untill the next monzoone, when wee shall not faile by our Europe shipping to put in execution some severer and effectuall course to bring them away, if wee find that faire meanes will nothing prevaile with them.

(362)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 25	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	}	Dated 29 July 1679
-----------------------------	---	-----------------	---	--------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee know not whither wee may not erre in sending you Honr. &ca. the occurrancess of Duccan, for it is possible you may have certaine advices; notwithstanding wee will informe yo

5 Aug. 1679]

English Records

that it is reported that Dillet[?] and Sovagys sonne oblidge the Obiziapore Viziers to joyne with their Rajah when the raines are over, and that great preparation is making on both sides for an encounter under Panall having 12000 horse quartered upon his confines. As the raines are over they will dispose themselves to action, the event will be time must discover. The Rajahs of Bidnore have had sharpe warrs, but the former, by the aid of Jemshett Caun, hath had the advantage, compelling the Rajah of Bidnoore, on conclusion of the peace, to deliver up the castles of Sirsy and Sera, formerly possessed by them, and the port and castle of Mirgy, a little to the southward. These are the newes wee have at present to impart.

(363)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }	SURAT TO	{	Date
19, p. 28 }	BOMBAY		

(EXTRACT)

The bearer hereof is a servant to one Nannasoon of Cambaya, broker to one Auga Jeloll, an eminent merchant there, who hath requested us to desire you to act as broker in the clearing his vessell in the Port Sungges [Sunggesmeshwar], first taken by the Arrabs and afterwards by the Sevagee, in whose possession she now is; importune us to drawne the recommendation from us rather against our inclination, therefore leave you to what may be convenient.

(364)

F. R. Bombay }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Date
Vol. 8, p. 28 }			

(EXTRACT)

These serve chiefly to informe [you] that wee have certaine intelligence, both from Portuguze and Jentus, that Sevagy Rajah intends to fortifie the Island of Kendry, lying at the mouth of this Bay, and allwayes to belong unto us, and wee humbly perceive it little to suffer so potent and voracious a Prince to possess him a considerable post without disputing his title there. His designs herein cannot be otherwise then to have ch

whole trade of this Island and adjacent parts, by keeping there allwayes a fle[e]tt of small brigantines to cruse up and downe. This wee thought not fitting to omitt advisall of, that you might be pleased to strengthen us by your advice and orders how to proceed, for both men and materialls are come to Chaule for said designe. If he is suffred to build it will be hard disputing with him hereafter, but at present wee suppose standing on our tearmes and owing it as ours, with a seeming resolution to obstruct him, may make him desist.

(365)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 2 Sept.
2, p. 5 (4th set) } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Being certainly informed that Sevagee Rajah's ministers on the Maine send over from Tull to Hendry Kendry a considerable number of men and materialls, with an intention to fortifie and settle on the said Island, which will be a very great prejudice and inconveniency to this port, and not knowing or at present perceiving the many other inconveniencys that may follow and arise thereby in the future if wee should quietly suffer them to fortifie and settle thereon without taking notice thereof, and not question them why they fortifie and settle on an Island that is within our Bay and to which they have noe right of pretence; the severall circumstances whereof being maturely and seriously debated, it was concluded absolutely necessary to prevent them all that possibly wee can in the transporting of men and materialls to the said Island, they having at present but one or two small boats for that purpose soe that a small strength will hinder them, and for that intent it was

Ordered that three Shibarrs should be with all speed fitted up, and that Ensigne Hughes, with six files of souldiers, should be drawne out to goe on board said Shibarrs and saile downe to the said Island Hindry Kundry, and cruse between that and the Maine, and hinder all boates whatsoever the transportation of men and materialls to the said Island; and Ordered alsoe the instructions should be drawne out for Ensigne Hughes accordingly that he may know the better how to behave himselfe in the manangement of this affaire.

3 Sept. 1679]

English Records

(366)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dat
8, p. 31 } DANIEL HUGHES }

(EXTRACT)

...Wee have thought it necessary to impeed him
lyes, and have for that intent appointed three Shiba
files of souldiers under your command, to cruse
place and the Maine, and to hinder and forbid all
you shall find come from the Maine with necessar
land at said Island, turning them back againe, telli
the Island is the King of Englands and that they m
or settle therein; but this you must doe without
force or violence without they first offer violence;
case you are to make the best defence you cann
advise us thereof, when we shall send our further o
government. And that wee may the better know o
proceedings in this designe, wee would have you, v
three days, advise us of their actions, as also of wh
or materialls you shall meet withall intended for
And that you may know how to dispose of ar
vessells and men committed to your charge, if you
with fowle weather, wee doe order you to put in C
wind be northerly, but if southerly to come in here;
ing it to you[r] care to act prudently in this affaire
your men in good order in the severall vessell
you well.

(367)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 4, pp. 63-64 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Date

(EXTRACT)

An Express arriving yesterday from Bombay
Deputy Governour and Councill advise of Sevagee I
tions to fortifie the Island Hendry Kendery lying
of the Bay (which is an appendix to the Island Bo
already sent downe both men and materialls to C
effecting the said designe. They desire oure speed
they shall governe themselves in case he further pro
which being an affaire of soe dangerous a consequer
and which would redowne so much to the dishonour

and utter discouragment of all trade to the Island, wee doe resolve to returne them these speedy orders. That they immediately erect an English flag on the highest part of the Island (and if it may be done without any danger from the Mallabarrs) that a file of sould[i]ers be kept there to guard it; And the *Hunter* Triggat be ordered to attend upon them, plying up and downe nere the said Island, giving the Commander orders, in a freindly way to acquaint those that are appointed by Sevagee for the nannagement of that designe, when they offerr to erect their Fort, that the Island belongs to his Majestie of Great Brittain, and that none can attempt any thing upon the place without an open breach of fresndship; and which he is commanded to give them notice of, that if a breach happens, the whole world may be sensible the cause first and only proceed from them. Likewise that they send advice to the same effect to the Cheife Ministers at Chaule, or who elce they shall find most propper to prevent any further proceeding therein; and if the Deputy Governour etca. (as being upon the place) shall find any other method more effectuall, wee leave it to them to make choyce of such fitt meanes as they shall see most secure and behoofefull to the Island, requiring them to advise us of all accidents and occurrancess therein as opportunitys shall offerr themselves.

(368)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 September
Vol. 19, p. 33 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday wee received yours of the 29th August by expresse and have duley considered of its contents, and find so much reason in what you advize concerning preventing Sevagees designe of fortifying Hendry Kendry, in the mouth of your Bay, that we would have you use all fitt means possible to prevent him, and therefore would have you immediately place the English flagg on the most visible part of the Island, [etc. as in the last number 367]

(369)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 September
Vol. 8, p. 34 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

The indisposition of the Deputy Governor ever since the Europe shipp arrivall into this Bay, by a flux, attended with a fit

8 Sept. 1679]

English Records

of the goute, badd and unequall concomitants, may wee have not been soe 'punctuall and ample in or otherwise wee should. In our last wee gave you a Sevagy Rajahs intentions to fortifie Hendry Kend lying in the very chopps of our Bay, that no vessell or goeing to the Southward can passe without runni of being plunderd by his frigates, which he intends stantly there. In pursuance of his said designe, th last month there were transported over 150 men gunns, under the command of Mia Naique [Māynāk of [the] Rajahs, unto whome the Deputy Governor w him to quitt the place as belonging to this Island; returned a civill aswer desiring to be excused, not leave it without his order who commanded which was Sevagy Rajah. Whereupon wee deliber to be done to stopp the currant of this growing evil be of so bad consequence that the effects in a few mo vissible to the utter discouragement of all merchants ants and strangers); and after serious debate wee re use any act of hostility towards his people on said impede what wee could their fortifying themselves to that effect, having manned and fitted out three have sent them to lye at said Island and hinder al tion with the Maine, from whence they have a enordering them not to use any violence to those th except their obstinacy or pride urges them thereto, of Ensign Hughes instructions who commands th may please to read. Wee have not heard from h departure, but wee doubt not he houldes them bloc dared not to lett them proceed in their unwarai without some just resentment, that Sevagy hereaft pretend wee laid no claim thereto and thereby use unkindness. If wee have done well herein you thereof, if not our small siege is soone withdrawne. will require your most serious consideration, and please to take our oppinions in the case, wee give it it will be both dishonourable to the nation and ve to the Island (lett what will come of it) to suffer S other Prince whatsoever to fortifie or possess said orders herein wee desire may be plaine and punct may not err in the putting them in execution, nor left to answer for others defaults, nor be deceived w

ous tearmes of the Delphic Oracle *ibis et redibis* &c^{ta}., not doubting but your prudence will give such directions as the exigence requires. To palliate and moderate our neighbours wee have dispeeded our linguist to the Soobedar of Chaule, giveing him the reasons of our proceedings, letting him know wee could not suffer him to prosecute his intentions without acquainting first your Honor &c^a. therewith and receiving the commands herein, which wee impatiently desire.

(370)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } DANIEL HUGHES TO { Dated Hendry Ken-
19, pp. 29-30 } BOMBAY { dry, 6 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 4th instant wee came to an anchour here about eight of the clock in the morning. About two houres after came off the Mayne two boates, which wee hindred from landing; they were full of men, but what other provissions they had I know not off, being to windward of us and returned back. There has not been any Portugueze or Siddys, and they have not a boate belonging to the Island, so that I believe they have had noe conference with any on the Maine, except it were by a little cannoe they have, with which they may steale by in the night. Upon the Island (to the best of my knowledge) they have about 400 men or upwards; most of them are Cabucares [*cāmkaris* = labourers]. They have raised brest work all round the Island (to there [*sic*? where] is any possibillity of landing), such work as is only earth and stone about a yard high; they have 4 or 6 gunns mounted in the valley, guarded with such like worke as the afforesaid; they are full of small hovells all round the Island. Yesternight come Narran Sinay off the Maine and acquainted me that the Haveldar had sent up to Seavagee Rajah the night before to Rairy to acquaint him that wee were here and he said he would be at Bombay this day himselfe. Nothing more of consequence to informe your Worship at present.

(371)

F. R. Bombay } DANIEL HUGHES TO { Dated Hendry Ken-
Vol. 19, p. 31 } BOMBAY { dry, 9 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I have not seen the cannoe this three dayes; if it comes againe I will lay hold of it if I can. Their gunns are about the

bignesse of ours in the boates; their carriages are the Island, whither the Island affords the timber or the Maine before I came I know not. They are continually by us by one means or another, so that it work a great matter. They have made noe att from the Maine since the first day wee came her acquainted you of.

(372)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dat
Vol. 8, p. 35 } HUGHES

(EXTRACT)

I have received two from you of the 9 inst worthy of my remarque. Wee hope in a few day directions from the President and Councill either you or reinforce you, to whome we have advised . In the interim keep your stations and faile not to occurrences. If any of the Siddy's vessells should a not land or meddle with Sevagy's people untill the and have leave from hence.

(373)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dat
8, p. 36 } WM. MINCHIN

(EXTRACT)

If Sevagys armada should arrive during the stay there, suffer them not to give any succours of n sions to those on the Island. You will have frequ of advising us of your transactions by a boate whic shibarrs, which faile not to doe, that you may receiv shall be necessary.

(374)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dat
8, p. 32 } HUGHES

(EXTRACT)

I here [*sic*] Doulat Caun, Sevagys Admirall, i with the fleet of grabs and about eight or ten saile cc you, and [if] you imagine them to be them, sett s into the Roade againe.

(375)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 12 September
2, p. 6 } BOMBAY { 1679

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* being now fitted with men, ammunition and all other necessary stores, it was taken into consideration and

Ordered that she should sail down to the Island Hundry Kundry and join with the three shibarrs that are allready there, the better to prevent succour being given to the said Island.

(376)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept.
9, p. 33 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our shibbars still continue at Hendry Kendry and hinder all provissions &c. from coming to the Island. The Envoyes take [? talk] high after the usuall rate. Wee hope in a few days to receive answer of ours of the 27th passed, whereby wee shall be able to judge of your future resolutions and accordingly regulate our actions.

(377)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION ON { Dtd 15 September
4, pp. 69-71 } SWALLY MARINE { 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 3d Currant wee received advice from Bombay of Sevagees intentions to fortifie Hendry Kendry, and then wee concluded to send downe such orders as wee judged necessary to prevent him. Since wee have received advice from thence that there is 150 of his men seated thereon with foure small gunns, under the command of one Mea Naique, who hath runn up breast workes of dirte and stone all round the Island, unto whom the Deputie Governour wrote a letter, advising him to quite the place, as it belongs to the Island Bombay, who returned answere desiring his excuse for not leaving it without his order who commanded thereon, who was Sevagee Rajah; soe that we are now forced to take the matter into our further consideration, and to give them such directions as may wholly discourage him from

having any further thoughts of seating himselfe 'th would prove of soe dangerous and pernicious a consequence would soe highly concerne the credit of the nation, impede and ruine the trade of the Island. Therefore determine to give our orders to the Deputie Governor and Councill that if they find that noe faire meanes will come to pass with them, but that they rather persist in their obduracy, that Dowlet Okaune shall appear there with the Raia to protect and countenance their proceedings and if they prevailed with amicably to be gone and recall those from the Island, that then they fit out the *Revenge* Friggatts to joyne with what vessells they have, against any conveniently man, and repell them with force as against a publique enemy. [(S) says that the dissolution of the ffactory was resolved on the same day.]

(S) Wee have received a letter from Mr. Thomas a factor at Rajahpur of the 18th August last, advising that hee have received Barratts from the Subedarr to the amount of 1000 Candy's beetlenutts and 500,000 coconutts, which hee expect to gett in by the latter end of this month and therefore hee order the Deputy Governor and Councill in Bombay to send out vessells to bring it up, not having any that they can spare ffreight on from thence, which affaire upon due consideration have concluded to leave to the care of Mr. John Councill at Bombay; as alsoe to consider and put in the most effectuall meanes for dissolving that ffactory and to remove the ffactor from thence.

(378)

F. R. Bombay	}	CAPTAIN WILLAM MINCHIN	{	L
Vol. 19, pp. 33-34				
		TO BOMBAY		fr
(EXTRACT)				

According to my instructions received, Satturd 6 a clock at night I weighed anchor for the Island Kenry; at nine a clock at night, seeing a light judging by our course wee steared to be upon the Island made us come to an anchor and found ourselves lying to be a mile and a halfe to the Nor[th]ward of it; the windes then setting in very violent with abundance which continued for thirty houres without ceasing; very hazy that wee could not see any land at all for the rest of the day. At noone, the weather being somewhat

see three Shibarrs under the Island, and presently see them under saile and, as wee judged, coming towards us, but the weather presently growing hazy wee lost sight of them, wee judging them to be our own Shibarrs and loosing sight of us are come to Bombay.

Munday all day the windes have been very violent in gusts with raine from the South to the Southwest, so that wee were forced to ride still with our yards downe and could not wa[?]eigh; and in the evening wee see two boates goe from the Island to the Maine.

Tuesday this morning wee see two boates come from the Maine to the Island, and see them goe from the Island to the Maine againe; the winds continuing Southerly, with dark cloudy weather.

This afternoone wee see foure more come from the Maine to the Island, and I doe intend about five a clock to weigh anchour and ply with the tyde of ebb as close to the Island as possibly I dare venture to come without endangering the shipp, which will be but a small hindrance except wee had the three Shibarrs to block up the inside of the Island. Wee have on board two files of souldiers, and they being not mentioned in my instructions thought fitt to acquaint your Worship of them that your Worship may know whither they are the full complement you orderd on board, wee being at present but weake, having my mate and gunner very weake, being troubled with a loosnesse, and one of our men more with a violent flux, and if the weather had continued, all our men had fell downe.

May it please your Worship, if wee continue our stay here and Savagees Armado arrives to give succour to Hendry Kendry or any other of his vessells that shall attempt it, wee using all the forcible arguments to hinder them, they notwithstanding pressing forward on their attempt to land, whither or not possitive ly I must fight them or not without expecting any further order. I humbly crave your Worships pardon for this my boldnesse, my instructions being not soe possitive as my weal apprehension could reach to.

(379)

F. R. Bombay, Vol.	} BOMBAY TO FRANCIS	{ Dated 17 Septembe
8, pp. 36-7			THORPE	1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 3d of this month wee thought it very necessary to fi out three shibarrs to lye at Hendry Kendry to keep any boat

19 Sept. 1679]

English Records

from coming to it from Sevagys country, understa
designe to fortifie the said Island; which shibarrs, ar
men in them, we then committed to the commande
Hughes; who on the 14th was forst in againe by a
violent weather. But it now appearing very fair
fitted the shibarrs with provission, ammunition, an
necessary, and doe enorder you to repaire on boa[r]d
and with the others imediately saile downe to the Is
Kendry, and to come to an anchor in the Bay as close
you cann, and either by lying there or weighing
requirs, use your utmost endeavours to keep any
coming to it from Sevagys country or any other plac
If they fire at you or offer any violence, doe you the
in all respects, in hindering them from coming t
declareing to any that shall attempt to land, that
the King of Englands and that they must not settle
that wee may know the better of Sevagys Rajahs p
this designe, wee would have you every other day
what may occur worthy our knowledge, as also wha
or materialls you shall meete withall intended
land. The boates are now so well fitted that wee
but you may keep out though the weather prove a li
if it is very voilent you may either come in here
Chaule, as the wind shall serve....If you meete with
or vessells there, seize on them and send them to B

(380)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 19, pp.
36-37

}

CAPTAIN WILLIAM
MINCHIN TO
BOMBAY

}

Date
Hen
19

(EXTRACT)

Since my former letters of this date I went into
sound the bay, intending to bring in the shipp, as s
the Sea breeze came, went on board of Leiutenant
finding him with a boule of punch ready made before
him that it was not the time to drink punch soe soon
ing; I likewise understood by his men, seeing him d
had been so ever since he came from Bombay and h
no rest. He likewise himselfe tould me that the las
Thursday night, that he did intend to land his men
land and being discovered by a light match kept the

advise him, seeing him in that condition, not to offer to attempt anything rashly but to follow what orders he had received from the Deputy Governour and Councill. I likewise told him that I would bring in the ship into the bay as soone as ever the sea reaze came in. I had noe sooner gott aboard againe and sate owne to dinner but heard both great and small shott ply out of our boates upon the shoare, I presently imagining that this rash man had attempted to land upon the Island, seeing them likewise play their great and small shott from shoare. I presently landed my boate and sent all the Englishmen I had to assist them, but before they gott to them I see two of the Shibarrs coming towards me. Serjant Nash, when he came on board, told me the sad news of the losse [of the] Shibarr that Lieut. Thorpe landed in, likewise of the death of Lieutenant Thorpe, John Bradbury and Henry Welch, a Montross belonging to the fort. I have likewise sent in by this boat severall wounded men, keeping the Shibarr and the Surratt advice boate, manning them out of our own shipp and what men elce that did escape, to ly[e] close under the Island to hinder all boates that might come to them from carrying our own Shibarr away; so that I am now in a condition not able to defend myself if an enemy should approach, humbly desiring your Worship to dispatch with all speed fresh recruits or your further orders.

I likewise understand that Mr. George Cole and severall other of our men are now prisoners upon the Island.

(381)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp.36-7	} CAPTAIN WILLIAM MINCHIN TOBOMBAY	{ Dated <i>Revenge</i> , Hendry Kendry, 20 Sept. 1679

(EXTRACT)

I've [kept] from the time I sent the Shibarr in with the wounded men close in with the Island within call in one quarter lesse five fathom of water. I likewise sent the Shibarr with foure filles of men in her to ly[e] close in with the Bay, but they fired severall gunns at them and would not lett her ly[e] within command of their gunns. I likewise fired one upon them which made them leave of, and I ordered Serjant Giles if he see them offer to carry the Shibarr away to use his utmost endeavor to hinder them, and if he could possible to retake her againe, and further ordered him not to lett any boate come off the Maine. This morning I expected to see him without gun shott of the Island close with the Maine, to hinder boats from coming of to

them, [but] found him very neare a mile to the So
 * * * that they have got two boates from the Maine
 have sent them away againe; his being so farr to
 was noe use at all to me; notwithstanding when I
 first put of the shoare I made a signe with my an
 a gun for him to goe in to hinder them, but his pr
 was not able to row his boate up to me. I think I
 man to have command of so many men being not a
 himselfe.

Sir, as for the Shibarr, they have held her u
 have taken out our mast, and as I doe imagine ov
 as for the possibility of getting her off[f], I can
 Worship my possitive opinion till I have seen h
 laid her. This day noone, seeing the weather so
 have wayed my anchour and am gone a little fur
 the weather should come in violent I may be in
 work the shipp. Our small advice boate is runne
 whither I cannot tell, but I doe imagine for Bomb
 Mazagon boate and Cooles. I have not anything of
 your Worship.

(382)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 41	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	D Me
---------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	---------

(EXTRACT)

Wee approve of your sending out the 3 Shibbar
 the consultation, No. 377 dated 15 sept. 1679].

(383)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 37-8	}	CAPTAIN WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	{	Date Sei
-----------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------	---	-------------

(EXTRACT)

As to what news of our countrymen, whither a
 heare not any, for wee have not gott any of their
 inquiry after them. Today wee were very faire for
 of their boates, having forced her ashore, and the
 downe put our folks off[f] againe; as for what da
 doe them ashore it will be but little to their men, f
 ever wee approach, the people all hide themselves
 that there is not a man to be seen; wee may batter
 breast works downe, but, except wee could have the

of their men in revēge of the blood of our countrymen, wee may receive more damage then wee can doe harme. They have been very hard employed in their works night and day ever since. However, if your Worship doe approve of it, after the new moone is over, I will place myselfe in the same place where I rid before, which is on the South East side of the Island, abrest of their main brest work. The Serjants in the Shibarrs behave themselves very civilly and keepe their men in good order. Our long boate is coming in to fill water; if your Worship doe approve of it pray be pleased to advise me by her.

(384)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 39-40	}	WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	{	Dated on board the <i>Revenge</i> "riding under Hendry Kendry", 26 September 1679
------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	---	---

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 25th I received the 26th. I am very sorry that your Worship is so misinformed of boates coming off[f] to the Island when there has not [been] a boate come off[f] to them ever since the other Shibarr came, neither can any stirr to it without coming in the very mouthes of us, which 'tis impossible for them to escape us. Tusday last there was two small boates that had layn in the bay and were making off[f] to sea to make their escape into the shoare; our Shibarrs chased them, but they being small boates were to[o] light a foote for them. Wee mann'd the *Almice* boate and sent her after them, and she chased them both ashoare and killed one man dead upon the sand, there was two more fell downe but whither they were wounded I cannot tell, the men coming so thick downe out of the woods beat our men off[f]. I have received but one of the Dutchmen on board that your worship ordered.. Our gunner, the bearer hereof, is come very sick on shoare to seek recovery of his health. Serjant Nash likewise is very ill, and if he doth not mend within a day or two he must be forced to come ashoare likewise. Sir, our ship now lyes so neare that wee can heare them call out to their centinells to have a care; and further wee are daily in expectaion of seeing Sevagy fleete, and in case I hale into the bay, which is the only place if I doe execution to beat downe some of their battery, and if Sevagees fleete come in upon me, then I shall be imbayed and may be glad to know which way to gett out againe, for noe wind but a southerly wind will carry me cleare againe; which is your

29 Sept. 1679]

English Records

Worships gennerrall orders to have a care of inbs that Sevagys fleete comes not upon me unawares, an in a condition to make resistance to defend the & gett them off to me.

(385)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dat
2, pp. 7-8 } BOMBAY {

(EXTRACT)

Having certaine advice that Sevagees Arma up with men, provissions and all manner of mate succour of Hundry Kundry, but the President s answer to our letter relateing wholly thereto, be arrived our reception, that wee are ignorant of wh directions they may give in the said affaire, an what a disgrace it will be if the *Revenge* and Shibar should be forc't to retire on the appearance o Armadoe, not being force sufficient to withstand after serious consideration of the premises

Ordered that the *Revenge* and the two Shibarrs in on the first of October, and that notice ther Capt. Minchin.

Ditto Die.

Just as the foregoing consultation was conclud President and Councills answer [see No. 382] that such great want of, wherein they give us a possitive c as many vessells as wee can and beseige Hundry Ku if Doulat Caun, with the Rajah's Armadoe, should an intention to land men and materialls on the Isla appearance those that shall be appointed for the ma that affaire acquaint him in a friendly manner with stances of our right to the place as may be most fitt to the present occation in difference [sic? deference], t have noe influence upen him to withdraw, then wi assault him as an open and publick enemy. For t more speedy putting in execution this order it was

Ordered that the *Revenge* and Shibarrs sh for in to be well fitted in all respects, and what can be gott ready with speed, that as soone as poss returne againe to the Island with a sufficient force Rajah's Armado if occation requires; and that in th

on the Island may be hindred of releife from the Maine, that the small Mauchua, with two files of souldiers, be appointed to cruse betweene that Island and the Maine in the day-time, but in evening to come soe farr into the bay as to be secure, and to saile out againe in the morning, the time that the other vessells are affitting within.

(386)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 3 October
2, pp. 8-9 } BOMBAY { 1679

(EXTRACT)

In prosecution of the President and Councils order for fitting out severall vessells to impeede and hinder Sevgees Armado, now daily expected from Rajapore, from succouring and assisting Sevagees forces on Hendry Kundry

Ordered that Mr. Gapes Groab and Popgee Naiques Groab both now empty in the Roade, be hired and fitted out to joine with the *Revenge* and the other vessells in the expedition against Sevagees Armado.

The President and Council having recommended unto us the sending a fitting person to be Cheife Commander over the fleete to be sent against Savagees forces

Ordered that Captain Richard Keigwin be appointed Cheife Commander of the fleete and that he fitts and prepares himselfe to embarque on board the *Revenge* friggatt, he being a sober and judicious person and experienced in former engagements at sea in England, and in whom wee can confide to keep the men sober and fitt for engagement when occation requires.

(387)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 October
8, p. 41 } { 1679

(EXTRACT)

Tomorrow our forces consisting of above 200 men, under the conduct of Capt. Richard Keigwin, saile hence for the effectuall beseiging of Hendry Kendry and resisting such attempts for the releive thereof as may be made by Sevagys armada, under the command of Doulut Caun, which is suddenly expected here. To this purpose wee have fitted out as many of the Company's vessells as were in this Roade; and in regard severall Shibarrs and

7 Oct. 1679]

English Records

the *Hunter* frigate are absent on treading voyad, taken into the Service two smart groabs, gunned and promising their owners satisfaction in case of t miscarriage; which, as soone as the *Hunter* arrives expect about 10 dayes hence, wee shall release. strictly blocked up, we are assured that the want cause them to surrender, it being already very them. These souldiers being employed on this e shall have but fifty garison souldiers besides the t ing, wherefore wee have unanimously agreed to rai next musterd, and doubt not but, all exigencies c will approve thereof, for if we goe about a designe in it, espetially at sea, wee shall render ourselves v to all, and wee doubt not but by God's assistance to forces at sea. Wee lament wee cannott com Masters regulation, for their orders and your com out a fleet are incompatible.

(388)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY {
Vol. 2, p. 9 }

(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge* friggatt, two groabs, three shih two Manchuas being all very well fitted, and the provissions and all other necessarys appointed c the souldiers drawne out and in a re[a]dynesse to em on consideration thereof

Ordered that instructions should be made for Ca Keigwin how he is to act in the command and mai the said fleete, if Sevagees Armado shall offer by fo to give succour or any manner of releife to his force the Island.

There being neere two hundred men drawne expedition against Hundry Kundry there is rema garrison companys but fifty in sixty men, which is weake guard to be continually in the Fort at such a which being seriously considered off, it was

Ordered that fifty Topasses should be entertain the guards of the garrison, and that the Leutenant notice thereof, that they may be raised and entred s

(389)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 41-2	} BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN	{ Dated 7 October 1679
(EXTRACT)		

Wee have now fitted out a considerable fleete, consisting of the *Revenge* friggoth, two groabs, three shibarrs and two mar chuas, and have ordered to be put on board each of which, in proportion to the artillery and men she carrys, both amunitio and provssions sufficient, and the whole force, being eight vessells, and one hundred eighty eight men, besides officers and mariners. Wee have out of the confidence wee put in your experience, prudence, and good conduct, appointed you to be Commander in Cheife of said fleet and men, and by these require all Officers and souldiers, of what quallity soever, to obey your commands in all respects. And by these you are enordered, the amunition, provission and men being all on board the severall vessells as appointed, yourselfe imediately to repaire on board the *Revenge* friggoth, with the whole fleete to weigh and sail downe to Hendry Kendry; which Island you are to beseige and not suffer any boate to come neare that designs thither from the Maine, but use your utmost endeavours to seize any that you find attempts it. But the maine reason and occasion that induces us to fitt out soe considerable a fleete is the certain intelligence wee have that the Rajahs armado, consisting of about twenty saile of groabs under the command of Daule Okaun, is now a fitting and ordered to make all speed possible to come up to the succor of this Island Hendry Kendry; which fleete, when you see it appeare and that it drawes neer to the Island, you are then to send a small boate to Daulett Okuan, the Rajah's Admirall, and acquaint him in a friendly way with such circumstances of our right to the place as may be most fitt and agreeable to the present occasion in difference[? deference], which if you shall find to have noe influence upon him to withdraw, then you are with courage [to] assult him as an open and public enemy, and this you may acquaint him is our possitive order. Which, if you should find him not inclined to engage with you, but that with his fleete he stands to the Northward, or any way in this Bay, wee would have you weigh and saile in company with him, and prevent him if he offers to land in any place or part of this Island.

Wee leave it wholly to you to give your orders to the respective officers, by which signes they shall know when

13 Oct. 1679]

English Records

engage and in what manner, and how they are to
selves in time of engagement in firing distinctly to
advantage of the enemy.

(390)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Date
2, pp. 9-10 } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor having this morning en
charges and all the ceremonys thereof being past,
Councill to be called and desired his predecesso
Oxinden, would afford, his assistance, not only as
necessary that he should informe and give him an
the affaires of the Island, but allsoe to discuss
perticulars that might be for the good and security
at this time that wee are at a difference with Savage
which severall proposalls for the security of the
seriously considered of, and haveing noe great appr
he can doe us any damage on the Island, the Portug
denyed his forces passage through their country
on their guards to prevent him, soe that noe
can any way come to the Island, but considering
rivers there is many small boates that they may sei
port men to severall parts of this Island in the night,
inhabitants having some dread, it was conclude
necessary that two Shibarrs should be hired and fit
of the Honble. Company's being at home) to lye
places as guard vessells to hinder any attempts
made from the Maine by small boates; and which
att present is thought wanting for the security at
this part of the Island, that there is just reason to
will attempt if they should proceed as is to be suspo

(391)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Date
8, p. 44 }

(EXTRACT)

A list of all souldiers pay here and against He
is inclosed, by which and former advices you will
and uncomfortable charge wee have to our noe small
yett wee shall be necessited to a groate charge, for th

are under a great feare and dread of Sevagys forces, that report speakes are drawne up on the Maine over against us; and the strength against Hendry Kendry is thought absolutely necessary, soe that the *Hunter* not being here, but impl[o]yed on freight downe the coast, and the 3 of the Honble. Company's shibarrs, for the sattisfaction of the inhabitants and security of the Island, have concluded to entertaine 2 shibarrs as guard vessells to hinder any attempt that may be made from the Maine with small boates to land men; addition of which strength, with the consent of your late Deputy Governor, is accounted absolutely necessary.

(392)

Master Diary II } p. 263	CONSULTATION AT HUGLI	{ Dated 13 Oct. 1679
-----------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Resolved to order them at Ballasore to secure all the Company's Estate on board the England ships in the road and themselves from being surprized, if the report should prove true of **Sultan Mauzums son and Sevagees sone** [Sambhajee] comeing to Catecke.

[*Memoriall of Streynsham Master* (Madras Govt. Records)
Printed in the *Diaries of Streynsham Master* ed. Temple, II. 263]

(393)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } 108, Fol. 37	RAJAPORE TO SURAT {	Dated 16 Oct. 1679
---	---------------------	-----------------------

(EXTRACT)

News here is altogether uncertaine but the truest is that **Sevagee hath made peace with the Decans** and whether he is gon with his whole army, tis not certainly knowne. Some few days Dillell caun, Serja Caun and **Sombajee Rajah** robbed **Hattane**, after which burnt it down as alsoe tooke abundance of prisoners, at which the two latter would not consent to but was clearly for the releasing them about which they had some difference in soe much that they both fled to Vizapore and since **Sombajee Rajah** is come to Collapore with 300 horse and 1000 foote with what intention it is not knowne, but supposed to be called by his father.

16 Oct. 1679]

English Records

(394)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { L
Vol. 2, pp. 10-11 }
(EXTRACT)

On the 11th instant was taken one **Sundergee** as he landed, being a person well knowne to have served **Rajah** many years and had negotiated for him in several on this Island, but coming at this time in some manner as in a manner disguised, he could not be esteemed then a spy, and therefore was ordered a close prison would allow of a thorough examination of him who had to come on the Island at this juncture; which he to this day was found in various stories and not able reasonable and satisfactory account why or where he was on the Island at this time. The severall circumstances of examination, together with the fallacies and equivocations made use of to cleare himself of being suspected, being weighed and considered of, it was unanimously agreed coming to this Island at this time could not be accounted then the real designe and intent of a spy, to prevent him in whatever he might designe or attempt.

Ordered that he should be confined a close prison **Martiallises** and not suffered to write to or discourse with but those that shall be appointed, and soe to be kept it shall be thought convenient.

On consideration that it is very necessary that in some part know the actions and motions of the of our enemy, that wee may the better know how to provide against anything they may attempt, it was

Ordered that three or foure poore **Braminies**, in the Island, should be taken into a small pay and severall places on the **Maine** where the **Rajah** to make an inspection into their proceedings and or foure dayes to returne againe to the Island with they can gather relating to the present difference.

(395)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dat
Vol. 8, p. 47 } R. KEIGWIN {
(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of yestordays date have given an account of your proceedings on the of **Doulat Caun**, the **Rajahs Admirall**, with his fleet

(396)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { Dated 17 Oct.
8, p. 48 } KEIGWIN { 1679

(EXTRACT)

It troubles us much that Daulett Okuns gelvetts should give releife to Hendry Kendry, but being such small boates that they give wee account but small succor; however we have considered off it and our result in Consultation is such as wee doubt not but may prevent it and give an addition to your strength which shall be sent you soe soone as wee can gett all things fitted to our satisfaction. Wee rest much sattisfied in your conduct and charge; your more then ordinary dilligence is now required which wee noe ways question but you will performe. The multitude of the enemies vessells wee concerne ourselves not for because wee are sencible your strength is greater, they bein but po[o]rly manned and ill fitted for a fight; but yett lett not this make you soe farr slight them as to be careless, but be very watchfull and if you can gett one or two of the vessell coming or goeing out from Hendry Kendry it will be a greate sattisfaction to the fleete to see what sorry people they have to deale withall. The manchua we dispeed with these. Water we shall send you in tankes and jars, for wee have not caskes but expect some from you by the two fisher boates last sent which wee shall, when come, fill and send you. Pray advise us what may be wanting to you that you may not be in any want. You keeping your fleete together and in a continuall posture to the receiving of the enemy wee highly approve.

(397)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN } Dated 18 Oct.
Vol. 2, pp. 11-12 } BOMBAY { 1679

(EXTRACT)

This morning the Rajah's fleete, consisting of fourty and fifty saile of groabs and gallvetts, came out of Nagoun Rive and all the way fireing, and soe continued till they came up with our fleete that rid between Hendry Kendry and the Maine, the Commander in Cheife thereof not sending to know why we hindred him to give succour to the Island or giving time. Captain Keigwin, who was in his instructions appointed how he should treat with him on his appearing at Hund

18 Oct. 1679]

English Records

Kundry, but being come up immediately engaged fleete was forst to engage to defend themselves, and what damage they may have received, and consi small number of vessells wee have to what our against us, and having just reason to expect the againe, it was unanimously agreed on that it w necessary for the greater security of them already some considerable addition of vessells and men, a in the port a small shipp, and just now arrived two Company's Shibarrs that were out on freight, it was

Ordered that they should be with all speed fitt things necessary as the others that went out bef allsoe to supply the place of those men that must l of the Garrison Company, that for them tenn file be entertained at five Zerapheen per month but noe

(398)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
19, p. 59

(EXTRACT)

It doth not a little take up our thoughts what that nesse of Hendry Kendry may come to with sue disturber of all peace and commerce as Sevagee, and sufficiently sencible will highly resent his being ob in fortifying that hithertoo too much unregarded Isle feare it hat[h] proved to[o] late, especialy the Honble being so unwilling and disliking to be brought to for the ascerting and defending their affairs an these parts of the world. Therefore could heartily you had given us a more perfect accountt where distance from the Maine, and from whence our pro duely arrises, that wee may know the better h ourselves and direct you in soe weighty an affaire.

It seemes a little strange to us (although wee w have a due regard to the present danger) that you yourselves from putting the Honble. Company regulation into practise upon our ordering you to *Revenge, Hunter* and Shibarrs of the Company's to obstruct the proceedings of Doulat Caun with Seve fortifying Hendry Kendry.

(399)

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4665	} CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	{ Dated <i>Revenge</i> , Hendry Kendry 18 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

I have received your letters by the boates with water, by which you mention of our engagement seen and heard by you. Soe soone as the day appear'd wee see Sevagees Armada drawn out of Nagaun, rowing up to us alongst shoare, keeping the shoare close on board, at East a fresh land breaze; wee riding at an anchor [within] musket shot of them, they rowed up as far as Tull just a brest of us; I was going to send to them but they came upon me so fast with the wind and their oars, with their prows upon mee, firing, that I had not time, wee not being able to bring a gun to beare upon them, riding with our heads towards them. Our strength and Shibbars lying aft, were forced to cut and loose our sailes. The fight begun about seaven of the clock. I commanded the Shibbars and Manchuas to keepe a little ahead of me, and they kept so far that I had no succour from them; my selfe and Mr. Gapes Grob the stern most; what accident befell the latter I know not, but he called to me. I haled up our mainsaile in the brailes, for wee could shorten no more saile for feare of being on shoare, but $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before the enemy was up with him his ensigne and topsaile was struck. The rest of the fleet run from me; seeing ourselves alone, Captain Minchin and myselfe encouraged our souldiers and seamen, admonishing them what disgrace it would be to Christians to be prisoners to heathens but couragiously to defend and fight the enemy bravely; they unanimously said they would live and dye with us. Wee promised to show ourselves forward for their example; wee hald up our sailes the enemy thinking wee were as easily swallow'd as the other, came up our sterne with 24 grobs [and] I know not how many galvets. I ordered our men not to fire untill the word of command; so when they came within pistoll shot, and they finding us mute thrust themselves forward in their boates to enter, but we discharged our sterne chase with round shot and patridge, and presently our blunder busses and small shot so smartly ply'd the checkt their drums and pipes and in half an hour wee beat them from their guns and musquets and brought them by the lee; som was seen to goe downe to the bottome; they were a great whil before they could goe about; had our shibbars, Manchuas and gro

19 Oct. 1679]

English Records

stood by me wee had secur'd the one halfe of them, given us the victory that with this small vesse defeat 40 saile. Wee presently tackt upon them and into shallow water, and they are holed againe in N for those officers on board and declared them cow they make any defence for themselves, for some run to Choule, others they did not know where, promised to stand by me better for the future, but have in ourselves is more then I can from them to ride triumphant againe at Henry Kenry. In time ment there was five boates went in besides Mr. Gap they have hal'd up. If you could fit up a fire boe they might be burnt in the night. I am sorry for it can't be remedied. If they come out with his I will fight them, God willing, but am glad to succour your Worship is sending us, for the courage dismays the enemy. Thus having charity for hoping future amendment, seeing us alone bang the check and admonition I have given those officers may doe better.

The releife they have had as yet is but small spare musquets, some being split. Wee want water the fleet, which is as necessary as water.

(400)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dat
8, pp. 50-1 . }

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday morning Sevagees fleet consistin sayle, came out of Nagaum river and engaged our firing at them. What success it pleased God to give standing the ill behaviour of some, wee humbly beg in the two enclosed papers, being copies of our letters, Keigwin and Minchin, who have behaved with that courage as obligeth us to recommend Honours notice for the encouragement of deserving have been forced for the security of the Island, to the listing of tenn files [of] men and have fitted with 8 guns and 4 chamber peeces, and in her company shibbars, each two guns and three files of men. We hope to send to day unto the fleet, under command

Aderton, who wee are forced to receive into pay. This addition to our fleet, together with the execution that the *Revenge* hath done, wee account will deter Sevagees people from further attempting to fight us. Were the *Hunter* here, wee might well excuse the charge of hiring this ship now sent and be much more secure. Wee looke out for her, but if she should chance to passe us and come to Surat, as we understand Mr. Henry Oxinden the freighter hath order'd her, wee humbly beg you will dispeed her to us with all speed, and if no imediate occasion for your hoigh and that you could with convenience spare her with what English men you can afford us, would be very acceptable, although but for a time, for wee are in great want of Englishmen. Our condition as to this is such as we beg may be sent with all speed [Original Correspondence, Vol. 40, No. 4666]

(401)

R. Bombay Vol. 8, pp. 49-50	} BOMBAY TO CAPTAINS KEIGWIN AND MINCHIN	{ Dated 19 Oct. 1679
--------------------------------	---	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 18th wherein you give us an account of the engagement with the Rajahs fleete. In your true courage and behaviour wee are mighty well satisfied and confide in you soe farr as that we question not but you will behave your selfe as well if they attempt to engage with you againe; wee cannot but be heartily sorry and ashamed that our countrymen in those vessells that wee esteemed of most use to you should behave themselves soe basely, of whom be well assured that wee shall take particular notice as wee see occassion. Wee have now ready two shibarrs which will be with you as soone as these. With this wee send you water; wood you shall be supplied with all, with all speed possible. We would have you advise us what you are in want off that wee may supply you; you shall have all things necessary; and lett us require you to stand to those principalls you have already showne, and lett them under your command know from us that if they fear to fight at sea they must and shall suffer on shore in that nature, as the law hath provided for such persons in such a case; and lett them be well assured of the extremity if they behave themselves soe unworthily in the future. All our thoughts are of you and what strength wee cann make you shall not want soe soone as possible.

20 Oct. 1679 |

English Records

wee can send it to you, of which be assured our ut
ours is not, nor shall not be wanting.

(402)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN } Dr
2, pp. 12-13 } BOMBAY }

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governour &ca. being informed th
a boate with batty come to the Customehouse belon
Sevagee Rajah's subjects on the Maine, and alisoe t
a small Galvett belonging to an inhabitant of Thul
being examined into and at present the persons held
said boates being not able to bring any prooffe to the
the information, it was on consideration of the prese
between us and the Rajah

Ordered that both the boate with the batty an
Galvett be seized on as prizes for the Honble.
the pretending owner thereof can make it plainly
neither the vessells nor goods belong neither to Seva
nor any of his townes on the Maine.

There being a very great want of English to ser
there being but few elce but what are in the troope

Ordered that those English in the troope be redu
Garrison Company, out of which may be drawne in
many English as is wanting to send to sea.

Having daily intelligence that there is a conside
drawne up on the Maines, which the Rajah's minis
embarque on groabs and othor small boates that the
the adjacent rivers, and in the night time to land th
part of the Island, that wee might have notice the
should attempt it

Ordered that three small boates be gott read
severall places in the Bay in the night, one to lye at
Carinjah, one at the point of Trumbay, and the other
of Sion; at either of which places, if they shall find
coming out of the river towards the Island, imediate
in, and as they come in to give notice thereof by fire
severall times when they come soo neare the Fort a
heard.

(403)

F. R. Bombay } AT A CONSULTATION HELD { Dated 20 Oct
Vol. 19, pp. 53-4 } ON BOARD THE *Revenge* { 1679

(EXTRACT)

Capt. Richard Keigwin.
Ensigne John Flemming.
Serjant Nash.
Serjant Cully.

Capt. William Minchin.
Serjant Duckett.
Serjant Fuller.
Serjant Lee.

~ Savages Armado rowed up alongst the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring; they stay'd upon their oars off Tull. Our Shibarrs and Manchuas weighing, they being nearer the shoare then the *Revenge*, wayed and came off[f] to us, wee riding within muskett shott of the Island, and not a breath of winde. Captain Minchin and myselfe tooke into consideration that if they should lay us on board wee must of necessity goe ashoare. They all came rowing to us; wee wayed, and had the Manchuas to toe us off, elce wee must have gonne upon the Island, they ashoare firing upon us; but when their Armado came within shott of us, they left us and went into the bay, and, soe soone as wee were cleare of the ligde [? ledge] of rocks, wee came to an anchour to waite their coming out, but, wee declare it as our oppinion wee cannot engage them without the *Revenge*, and wee experimentally know she hath not roome enough to work betwixt the Island and the Maine having noe winde and in a tydes way, the tyde being now flood therefore wee are come to an anchour cleare of the Island and waite their coming out to fight us, which wee all [are] resolved God willing, to doe.

(404)

F. R. Bombay } R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY { Dated *Revenge*,
Vol. 8, p. 51 } Hendry Kendry { 20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Sevagys Armado came in the night alongst shoare as high as Thull, and in the morning by break of day, with the tyde of flood rowed upon us, wee riding at an anchour within musquett shot of the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring. Captain Minchin and myselfe to[o]ke it into consideration that if they lay us aboard if our cable should breake or be cutt by the enemy or anchor should come home, the tyde would heave us ashoare in 1½ quarter of an houres time; therefore wayed, and caused the

20 Oct. 1679]

English Records

Manchuas to toe us, for without their help wee m^u Soe soon as the enemy came in shott of us, they and rowed into the Island and releived itt, the Is^l at us, having mounted severall other gunns. So were cleare of the Island wee came to an anchour, come to us now, wee have a cleare birth; wee are them, but with this ship wee cannot fight them I land and the Maine to have respect to our fleec victory, for our smaller vessells they have not st nor can I trust to their proof, being of the oppinion weak for the enemy. These things I have with ha ed to your Worship and Councill, that they hav Island to my great trouble, but wee here waite The water boate brought us on board your last lett to an anchour about a mile and halfe from the I lett the Officers know what you have mentioned a them what I can, who I hope will now doe bet not seen either of the two Shibarrs you writ enclosed a Consultation held on board this mo^o your further order.

(405)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. {
8, pp. 51-2 } KEIGWIN }

(EXTRACT)

Wee have now sent out with these our respect Aderton with a shipp that wee have hired and call She hath 8 good gunns and 4 chamberpeeces w gunnpowder, shott and all manner of am^t Topasses, 30 Laskarrs, and 14 Englishmen, with her is sent 2 shybarrs, each 2 good gun necessary for them, 3 files Topasses and 3 En^g This strength being added to you wee accountt w ing you will be wholly able to deale with the enin yourselves not only from all hearne, but may soe noe releife be given in the least to Hendry Kenc meanes wee hope in shortt time to reduce itt w more blood for necessity, for want of water will i force them to surrender. Wee have now a gre strength of our Island with you and therefore ha thoughts for its greater security.

(406)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 52-3 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. S. ADERTON { Dated 20 October 1679

(EXTRACT)

Keigwin, yourselfe and Capt. Minchin consult and conclude on what you shall thinke most necessary against our enemy.....

(407)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 53 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. KEIGWIN { Dated 21 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee received yours of yesterdays date. Wee cannott but be much concerned at the enemies giving releife to Hendry Kendry but wee are in hopes it may be prevented for the future, having lent you a supply of the *Fortune* and 2 shibarrs; but if that will not doe it lett us know from you which way in your opinion may be prevented, and whither Sevagys fleete continues in Naugaun river, that wee may further consider thereon.

* * * * *

Pray be carefull you give not the enemy any advantage, but be prudent and carefull; if any officers &c. be unwilling or unruly send them to us as prisoners that a course may be taken with them according to their facts.

(408)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 51 } BOMBAY TO ROBERT PARIS { Dated 21 Oct. 1679

Wee having a fleete already at the Island Hendry Kendry which hath on the appearance of Sevagys Rajahs armed engaged with them and behaved themselves in some part very well and still continue out, but on consideration wee have thought fitt to fitt out a small shipp called the *Fortune* that lay this road, the command whereof wee have committed to Capt. Stephen Aderton, who hath our orders how to act; and you will entertaine to navigate the shipp and therefore expect you observe punctually and follow such orders and[?] &c. you shall receive

23 Oct. 1679]

English Records

fleete and make all the hast[e] into us that possible that you may be sure it is to command you in, w order that a gunn be not fired without our espec[i]al fore expect noe certaine number, but in generall w heare any gunns from our fort. This wee most hea to your punctuall observation in all particulars.

(411)

F. R. Bombay } HENDRY KENDRY { Dated
Vol. 19, pp. 57-8 } TO BOMBAY { Oc

(EXTRACT)

Wee can't spare any Shibarrs, but rather she boates for the prevention of recruits to the Island wee laid waite with our boates with all the care w trive with safety to the fleete, yet last night, in th went into the Island with twelve galvetts. Our prevent releife shall not be wanting, but to promise none wee cannot, therfore leave it to your consider wee were at a Consultation on board a boate went fr our Manchuas chast her and forct her ashoare; the Maine came downe to her rescue. Our Manchuas i houre and report to me they kild them severall men great many foote and horse there. Night coming forced to leave the boate behind them.

There came from the southward yesterday 37 Galvetts, and went into Nagoun River.

The signalls you have mentioned of firing gunn Bombay are the best wee can think of, and wee sha full to observe them and your commands as lyes The *Hector* Groab desires a recruit of 4 men, they h number incapable of service.

(412)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Date
Vol. 19, p. 64 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee have perused the list of souldiers in pre find that it will highly advance the Honble. Com on Bombay by the most unhappy buisnesse of which will so contrary to their expectations, up

for soe strict a reducement, that wee know not well what to j
of the case if it should continue long; therefore faile not to
us the true state of things and your serious oppinion what
think the issue may be in a month or two, or what more tin
may require with that force to block up the Island to b
things to a good effect, and what the monthly expence
amount unto above what the Honble. Company hath allo
that wee may take the better and fittest measure to gov
ourselves in this nice affaire, and wherein wee would have
rest assured wee shall not be wanting to direct and assist yo
what may be convenient to our utmost powers.

(413)

F. R. Bombay	}	HENDRY KENDRY[?]	{	Dated <i>Revenue</i>
Vol. 19, p. 58		TO BOMBAY		24 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The rest of the flecte, the Galvetts that went to Hendry
dry, wee keep there. They attempted to come out last ni
but wee birtht ourselves soe after it was dark that they dare
stirr, halfe our Shibarrs and Manchuas to the Norward and
other to the Southward, and our shippes and groab to the W
ward; were wee certaine their great vessells would not c
out againe they should have noe recruit, but wee are loath
seperate for feare they fall upon one part of our strength.
should be glad to heare what damage wee did them last fight.
long as you continue us you must supply us with two boate
water every day, and more wood. They fired from the Isl
severall gunns last night and this morning but did us noe h
Here is one sick man returned [and] five broken musketts.
believe the grobas will come out to releive the Galvetts f
the Island.

(414)

F. R. Bombay, Vol.	}	CONSULTATION AT	{	Dated 25 Oct.
2, pp. 13-14		BOMBAY		1679

(EXTRACT)

A Mooreman and inhabitant of this Island, that trades to
Maine for provissions, having made his complaint to the De
Governour &c. that the boate in which the batty was taken
his and that she did not belong to any person in Savagees c

26 Oct. 1679]

English Records

for Rajapore for their security. Wee are not willi
leave Naugaun River, because according to the acc
of it it's a fitt place to doe sudden execution on the
danger, aboute which wee shall consult. In the m
a[n] eye to Naugaun Rivers mouth, that if they s
they may not goe without a sallute from your gunn

* * * * *

Wee have newes just now brought us that in 1
is 9 groabs laden with rice fallen downe neere the
without them ly[es] 12 groabs but ill manned to
fear of our fleete, and that there is not in the river
aboute 7 or 8 galvetts ;...

(417)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 60-1	}	R. KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{
(EXTRACT)			

Last night, in the dark, there were 7 small b
the Island undiscovered by us untill this mornin
endeavour to seize some of them at their escape
station, for it must be by ambuscadoe that wee mu
they being to[o] nimble and swift with their oars
are glad wee have endamaged the enemy with t
many men. I could heartily wish at their departur
wee could meet them at sea, but I feare they will
the night and never engage us more; they are
balk'd they can hardly be brought to stake again
by Serjant Giles Serjant Lee, a prisoner and 4
his guard.

(418)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, pp. 59-60	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dat
(EXTRACT)				

Wee are now come to the unpleasant busine
Kendry. It's an island seated in the chopps of th
mile aboute, a meare barron rock 2 leagues from t
of our Island to it and 1½ leagues from the neere
Maine unto it. The Portugeze in former times h
fortifying it but diging for water made them lay
intentions, for the wells they made would not prod

salt water. Its seated soe that if wee suffer any to fortifie th
wee must expect noe further trade on this Island then they sh
permitt without wee bee at continuell charge to keep a gree
fleete at sea then they cann bring against us. Wee cannot
be sencible this affaire must much disturb your Honor, and it
sufficient greife to us not only that wee are necessitated to be a
greater charge on that expedition, but to find wee have not th
success wee did reasonably expect; doe all wee cann, wee ca
nott hinder wholly relefe being given to the Island, but nigh
their small galvetts, 10 or 20, pass to and from the Maine to t
Island, in the darke unseen by our vessells. What they ca
carry wee are sencible cannott be more then knough [?enogh]
supply the absolute needes of our enemies men; but here ly[e]s t
evill; if wee doe not beate them from it this Summer wee sh
be at a great charge to noe purpose, for in May wee must call
our fleete and their in the raines the enemie will take all oppertu
itys of fare weather to transport lime, &ca. soe that
September next it may be expected he will have a strong fo
and large tankes prepared to keepe water; soe that it will be
hard matter to gitt him off it, whereas now if you please to orde
Europe shipp or shippes to batter the Island together with our sme
vessells, with Gods blesseing 3 or 4 days at furthest will putt
end to that business and ease the Honble. Company of gre
charge; which wee have formerly advised and now again
humbly begg you will take into your serious considerations.

(419)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 61	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Hendr Kendry, 27 October 1679
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	--

(EXTRACT)

Last night wee birtht our shibarrs and manchuas at Nagou
rivermouth in hopes of meeting with some of their vessells goir
in or out, but wee had not the fortune of meeting with an
although the boates which were at the Island went out in th
night, but wee think they went to the Northward. There is th
day gone into Nagoun River 19 small boates that came from th
Southward. Now Savagees people have seen the new moone w
expect them, but if they intend to come to us againe wee shall
vigilant for their prevention, and carefull in all other you
occations, to the utmost of our powers.

31 Oct. 1679]

English Rec

[p. 64, 31 October] In obedience to your order for
groabs returne to Bombay wee dispatch her to you
Wee like very well of your galvetts to be sent he
mann'd with souldiers; it is certainly your readiest
vent releife to Hendry....I hope our ambuscade
galvetts will take effect this night.....

(423)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Da
4, pp. 86-88 } SURAT }

(EXTRACT)

The present troubles at Bombay doe daily offerr
matter of discourse and serious consideration for w
againre received a Generall from the Deputie Governour
there, advising that our late action before Hendry
highly exasperated the enemy, who had drawne do
4000 men to Cullean Bimerly[? Bhimvadi] with an inte
by way of Tannah, and land them upon the Island
order whereunto they had sent foure messengers to
of Basseene, desiring his permission to pass thom
Country which he hath refused to doe, soe that he
by force, but are since marched downe to Panwell, a
owne territorys, opisite to Trumbay, intending the
them on seaven Shybarres that lye ready for the s
which hath given a generall alarm to all the inhab
Island. And for the preservation whereof they are i
of souldiers, and must be forced to put the Honble.
some further extraordinary charge, and by which o
[sic? inability] to oppose soe nere and potent ar
more conspicuously appeare, and therefore the Pr
now presented with soe fitt an occation of bringing
good accommodation by the receipt of a letter f
(brought him lately by the Rajapore peons) which
in courteous stile, and wherein he seeme[s] inclyn
wee cannot judge it prudence to omitt soe happy
and therefore doe conclude to returne him a ci
demonstrating our trouble for the occation his peopl
the English at Bombay to quarrell with him about
soe insignificant a rocke as Hendry Kendry, which
least becoming a Prince of his eminencie and qual
though we have a right to that place, yet to show th

our proceedings, wee are willing to forget what is past, & therefore have given instructions to the Deputie Governour Bombay to treat with such persons as he shall appoint about present differences, which cannot soe well be performed here, regard to our residence in the dominions of a Prince at enmity with him, where it will not be safe for any of his people to con- nor for us to treat with him; which wee are very much perswaded will produce some good effect; and wee have further concluded to instruct the Deputie Governour in the management of this affaire that he advise with his Councill whither it will be most convenient to send a person to the Rajah on purpose, or proceed by means of the Subedarr of Chaule. And in the Deputie Governours letter to the Rajah wee judge it further necessary that he show some trouble and concerne to find such disputes betwixt us at his coming to the Government and his great desire to compose matters under a more firme friendship, and from which subject he may urge what further discourses necessary touching the payment of such money as is due unto us, the liberty of our Factors in his dominions to goe and come as occasions may require, and to deliver up all such prisoners, and what ever else hath been taken since this dispute about Hendry Kendry.

The Deputie Governour and Councill doe propose the fortifying the new Bastion for the greater strength of the Fort... & ...wee doe conclude to deferr our definitive determinations there until we have an account from them what the charge might amount too.

They alsoe desire that the *New London* might be returned to them to lye before Hendry Kendry and batter the Island, believing this to be the most speediest meanes to force them to quit the place and ease the Honble. Company of soe great a charge whereupon wee sent for Captain Daniell to enquire of him how soone he could gett his ship ready to goe downe, but finding him to demand soe long a time to fitt his shipp that his stay there would be but of little benefit to them, and wee being often alarm'd with parties of Sevagees men, and not having any other guard left to defend us and the Honble. Company's treasure remaining still in the house, and a very considerable quantity of goods at Swally, which doth highly concerne to us to secure not only from a surprize of Sevagee, but from the danger that may arise from the present distractions in these countrys, so that we have concluded now to send our orders to Capt. Cool-

1 Nov. 1679]

English Records

and Capt. Goldsborough to remaine there untill the
ber and to assist them with their shippes, in case a
necessity shall require.

(424)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp.66-7	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	{	Date Kend
----------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	--------------

(EXTRACT)

By our last we wrote you our intent of planting
Nagoun Rivers mouth; they could not remove
Kendry untill the moone went downe least they sh^d
covered from the Maine; the enemies galvetts tooke
to goe from the Island, and, being quicker in rowing,
at Nagoun before our vessells, and gott in. The
groabs at the rivers mouth that fired at our boates se^d
but did noe hurt. Our people finding their desigⁿ
retreated to us againe in the morning, which trouble
ly to be thus dissappointed. This night wee have ord^r
to ly[e] very neere the Island, 3 to the northward
southward, to prevent their releife. Sir, be assured
idle in endeavouring their hindrances, and were it
they should finde it soe, but these little creeping bo
us to admiration; when wee have nimble boates of th^e
wee hope they shall not escape us soe.

(425)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 61	}	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	{	Date
--------------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	------

(EXTRACT)

In the morning early wee heard severall gunns
in hourelly expectation to know the reason and suc^c
being in hopes that you have destroyed some of the
daily give succor to the Island. If it happen so it w^d
acceptable newes to us, who think the time long till
for it is a great dissatisfaction to us to find that the
soe considerable a succor to the Island as they doe,
such a number of vessells at sea and against
wee have.

(426)

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN { Dated Hendry
Vol. 19, p. 67 } &ca. TO BOMBAY { Kendry, 2 Nov.

(EXTRACT)

Wee have prevented the galvetts from the Island this
by removing our boates soe often that they know not he
work; they drew out 12 groabs at the rivers mouth last night
crept in again this morning. thinking wee would goe do
again as the night before.

(427)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 Novem
19, pp. 72-4 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of the 22d past, wherein wee
notice of the damage Doulatt Cauns fleete hath received by ass
ing the *Revenge* off Hendry Kendry, which wee feare will be
farr from reducing that place as to exasperate Sevagee
vigorously to fortifie it and not unlikely to attempt Bom
ittselfe, as you seeme to advise he hath a designe; which
made us take into our serious considerations the pressent stat
affaires with you, wherein upon a due discussion of all circ
stances of our great inability to carry on a warr with soe pot
and scituated an enemy for a place not unquestionable, whi
wee have a reall right to it or noe, that wee have conclud
more fittly and safely concernes us to come to some speedy c
posure of this difference with him, especially considering
Honble. Company's extreeme averseness to all disputes (l
necessary soever) with the natives of these countrys, and
strict injunctions laid upon us for a generall reducement of t
whole charges under their Presidency.

Wherefore the President, having received a letter from
Rajah by these Peons from Rojapore, expressed with some court
and overtures of freindship, notwithstanding that first unhar
action of Leiut. Thorpe, that wee have thought it very necess
not to omitt soe good an occation to secure his freindship un
wee can receive orders from the Honble. Company how better
direct ourselves, not only in this but in all other affairs of
like nature. So that as you will find by the Presidents letter
Sevagee, coppie whereof is sent you, as likewise of that

3 Nov. 1679]

English Records

President received from him, for your better government we have deputed the Deputy Governour of Bc management of this treaty with him, for the expressed, and wherein wee leave it to him, with the Councill, whither it may be better to send a person (fied) a purpose to him or to proceed by meanes of the Hoveldarr of Choule, by reason of the great distance their master may be up in the country. In the Deputy letter to the Rajah wee thinke it convenient that he trouble and much concernednesse that being newly Government of Bombay he should find this dispute betwixt us about Hendry Kendry, and of his endeavour to reconcile and settle things under a more firme of him; and from which subject wee would have had further discourse he may see convenient, insistingment of such monys as due to us, the liberty of our ports to goe and come as our occasions shall best require up such prisoners as hath been taken in the shibarr the vessells restored to us with all perticulars below when seized, and as to the business of Hendry Kendry to avoid all expressions that may either be la strengthen his claime or countenance his possessioning of itt.

As to what you propose to us for burning destroying his country, wee doe noe ways approve, have the Rajah and all the world know that what in a just defence of ourselves, being assaulted duty obliges us (and as the custome among all nations armed fleete enters the ports, to demand who they their designe, as our people did endeavour, but receive, but immediately assaulted us as enemy reason to defend ourselves.

Wee were willing to have complied with your turning the *London* to you, but upon discourse will found him to demand soe many days to fitt himself with you thereby would have been soe short as to besides being often allarum'd with partys of Sevag having sent you the *Hunter* with our guard, by which not a man left us for our defence if there should be the Honble. Company's treasure still all in the hands considerable quantitys of goods at Swally, which concerne us to secure, not only from a surprize c

from what wee doe almost as much feare, the dangers [that] may arrise from the .present distraction of these countrys which are now very great, therefore are forced to keepe the *London* here.

* * * * *

What wee hope for from the Siddy and his fleete wee finde not the least to be intended by these Moors, but, like the Portugueze, designing pollitiquely to leave us singly to the dispute of Hendry Kendry, notwithstanding they are either of them as much concerned to prevent the Rajahs designes in this perticular as wee; therefore it will behooove us (by a speedy and handsome agreement with Sevagee) not to lett them make any treacherous advantage of us, the Siddy being designed downe to his old station about Danda Rajapore.

(428)

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, pp. 88-89	} COMMISSION TO CAPTAINS JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH AND JAMES COOKE	{ Dated Surat, 3 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The unhappy disputes that hath fallen out betwixt us and Sevagee, upon his fortifying the Rocke Hendry Kendry, lying in the mouth of the port of Bombay, hath soe disturbed the inhabitants of the Island Bombay with feare that wee are necessitated to enorder you, at your pyting in there in your coming up the coast of India, to remaine for a security and countenance to the Island untill the 7th of December if the Deputie Governour and Councill shall desire it, but no longer, and to afford them such fitt assistance with your shippes, boates, and men as may not be to the hazzard of their loss.

(429)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 67-8	} RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Hendry Kendry, 3 Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

This morning Wee exchang'd some gunns with the galvett and the Island; wee forc't them back 3 times. The groabe seeing us engage them, came up amongst shoare; noe win stirring, our shibarrs and manchuas were forc't to make to us and wee not able to goe neere the enemye; not a breath of wind in the sky; wee were in hope they would come and fight us, for they could never hope for a fairer advantage by reason of th

4 Nov. 1679]

English Records

calme, but wee plainly see they decline us ; thei
very nimble and our boates very foule.

* * * *

Wee have seized a canooe with 3 men. Some
say they see her come from the Island, and some s
but their confession is nothing but that they came f
therefore by this boat have sent them prisoners to yo

(430)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { D:
8, p. 61 } KEIGWIN }

(EXTRACT)

Your advices are noe way pleasing, and the
fleete to noe purpose. Wee cannott longer waite
better, since every days experience sheweth us wor:
Wee doe now therefore send out the *Hunter* friggat
Norgrave who is to be of Councill with you next
Munchin, and next to him Ensigne Hughes, who is
orders, and designed by us to be employed to comm
vessells that wee are sure hath a greater stron
enemies groabs, and hope by his conduct to have a l
of them then hitherto hath been given us.

(431)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. { E:
Vol. 8, p. 62 } NORGRAVE }

(EXTRACT)

The *Hunter* friggatt being fitted, your proviss
other necessarys on board, as allso Ensigne Hughes
men that is appointed for the said friggatt, these ar
immediatly to weigh anchor and saile downe to H
off of which Island you will finde out our fleete
the *Revenge* friggatt, the *Fortune*, 5 shibarrs and
under the command of Capt. Richard Keigwin, &c.

(432)

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN TO { D:
Vol. 19 } BOMBAY { Kei

(EXTRACT)

[p. 68] By accident here is a boate bound for Tai
in three wounded men. Our small boates and

engaged very briskly. I can give you noe further accountt yett, they being neare us and wee have noe wind, but if it plea God wee have a gale I hope wee shall doe some execution up them, but by noe meanes wee cant draw them within sho of us [? the] *Revenge*.

* * * * *

[pp. 68-69] Wee have not had conveyances of [? for] givin you an account of the passages of this day the 4th betwixt and the enemy. Their groabs and galvetts came up alongst the shoare in the night; their galvetts crept to the northward of the Island, their groabs to the southward; our boates followed the galvetts within musquett shot of the Island, but could seize none of them; the *Revenge* and *Fortune* wayed and chas't the groabs in hopes to have cutt them off[f] at the point or lidge or rocks the lyes off[f] Nagoun, that they must goe about, but it proved starke calm and soe escap't us.

The 5th their groabs came up againe alongst the shore bring the galvetts out. Our shibarrs and manchuas weigh'd an made to their groabs and engaged them; the wind off the shoare they kept as neere the enemie as they could; the enemy bo upon them with their prows; our boates edg'd neere us but we could not stir, the winde being just in our eye and tyde of flood before they were in shott of our shippes they went about again into the shoare, and made downe to Nagoun River. Wee were in hopes of preventing them as before, but it fell starke calm Thus have wee been most unfortunately bewitcht these two times, but we can't comand with and tyde. Their force are 1 groabs and 20 galvetts.

* * * * *

Having this additionall strength, the *Hunter*, wee have sent out two manchuas down to sound Nagoun River's mouth, we having an intent to block them up there, for wee finde they will never engage us if they can helpe it, and wee are loath to be idle but us[e] our endeavours to destroy our enemys for your interest and our owne honours.

(433)

F. R. Bombay	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 7 Novemb
Vol. 19, p. 74				1679
(EXTRACT)				

As to the businesse of Hendry Kendry wee have wrote you soe largely and fully by the *Hunter* and Rojapore Peons that

7 Nov. 1679]

English Records

wee can add little thereto, except to reiterate¹ mo^r our former judgments of a faire and speedy compo^s Sevagee, especially finding you cannott hinder h^e and fortifying of the Island; for what you propose, with the Europe shipp^s, you will find what wee are with those Commanders by what wrote them and see sides wee ought to be very cautious how wee try abillity of strength at this time, least wee should f^e cesse and see Sevagee encouraged therefrom to sligh^t tures, and not unlikely emboldned, or at least exa^m invade Bombay itsel^fe, and wherein in such case wee oppinions whither you are well able to defend yoursel

(434)

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. { Dated
Vol. 19 } TO BOMBAY { Nagoun,

(EXTRACT)

[pp. 70-71, 7 November] Your letters have foun^d anchour at Nagoun River's mouth. Wee anchored he^re about 5 of the clock in the afternoon. Wee are very rivers mouth, and our small vessells the inside of us, g^o and secure riding; at full sea they have an advantag^e out two ways, and the water ebs so fast that wee m^a hall off to keepe our boates from grounding. Their beleive cant come out, nor their small boates neve^r releive the Island againe; therefore desire your app^r confirme this our action, or how wee may move otherw^e better information. Now wee hope to have put an^d their endeavours to the releife of Hendry Kendry approbation of our acting; the encouragement our gave us of the roade and ground brought us to this ad^v the enemy.

You are pleased to take noe notice of the galvett formerly writt us off, which now we can't be without t^h Tull; with a boate of force, as the manchua, wee trouble you noe further for water, being within thre^e Choule, but could wish you would order us a corres^p giveing [sic ? to give] us an account of Doulat Cauns^{is} is necessary and wee could the better act.

*

*

*

*

The galvetts appeared at the rivers mouth this full sea, but went back againe, being not able to come out, our small vessell being ready to receive them.

[p. 71, 10 November] Wee have received your letter dated the 10th, with orders for our removall from Nagoun to Hendry Kendry. Wee must confesse wee part from this place with great deale of regret, for wee have blokt them up, and are so well informed and provided against the enemy's escape that wee could secure them here and they should never give releife againe to Hendry Kendry with this fleete; but in obedience to your order wee will remove the 1st opportunity of wind and tyde; when the Siddy arrives he shall receive entertainment from us as wee to our abillities can afford him with all respect; wee could never have a fairer advantage of our enemys then now, and they will certainly remove the same or next tyde after us, for they have taken ashore their groabs gunns secure their shoare for feare of our landing, and on the 8th fired severall shott at us but did no hurt, wee preserving our powder for their mischeif in case they dare come out. The Governours of Choule sent us for leave to bring two boates out of Nagoun that the enemy had taken upon suspicion, which wee permitted to come out. Wee are informed by those boates that they intend never to come out so long as wee shall ride here, but are in a continuall feare.

• (435)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R.	{	Dated 10 Nov.
Vol. 8, p. 62		KEIGWIN		1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe not accountt it a difficult matter to destroy the enemies fleete where they are; by the information wee have be lieve it to be done with' safty, when wee may with security to orders asoult them in the enemies ports; and although we commend your diligence yett it's safest to keepe to orders and pray be carefull in that wee now see two shippes in sight which wee take to be the Siddies fleete. Wee would have you therefore imeediately upon receipt [of] these weigh your anchor with the whole fleete and berth yourselves against Hendry Kendry in the best manner to hinder all releife being given to it; unto the Siddy wee have sent a messenger that wee may informe ourselves of his intentions; use him with all respect and kindness when he shall come up with you.

Nov. 1679]

English Records

(436)

R. Bombay Vol. 19	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated He Kendry Nov. 167

(EXTRACT)

[p. 75, 13 November] Wee have not heard anything c
my since our anchouring here this last time. Wee want
nen for the *Revenge*, 3 carriadges and one gunn in exchar
t wee sent on shoare, match English and country, flints
les, thread and needles, and souldiers in lieu of those
e and wounded on shoare.

[pp. 75-76, 16 November] The Siddee about 3 of the
at about the Island with his galvetts to veiw the fortifica
l then rowed on board the *Revenge*, but I being on boar
inter mett him in our boate. He told me the strength c
and was not great, and that they had 300 souldiers
bigdreens [?] upon the place, and that he intends to att
e Island suddenly; in the interim he would willingly e
sh me about birthing our boates and his, that there mig
e affront to passe betwixt us. Therfore invited me on boe
pp; I gave him a promise but tooke time untill Munday
ght ask your leave before I goe.

(437)

R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, p. 63-66	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 17 Nov 1679

(EXTRACT)

The loss of the groab *Dove*, as your Honour well obser
weakning to us. She had on her 6 files of souldiers, b
cers and laskars, whereof was 20 Europeans that wee c
rute, and now her gunns are turned against us, plan
ndry Kendry, where she lyes hauled up. This well m
iously consider; upon which wee called in the other groa
t with her, least the like evell might befall her, being e
e? assuredly] a very improper vessell for that occassion, e
pply their two places tooke a 3 mast vessell into service
o of the Honble, Companys shibarrs that were lett out, co
here from Goa, wee, with the consent of the freighter,
am of thier ladings and sent all three out to joyne our
rich was then absolutely necessary.

Wee take due notice of your desires to put a[n] end to this unhappy and chargeable business of Hendry Kendry. Our sence therein is putt downe in two of ours to your Honours of the 23^d and 27th passed, to which wee shall now enlarge in answer to your proposalls. And first, of handsomely composeing things with Sevagy by a person to mediate in the difference between us. If this way be taken, he will not leave Hendry Kendry but fortifi in that manner in short time as not to be beaden of [*sic*? beaten off it without great charge and loss, which, when he hath effected that Island must not onley be contented with what trade he will please to allow of, as in a former writt, but will be continually allarumed, soe that you must of necessity be at a continuall grav charge to secure the Island from him, or the inhabitants will be unsatisfied and wholly leave it.

To the second: there hath passed severall letters between the Captain Generall of the North, Governor of Basseen and other Portugall Phid[all]gores and the Deputy Governor to great content. They have not only promissed wee should not want their assistance, but shewed it in deniing utterly passage to any of Sevagys people through their countrys to assault our Island, and immediatly manned our [blank] frigatts and [blank] manchua which they still keepe in the severall passages prepared to receive the enemy, should he attempt to pass by force, continueing to send nimble advices upon all occasions to the Deputy Governour beinf[?g] truly sensible of their own dangers; and the Captain Generall hath been at Carinjah, Sabass, &c. places, takeing all care and giveing due orders, and our Island from them is supplied with as great plenty of provisions as ever it had from Sevagy country and as at cheape rates. They taulke of a considerable force comeing from Goa to assist against Hendry Kendry, but this wee must not trust to; and for the Siddys. Wee shall make the best use of him wee can, continueing a watchfull eye over him, for he wee account not to be trusted at all and a very unfitt neighbour for us on Hendry Kendry. His fleete came in sight the [blank] instant, upon which a letter was wrot with all caution and sent by two peons, soone after which was dispatched came in one of his galvetts with a letter from him to the Deputy Governour, which wee forbore to give present answer unto, but stayed in expectation of a reply to our first, which came the next morning; upon which, for the greater caution, that we might have nothing under our hands to send to the Governour Suratt, whereby any disgust might arise, it was concluded

17 Nov. 1679]

English Records

send off to him the Worshipfull Henry Gary Esqr. and M^r Hornigold to taulke with him and indeavour .to find intentions. His discourse to them was heigh, that he wuld take Hendry Kendry, but wee must block in Sevagys i Nagaun for some time. He had from them but little answ^r letter was sent by them and by all wee can understand, he great minde to robb Sevagys countrys within our Bay, hitherto hath not been permitted him and is what wee inc^t to devert him from. To day came a messenger from him another letter.....Wee doe not finde he is ready to inga attend on the business of Hendry Kendry.....but he i desirous to have it for himselfe, and if any thing inc^t him to adventure on it, will be the necessity wee have i them to on the Island. Its now 8 days they have not had from the maine, and the newes wee have is that the o people on it are in great want of [provisions] and that v reliefe cannot hold out above 10 days longer, which we may prove true. To give up this to the King by way of o may lessen our charge for the present, but of ill cons^{er} [hereafter]. For first, noe satisfaction for what lost, our on this expedition wholly lost and the poore prissiners n^t be released by Sevagy, for he cannott be more exasperate he is; but if proceed smartly and you give orders to us our utmost against his country, or if not soe, against hi and Hendry Kendry, wee might, with Gods blessing, put to all advantageously and honorably; but if otherwise, we incourage him to adventure on us here and our charge great to secure the Island and keepe inhabitants on it, w ready begin to be concerned that wee take not the adv^t wee have of the enemie. And wee humbly begg you pleased to peruse what wrote on that subject in ours of and 27 passed with that discourse; and God direct your C ations to the Honour of our nation, the proffitt of the Company and your owne reputations. It is our hearty des^t putt an end to this business with all convenient speed.

* * * * *

Wee had the 5 instant a smart ingagement betwⁿ enemies fleete and our small vessells. The damage wee r was only 5 men wounded, all like to doe well, and the loss any of them will have is only one man that hath l hand - all topasses and coolies. The enemie, wee hav Chaule newes, lost above 100 men then and brought woun shoare above 100. They would not come neere our 3 mast v

and being noe wind they could not goe to them. They did undoubtedly thinke by what they had seene that they should soone have swallowed our small vessells, but they were quite mistaken, soundly beaten and forced to runn, for all their number: and now they dread us wholly.

* * * * *

Wee humbly begg your Honours will pardon us in this Wee are truely troubled wee should have noe more in this letter concerning Henry Kenry, being our express was wholly sent up about it. If your Honour pleaseth to peruse our letter that this answers, you will not [*sic ? delete "not"*] finde that wee write you wee cannot hinder them from fortifying on Henry Kenry soe long as our fleete is abroad. If you feare to shew your strength expect nothing from Sevagee, but all heard [*sic, hard*] usage He never yett was known to deale honourabley and will not be at peace with any but those that are to[o] heard for him. Wee vallue not his strength at sea and soe long as wee command there on our Island, have no occasion to feare his great force on shoare Neither doe wee beleive he will attempt us, but care hath been taken, and this Island is guarded with watches that should he come, he will receive a bloudy well-come, and by a signe from the Fort wee can call in our fleete at all times, soe that we account ourselves reasonably secure.

(438)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, p. 67	} BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	{ Dated 17 Nov. 1679
-----------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee have this day heard severall gunns, but cannot rightly judge what the reason thereof may be though wee conjecture it may be from the Island. When the Siddys galvetts come nee the shoare what passeth between them you are to take noe notice off, but mind your owne concerne in keeping your fleete as nee together as possible and as close to the Island as you can with conveniency, that at all times you may be in a readyness to take hold of such advantages as may be made you; and as now in shortt time wee may reasonably expect by the heard [*? hard*] streights they will be putt too; one consideration whereof, and the thoughts wee have that they will reather resigne themselves up to our fleete then the Siddy, the Deputy Governor hath wrott t

the Subedarr that commands in cheife ashore; which I have enclosed to be delivered him in case he should signe to you, which if it should soe happen wee would I act in this nature:—Immediately on sight of such a s somebody that may understand him with our letter, should be desirous to yeild to you lett them acquaint him he will send on board our fleete fifty or sixty of his cheif as a pledge that then you will send and take possess Island; and the number of men that wee would have ashoare wee would have to be 12 files under the comman officers as you can spare, having regard to the secur fleete; and soe lett the rest of their men be sent on vessells without armes, and as soone as you land our immediately our flagg, or such colours as you have that I our nation, be put up that it may be but seen; and if thi advize us imediately that you may have our further order observe and prudently put in execution as occassion offe wrote you a letter on purpose how you should governe y if the Siddy or any of his people should invite you on his shippes, to which wee referr you.

(439)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated
Vol. 40, No. 4675 } 10
(EXTRACT)

The *Revenge*, who wee ordered downe from Bomba pore in March last, to bring up those factors and di factory, returned without them, that Governour refuse them goe off of the shore untill he had acquainted h Sevajee therewith and received his orders; so that wee necessitated to proceed by some other method then w intended for reduceing of that factory, if not pre Savajees securing their persons, which wee are nov doubt of, as likewise those of Carwar from an unhapp that hath lately arisen betwixt us upon the occation Just in the mouth of the port of Bombay lyes a small[le] u rocke island called Hendry Kendry, belonging, as accounted and concluded, to Bombay as an apennage this place. In August last Savajee ordered some h men with divers materials for the fortifying thereof, a nimble and secret in his designe that, before notice wa it, [he] had runn up brest workes in severall places to

men, and mounted some small gunns; upon which your ther Deputy Governour Oxinden sent to acquaint the Cheife person that had the command and oversight of this worke that the Island belonged to the King of England and therefore required him to quit the place; to which he answered he could not doe it without his orders that sent him thither, and therefore desired to be excused. Whereupon, after a due consideration of the certaine danger of Bombay, or at least of its trade, if this designe of Savajee was suffer'd to proceed, it was concluded to obstruct him as much as could bee without any act of hostillity. Therefore fitted out three Shibarrs with 6 files of souldiers under the command of one Ensigne Hughs, with instructions to lye at the Island to hinder all materialls and provissions from the Maine, where they stay'd about 10 days without the approach of any boate or vessell from the opposite shore, and then were forced to returne by reason of the violence of the weather, which being over were againe ordered to their former station under the command of one Leiutenant Thorpe (Huges being sick); but this rash and inconsiderate man, contrary to his instructions, when he comes to the Island, goes himselfe ashore alone, and in his disputes with Sevagees men falls out with them, upon which they shott him and some other in the Shebarr, lyeing soe neare the shore that sheeran aground and soe was possessed by Sevagee men. In this action about 15 Christians, of English, Dutch French, and Topasses, were slaine and taken prisoners. After which being advised that Dowlet Ckaune, Sevagees admirall, was designed from Rajapore into the Bay with a great force, and not knowing to what his instructions might lead him, gave order that the *Revenge* and *Hunter*, with such other vessells of your Honrs. as was then at Bombay, should be fitted out and sent under the command of a fitt person and to awaite the coming of Savagees fleete; upon whose arrivall to send a civill message to the Admirall that this action of his Masters to possess a place belonging to the Crowne of England, soe cituate, did appeare not very friendly or with a good intention, therefore that he should call off his people and desist from any further proceedings upon it, otherwise should apose him; who upon [sic? whereupon] the *Revenge* and a grob of 6 gunns, which was hired, the *Hunter* being absent, with 6 Shebars, were fitted out and maned with such Christians as could safely be spared from Bombay, and were sent out under the command of Captain Richard Keigwine to ly

18 Nov. 1679]

English Records

nere the Island of Hendry Kendry expect[ing] Sevag
who, the 28th of October, early in the morning, appear
number of 60 saile of all sortes of vessells, most
rowing, being little wind, made towards this smale
squadron and assaulted them with great fury, not suff
message to be sent to them according to the affore ment
structions, the management and success whereof you
pleased to read in the inclosed papers; since which no
action hath happned, but find that they now convey a
of necessaries by small boates in the night which we
hinder, nor have force to attempt them ashore, nor power
your Europe ships (which it pleased God to arrive at 1
August, the *Bengalla* and *New London* the 11th, and the
21) to lye before it and batter itt, and which is certain
ed would have bin able to have reduced it in 4 or 5
their great gunns, and without any danger or hazard
selves; but haveing noe orders in such cases, nor the Co
instructions to follow them, could doe nothing therein
the present state and condition of your Island Bomb
instead of reduceing according to your orders, are forced
runn you into greater charges to quiet the inhabit
runing away for feare and secure your Island, Savages
drawne an army nere the sea opposite to Bombay, whi
us feare he may attempt it, therefore are necessitated
what we are able against it, which wee hope you wi
and give us speedy and possitive directions therein how
for the future, otherwise all will be lost.

(440)

F. R. Bombay	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c.	{	Dated
Vol. 19		TO BOMBAY		Kendry,
(EXTRACT)				

[pp. 76-77, 18 Nov.]...The gunns that have been
the Siddees and his Vice-Admirall against the Island
within shott; but wee think they spend their powde
purpose, except the noyse does hurt them.

Wee are birtht as neere the Island as conveniently
and keepe to your orders, and shall be vigilant in layi
such opportunitys in case signalls shall be given from
for any parlee of surrender; but you may be assured
is as watchfull to lay hold of the like occasions as we
will endeavour to share with us perforce. Therefore

case wee desire to know how wee may act in the defence of
 whither to oppose the Siddy by force of armes and not suf
 them to come on shoare. This wee entreat by the next gener
 Their pretences to those things you may best reason amon
 yourselves when they shall lay seige and battery to the pla
 and have 500 men ready to land, with convenient boates for
 purpose, and they to be excluded. The Noquedar came on bo
 the *Revenge* yesterday to make me a vissitt, who told me
 would haule into two fathom water and then would goe on bo
 the Siddy, and he should do the like with his shipp, and so
 rest of his fleete would lay battery round the Island; which
 wisht me to doe the like saying then he would land his men. I
 answer was when I intended to make a battery against the Isle
 I would worp [? warp—haul] in neerer, but wee served two mas
 and he could not lay down rules for me to act by. He invited me
 board the Admirall and so did the Siddy himselfe, but I excu
 it least I might offend you in itt; but wee entreat you will
 leive what wee act or say is for your interest; neither have
 informed any but you[r] Worship and Councill, but it is
 known Bombay can quoine news as please their fancies, therel
 desire your more favourable censure of us.

* * * * *

[p. 77, 19 Nov.] This morning part of *Sevagees fleete* co
 and chast a shibarr that had English collours. The Siddys g
 vetts went downe to them, but before they could come neere th
 they gott againe into Nagoun River. The Siddys shipp
 ashore every day and the Island to them againe, wee sup
 without any hurt to either party. Wee are at an anchour ne
 the Island then any of them, but they fire not at us nor we
 them.

(441)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN	{	Dated 20 Nov
Vol. 8, pp. 68	}	R. KEIGWIN	{	1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have had thoughts aboute what you wrott us concer
 the Siddy, who wee could wish had never come hither. Wee
 be very carefull to preserve friendshipp with him. It soe ne
 concernes us, and [we] are perswaded he will be cautioned ho
 gives us an occasion of offence. But that you may not be
 loss how to proceed should he offer to fire against our vessel
 this island, when in our possession, or offer any hostile m
 and that he proceed therein and not to be perswaded to the con

21 Nov. 1679¹]

English Records

by faire meanes, then you are to defend yourselves, only on the defencive. And soe God direct you and gi occasion for this order.

Wee now send a letter to the Subedarr on Henry Act privately and send not the letter till you have assurance are in need and that they seek [*sic* ? look] to you. This for feare of loosing any men that may carry it. Otherw at all secure opportunitys. Of this wee are almost sure, will not deliver the Island up to the Siddie, but if necessari them to surrender, the proffer of it will be made to us. if such a thing should happen, keepe all private as ma get them to give you possession in the night, that before may settle all things and gitt our Collours up on it. Ye account of a shibarr that was chased by the enemies gal protected by the Siddies galvets, and that the enemies r Negaon againe, but what is become of the shibarr yo advise us. Wee cannot but admire that you should see ly a shibarr with our coullours chased by the enemies and out to her some small vessells, but trust to the uncertain of unconcerned persons. Though you have order to ly Hendry Kendry and not any provission made therein re such a bussiness as this, wee could not esteeme you so reason as to think you would suffer vessells with our C nay that belong to our Island, to be taken by the enemie lye still and see it and not afoard them the least assistar is an oversight beyond expectation, and therefore for t require you to be more vigilant and carefull in that p and give us in your next an accountt what is becor shibarr, whether she is in the Siddys possession or which stood, for noe such vessell is come in here. The gunn wrotte for is sent you in this boate with a carriage. T particulars you shal have by the next...Wee cannot ima, soe many gunns should be fired this afternoon from t between the maine and the Island. Wee expect it in you

(442)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 19	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 1 Kendry,]
---------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------

(EXTRACT)

[pp. 78-9, 21 Nov]. Wee have received your letter of 20th and observe your orders, in case the enemy should d

the Island to us, that wee protect it from the Siddy, and that i they shall offer to [use] force upon us wee [are] to defend ourselve by hostile means.

This day, about 6 of the clock in the morning, Savagee people put a white flagg in the brab tree upon the hill. We immediately sent the manchua as neere the shoare that they wer in call of them, but they made noe signe or further show to spea with our boate. Wee had a consultation whither wee should sen on shoare or not, your letter to the Soobedar being not arrived ; i the interim your letter comes to hand, which made us forbear hâving noe assurance of their minds or inclinations; therefore sen the manchua againe, but find them mute for making any furthe signall, therefore loath to hazard our men and boate. It is ou oppinions that wee waite longer and observe their further motions wee being sencible they can send of[f] to us when they please, hav ing a canooe and another small vessell, which is fitted to sett ou some way she stole in last night but none of us could ever see he there before. The Siddy sent his Secretary to complement me las night and to invite me on board, who tould me they would fitt ou the groab and shibarr to make their escape from the Island, whic wee are jealous of, seeing her now fitted with more rigging the formerly ; but wee hope they shall never escape our hands, for we will birth our small craft soe neare the shoare that it shall b impossible but that wee must seize them ; for the shibarr Sevagy armado chast, wee see her clear of them and stood to the North ward, what is become of her wee know not ; by the ensigne sh belonged to the English or their protection, but for us to hav weigh'd and gonne after her there was noe need or occation, ha wee seen and known her in distresse wee should have helpt he but wee know nothing more of this vessell. The guns that hav been fired are betwixt the Siddy and the Island, powder and shot vainely spent; but they have a great master [?muster=strength quantity], and the Noquedar tould me it was diversion to fire som times, making me his foolish demonstrations rather hatcht b drinck then depending on reason.

Since the writing of this letter wee heard the Siddy had sen to treat with the Island. Wee resolved to try our force an know the reason of putting out the white flagg, therfore sent th new galvett with Serjant Cully, a Dutchman that formerl; [served] them, and a Portuguesse. The enemy's answer was tha if they would come on shoare (and swore by the water they took up) they should receive noe dammage. They tould them that i

24 Nov. 1679]

English Records

they would surrender they should be kindly dealt by an our protection against all people. They answered t would not deliver up the Island allthough wee stayed twelve months, but if wee had any letters or other n treat of they will sware to free egresse and regresse for and answer. Therefore wee keepe their letter and act acc your further orders ; you may freely treat of what you p employ whom you think fitt without danger. So let things to your prudence, wee are ready to putt your execution to the utmost of our powers.

[p. 79, 22 November] Last night there came a cannoe into the Island and escapt us all; the great chased and fired twice at her, but going in with the sight of her.....The Siddy still keeps firing and the Island againe without any hurt to either party. I am continvited by the Siddy's officers with messages from them, beleive they suspect wee wink att last nights boats arr wonder wee dont fire at the Island nor they att us, since soe neare. I askt them if I could kill the Island with o and how many men the enemy had killed them; they s then wee think your powder wasted with shame, but had v converse, wee think it might be more for your advantage these things wee reffer to your consideration.

(443)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
19, p. 84

CARWAR TO
BOMBAY

{ Dated 24 1
167

(EXTRACT)

Wee desire you would favour us by all conveighall affairs goe betwixt you and Sevagee at Henry Kenry, may know how to governe [ourselves] the better.

(444)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
108, p. 76

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 24 1
167

(EXTRACT)

Wee are very sorry of the difference with Sevagee wee are not molested or hindered in any of our affaires, proceeds to a heighth wee desire to have a file of Topasses (more security) may be ordered from Bombay...Here is

Sevajee Summaje Pundit Anajees Brother for taking severall peeces of ordnance out of these Castles, as Anchola Carwar, Symiseere and Pundah to the amount of 30 which by tl strength of men, and Buffaloes are to be drawne up to Pornolla that its supposed he Intends to deliver up this Cocon to th Duccanees.

(445)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dated 26 Nov.
8, p. 69 } R. KEIGWIN { 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe recommend to you effectually to be very careful that you give noe occassion of differing with the Siddie, but o your parts in all things comply soe fare as may be with securit to our fleete and yourselves. Wee are in houely expectation c letters from Sevages people that wee have great hopes may put an end to this troublesome buissiness, which makes us forbear intertaineing thoughts of treating further with Hendry Kendr then allready directed you, which pray observe and if an overtures be made you send us advise with all speed.

(446)

W. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. { Dated Hendry
Vol. 19 } TO BOMBAY { Kendry, Nov. 167

(EXTRACT)

[p. 80, 26 Nov.] Wee shall observe your orders to goe or at a time on board any of the Siddys fleete, to comply with h: friendship according to your commands and interest. The Sidd has sent Capt. Keigwin news concerning the condition of Hendr Kendry, as you will find by the enclosed.

* * * * *

[pp. 80-81, 26 Nov.] The Siddy sent to informe me that souldier which served Daulat Caun fledd to Choule and is now entertained by him. His fault was he should say Hendry Kei dry was to be easily taken by a few Potanners, for which worc he had received severe punishment if he had not made his escape. He reports they have at Nagoun 8 boates ready loaden with ric butter, oyle, watter, &c. for the Island, and that Doulatt Caun intends to come out with his armadoe to draw off[f] our sma vessells to fight him, and in the interim those boates to gi relieve to the place; but the Siddy sayes he would permitt the

29 Nov. 1679]

English Records

to goe in, and he would, under pretence of chasing, land
the Island; therefore would keepe his boates full in
watch for this opportunity, thinking it very feazable.

He says they have 4 wells, but when he left the Is
was little water in any of them, but were forced to take
their hands to fill the jarrs. That they had but 6
powder and 1000 balls, except what they found in our
shibarr; that they have 12 great gunns; they have 560
hundred fire armes and 300 sword men; that the
mesures [major=workman] to the Soobedar on shore
refused them, saying he himselfe undertooke the work
mised to fortifie the Island, and he himselfe should do
souldiers upon the Island are willing to surrender, but
Nake, his sonne, and a Mooreman will not consent to
having sent him word he will cutt off[f] their heads if he
and cutt off[f] their wives and children which he has
custody. The Siddy desires wee would back him with
barrs in this affaire, when they shall sett upon the Is
could wish us to ly[e] ready upon our oars at this time.
Sirs, by this man's report they must be in great want
having nothing but rice and salt now to eat, and have
men, which may cause a mutiny; wants are the fore
disturbances. If the Siddy lands before your Agreeement
he takes all to himselfe, and I verily beleive he will do
he waits for some men from Surratt; there came a ship
into him, what supply of men he brought them I know
but I could heartily wish you would forward and putt
this soe soone as possible least it be to[o] late; little time
not soe quickly recalled. I hope all things will conclude
ing to your desires.

* * * * *

[p 81, 27 Nov.] The Siddys have now birtht them
is their groabs, betwixt the Island and the Maine,
without us. Wee have had noe vissits from them this
The Island are still fortifying. Wee are heartily sorry
losse of the tanck boate.

(447.)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Da
8, pp. 70-1 }
(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was by express of the 15th instant.
wrote you that the Pishwah had sent a messenger :

letter to us, which wee received the 17th present in the morni and answered the same evening with all expressions of respect and sent by two of our owne servants, which wee made a necessity for, that he might have speedy advice of the Syddys proceeding against Hendry Kendry, keeping a continuall firing at it, & that in all likelihood he would soone carry it, which if he did the misery that would befall their country must be needs great which he could not but be sensible of. Therefore, to secure it from further harme, if he pleased to send any one immediate from him to order those on Hendry Kendry to deliver it up to us that wee would secure it from the Siddy, take care of his people and further, if it stood not with the Rajahs pleasure, wee should not continue on it; that when the Siddy was gone wee would take our men from it, desiring that it might remaine as former uninhabited.

Whilst this letter was gone, came in the *Bengalla Merchant* the 23th present, who wee detained here in hopes of such an answer as that her countenance would have stood us in great stead, but the 27th instant came an answer contrary to expectation, resolving not to be perswaded out of Hendry Kendry, and threatening us highly, soe that our faire words or meanes is not like to thrive, for Sevagees people will not beleive that it is out of desire of peace and friendship that wee forbear his country, lett the fleete secure them selves and not fire at Hendry Kendry, but conclude that wee are wholly affraid of them whilst wee are at great charge to maintaine a strength sufficient to make good our termes, that lyes still doing nothing.

Wee yesterday wrote an answer to the Pishwah and letter to the Rajah, which wee heartily wish may have success for we are sick of our great charge to noe purpose, of which please to consider, and to our sorrow wee must acquaint you that if the fleete be kept longer out, wee shall be in want of money. You order us to advise what our charge may amount more then the Honble. Companys Establishment. It is not possible for us to answer it exactly, because of the gunpowder provisions for men, shott, &c. charges; but according to what we think, which will be erronious, wee account of this affaire at Hendry Kendry about 5000 Xs. per month our charges except what they would doe otherwise; and this brings us to humbly begg you will speedily please to consider whether wee shall continue in the fleete, or act something, that our charge be not wholly throwne away in lyeing still and suffering our enemies to lay

29 Nov. 1679]

English Records

at us, to our great discredit. The Siddy begins to be jealous of us and is much concerned that we fire not gunns Hendry Kendry, and will not permitt him to plunder the Country within the Bay, the latter we think an unreasonable request, and much contrary to your orders, for that certainly exasperate Sevajee mightily and make him wholly affraid of him, which would encourage his adventures here. The Siddy pretends abundance of kindness to us, and lyes at us hard to assault Hendry Kendry with him, he designs it not for himselfe, but will with us make it unfit wholly for any to come on with security for the future.

Sevajees people on the Island on the 22th instant put a white flagg, upon which the Siddy sent a boat to them, they would have noe discourse with them, threatening them and calling them abundance of names. Upon this we sent a small boate to them, who had civill discourse with [and] asked them what the white flagg was up for. They answered a signe to the shore. Our people asked them if they surrender the Island. They answered, noe. Then they told of a letter that the Deputy Govr. had wrote to the Soobeda Mynaque Caperson, that he was acquainted with when at Rangoon, which they would faine have had, and offered free egress and ingress to our people, swearing not to doe them any harme if they come on shoare, pressing them much for the letter, declaring they would come off to them, but had not a boate, and that Mynaque intended to write to the Deputy Governor. Wee have heard no more of this as yet, but now shall see what is to be done way. Wee feare the Siddy will be troublesome to us, should he surrender. Defend ourselves we must if he assaults our men, but we shall be very carefull to preserve peace with him, and nothing but an absolute necessity shall make us give the least occasion of offence. But that we may act to your contents, pray give your orders how we shall behave ourselves towards him, should he doe unhandsomely. Beleive us we are in great streights. Many things will happen that we shall need your orders how to proceed, and it's 20 dayes before we can give any answere, which is a great evill and discouragment, that we cannot act with safety.

Sevagee Rajah is now at a place called Puttaghur, five days journey from hence, to which place he fled with horse to secure himself, having left the greatest part of his army neare Vizapore, where Dillell Caun engaged him, wholly

him, and tooke 2000 horse, besides prisoners, &ca. He being soe neare, wee hope for a speedy answeare to his Honours and our letters to him. The Pishwah is gon to him, and wee have news that Annajee Punditt will be there to[o], who wrote us some days agoe, and whose letter wee have likewise answered. The Pishwah was intended for Surat, but the overthrow he received by one Runmust Caun, a Pattan, who killed him 2000 men and tooke 400 horse, which diverted him. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 108 (unpaged)]

(448)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 3 December
Vol. 4, pp. 99-100 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour and Councill of Bombay in their Generall of the 15th past seame very much dissatisfied at our former resolutions, in ordering them soe pacifiquely to endeavour to conclude our present difference with Sevagee, and restraining them from doing any violence to his country or setting upon his fleet in the harbour, and only empowering them from hindering him from fortifying of Hendry Kendry, which they declare is most improbable to effect our designe of beating him from thence. But on the contrary that in a short time hee will soe fortifie the place that wee shall be incapable of attempting any thing thereon without great charge and loss to our selves, and then the inhabitants of Bombay must calmelly submitt only to such trade as he shall allow of, and soe continually allarum the Island that the Honble Company must be at a constant charge extraordinary to secure it from him, and to satisfie the people thereon, who otherwise will immediately leave the place; whereas if they had our orders to make their depredations into his countrys, or at least to attempt his fleet as they might soe convenient[ly] occasion, they doubted not but to give a speedy conclusion to this dispute to the Honble Company's advantage. Whereupon wee have againe taken the matter into our serious considerations, and after deliberate debate wee doe unanimously agree that such designes cannot be undertaken without some loss of our men at least, which cannot be recruited, and which may prove of too dangerous a consequence to hazzard; and alsoe the Honble. Company's approbation in such proceedings wee are not assured of, who rather in all such cases enjoyne us to act only in defence of our selves, and not drive things to the utmost extremitys, and therefore untill their pleasur

shall be signified in this affaire, wee doe conclude to conform former resolutions of frustrating his designs of fortifying Kendry either by treaty or by the Seedy's fleet assist to oppose him thereon.

Serjeant Mauleverer etca. English, taken formerly in the *Groab Dover*, being in great want of provision other necessarys, have preferred their petition to the Governour and Council for some allowance to be made in reliefe of their necessitous condition, which they have obtained by our orders in and whether they shall be continued in payment which wee having duly considered, and perceiving how they behaved themselves in the time of engagement we have ordered them to be stricken out of the Muster Roles, but that they may not wholly perish, that some small allowance be made in victualls only (if it can be securely conveyed to them) the Deputie Governour etca. shall see convenient.

(449)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 82-3	} RICHARD KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	{ Dat Ken

(EXTRACT)

I went on board the *Siddy*, where after some talk with some slaves they had. I asked them where they plumed and he told me Nagoun River. He asked me what I intended we should land together, and that the longer we left the stronger they would be, though they did think they could hold out longer then we. They pressed me againe towards our intentions for I desired to give you an accountt of it. I told them that I intended to land I would come nearer to the Island, and that I thought might advantage him as we were freine to informe him of. He told me he would ask my advice that he had 700 men ready and that all peoples eyes were upon the French, Dutch and Portugueze and the Moors upon to quitt or lye long before this place it would be a shame. I told him I was sent there to fight the enemy, which I shall doe more when any presents. He told me a Bramin Embassadour from Sevagys, with you; my self I beleived it not, having noe notice or advize of any such

Two boates made their escape from the Island, with the *Siddy's* galvetts, which hailed them; the *Sev*

said they belonged to such a shipp, naming the ships nam Captain and Pilots, by which stratagem they gott leave to pass The weather hath been soe bad wee could not ride in soe neare the Island with our shibarrs as formerly, neither will the venture, their ground tackle being bad. He tould me anything I could learne from the enemy he would acquaint me with, as hoped I would doe the like by him.

(450)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 Decemb
Vol. 19, pp. 87-8 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

The 27th past came to our hands yours of the 15th, with the severall papers enclosed, which wee have perused and seriously debated once more what you soe often and earnestly prest us licence you as to the prosecuting this difference with Seavage soe as to attempt him upon the Maine, and burning his vessels in Nagoun River, which wee doe not only find altogether unfit for us, in respect to our present great want of men, not to be recruited when lost, and which cannot but be expected will fall out in such designs, let us fare never soe fortunately; but likewise as to the strict account we must give the Honble. Company of our proceeding in this affaire, who neither doth allow nor will approve of anything further then a defence in such cases; so that all wee are able further to doe in this particular is to express our great trouble to find ourselves soe confined, and encourage you to be very studious and active in taking all other advantages and opportunitys, either by treaty, as we formerly directed you, or by the Siddys fleete, to frustrate the designe of Seavagees fortifying Hendry Kendry, and hope through your prudent managment, not only of what is past, but likewise what at present offers itselfe, that your next letters will give us an accountt of a happy conclusion both to our nation's honour, benifitt of the Honble. Company's and commendations yourselves.

The letters from the Pishwah and Doulat Caune and the Siddy wee have had read, find in them nothing worthy of much observation; and as for the President's letter to the Rajah, formerly sent you, wee doe approve of your suspending the sending it, as wee shall doe of your proceedings in this present affaire when you are assured some other safe method, then what wee shall be able to direct from hence, may better conduce to a speedy a

4 Dec. 1679]

English Records

secure conclusion of this buisnesse with Sevage
possible Hendry Kendry may be surrendred by him to
rather then to the Siddy.

(451)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated
8, p. 72

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys Galvetts hath been ashoare on th
Sevajees country opposite to us, hath burnt foure
taken many prisoners. Wee wrote to him yesterday a
have received noe answer as yet.

Yesterday wee received a letter from the Rajah, f
us by Dowlet Caun, with another from him by two of h
The Rajahs letter is full of courteous expressions, but
writes he will not leave but continue to fortify Hend
Dowlet Caun complains much of the Syddys burning
townes and carrying the inhabitants away, taxing us
ing to it. Wee shall to day give an answer to his and
letter, resolving to take all opportunity by fair meanes t
to our difference with Sevajee with as much speed
according to your orders. [Factory Records, Sur
(unpaged)]

(452).

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN TO { De
Vol. 19, p. 85 } BOMBAY { Ke

(EXTRACT)

Here is noe news to write but that the Siddy fires
to the Island, and the Island to them againe.

(453)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Date
108, (unpaged)

(EXTRACT)

The 28th past month came Annajee Punditt
purpose to pay his devotion to Duplejah [? Dhopesha
Pagoda about a mile distance off this place, where he
victualls to be provided for the feeding 20000 Bra
which done he sent for us and asked the reason why
follow our merchandizeing as formerly. Wee told h

Soobedarr had put a stop to all our business and thought it had been with his order. He told us that he did once forbid it, but since he had better considered and had given order to the Soobdarr not to molest us in anything more than our Buckshis, as that lay not in his power to give us since the Rajah had orders to the contrary, but he would write to him in our behalves, as questioned not but leave would be granted him; moreover, told us that he had once wrote to the Deputy Governor greatly desiring our friendship, for which purpose he alsoe desired Narransin might be sent to him, but since he was not come he was resolved to send an Ambassador to treat with the Deputy Governor about peace, and therefore desired that one of our men might be sent with him, as alsoe that wee would advise how desirous the Rajah was to continue in friendship. Wee replied that our writing would signify nothing, wee being but servants and did not doe anything contrary to your Honrs. &ca. orders, and therefore desired to be excused, nothing without which would satisfy him, soe that wee were obliged to give Sheek Mahmud along with them, but know not who he will send to Bombay, the which his Worship &ca. will advise.

(454)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 8 Dec.
4, pp. 105-106 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Certain intelligence being brought to this Citty the last night of Sevagees burning and plundering Dungom, Chup and many other considerable townes adjacent, hath struck generall consternation into all the inhabitants here that he has alsoe an eye towards this Citty, which they are the more prone to give credit unto, in regard to the great treasure in ready money that lyes at present in this towne, which may give a reasonable invitation to him to draw downe his forces this way; at which he may the more facillie[=easily] performe now all the partes remaine destitute of any considerable force to oppose him soe that wee doe now conceive it our dutys to take some seasonal care for the preservation of the Honble. Company's estate and our owne persons from an enemy exasperated against us for disputing with him before Hendry Kendry, especially since our house is now wanting of any souldiers or others to defend it, a

8 Dec. 1679]

English Records

therefore wee doe conclude to enorder the hoigh and country
to be sent up from Swally soe soone as conveniently it ma
and that all the treasure remaining in the factory be pack
ready to be shipt off, and all other goods remaining in ware
of which there is noe probability of their speedy vent; also
the broad cloth be sent downe to Swally rather then detain
to be whited, now wee are under soe eminent a danger from
gee; and that spyes be kept out at the severall passages t
citty, by which meanes wee may have speedy advice
approach and soe be better able to make a securer esc
Swally.

(455)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 I
8, p. 83 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was a few lines by Captain Hilder.
which wee have heard nothing of Sevajee Rajah, but are n
expectation of two servants sent with your Honrs. letters t
and one from the Deputy Governor. His answeere wee h
wish will be such as will put an end to the unhappy busin
Hendry Kendry, that the Honble. Companys great charge
taken off[f], and wee at ease to looke into and settle their
here.

The Syddy in answeere to what wee wrote him about
ing and plundering Sevajeess country within the Bay, hat
a letter wherein he endeavours to perswade us it is
interests, that the Rajah may be sencible it was for our sa
soe long forbore those parts. With his letter he sent one
Mahmud Ewas to discourse with us. He told us that it w
Syddys orders to him to assure us that he intends nothi
what might be to our contents. For Hendry Kendry
noe design to keepe it; all he desired[was] that it might
of Sevajeess hands; that if wee would with him joi
assault it, he would after it was taken, give it up to us
as we shall desire, pressing much for the assaulting it
gave him good words and intend to keepe him in expect
wee receive answer of our letters to you, that wee lo
hourely, and see what the Rajah writes us, when wee shal
then now know how to governe our selves. [Factory
Surat, Vol. 103, (unpaged)]

(456)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, p. 85	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. } KEIGWIN & CO.	{ Dated 10 Dec. 1679
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Wee have certaine newes from Naugaune that Dowlett Ckaune is fitting his fleete to put to sea, but whither he intends cannot learne ; a report brought us that he intends to stand out to sea for two or three days and when the nights are darke go into Mahim or land on some other places of this Island, which wee cannott give creditt unto ; but that wee may be sure you have you be watchfull, and if with security it may be, lett the *Hunter* and one of the manchuas lye at Nagaun Rivers mouth a[t] nights ; and being sure Dowlett Ckauns fleete is in the River every morning stand to our fleete, giving you this caution that she be not surprized by the enemies number, but upon sight of them immediately to give notice to the whole fleete by discharging some gunns. If Dowlett Ckaun doth come out, use your utmost to destroy him, but goe not far from your stations order you. Wee would faine have some men to exchange for those in our enemies hands, but if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckaun with his fleete should leave Nagaun River and escape you then in such case wee would have one of our frigattes and three of the small craft keep off Mahim every night themselves soe that noe vessell can goe in there without their knowledge, and if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckauns fleete should steale into Mahim, then the *Hunter* [or] three small vessells by a signe [may] give you notice that the *Fortune* may be sent to them and they do their best to destroy them on that side, and the *Revenge* and other four small vessells to stand in hither, running up directly to Mazagaon to hinder the enemy escaping that way, by which meanes wee shall in all likelyhood destroy them. Be carefull looke out well that you may, upon a signe from us, immediately come in.

Notwithstanding all the watches you and the Siddie keep there is a small cannow rowed by two men that carried letters to and from Henry Kenry to Tull, once in two or three days, of which acquaint the Siddie [and] of Daulett Ckauns intentions to put to sea, and if you shall thinke of any thing else that may be advantageous to us in any respect or that wee may have omitted he advise us in answer hereto, and which pray lett us receive w

2 Dec. 1679]

English Records

all possible speed that you may receive from us such orders as wee shall thinke expedient to be sent.

(457)

F. R. Surat, Vol.	}	CONSULTATION IN	{	Dated 1
4, pp. 106-107				
		SURAT		1679

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour still earnestly pressing for o allow him to make incursions into Sevagees coun attempt his fleet in harbour as opportunity should offer, to call in our own fleet and ease the Honble. Companys great a charge, wee have againe taken the matter into our considerations, and the better to confirme our owne ju wee sent for Captain John Goldsborough and Capta Daniell and desired their opinions in this affaire; who, a had declared unto them the great restriction wee are un the Honble. Company, the great want of Englishmen Island and throughly made them acquainted with such had formerly past, they did concurr with us that it wou prudence too farr to exceed the orders the Honble. have given us, nor yet to hazzard our men in such d designes, when wee have scarcely sufficient to defend itselfe; and as for withdrawing our fleet, wee shall fur sider of that upon their advising us their success in thei with Sevagee, and that they find all their endeavours fr obstructing him from releiving Henry Kendry, which now conclude to require their speedy answeare unto.

(458)

F. R. Bombay, Vol.	}	WILLIAM MINCHIN	{	Dated 1
19, p. 86				
		TO BOMBAY		Kend
				Dec.

(EXTRACT)

The Newes of Doulat Cauns going to sea for three hardly beleive, but in obedience to your orders the E great manchua shall goe downe to Nagoun River's watch his motion. Your orders for Mahim, and 1 occasion, for our coming in, wee shall be vgilant to ol letter to the Siddy wee sent him by Serjant Wil acquainted him, as you have directed, conccring tl

(459)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
108, (unpagged) } DUNGOM TO SURAT { Dated Chupra, 1
December 1674
(EXTRACT)

Our last was of the 25th passed per express, which gave you Honr. &ca. the newes of Sevajees forces approaching into these parts, as alsoe the care wee were taking in getting of our Caphilae ready to depart, which God be thanked was effected and a miracle that it escaped their hands, for the next day S. A. with the Caphilae sett out from Dungom and went a days journey soe farr as Gondelee, almost into the very jawes of the enemy for wee had noe sooner arrived there but there was news of the forces being very neare; upon which news at halfe night the Caphilae sett out againe and was ordered not to goe their usual journey soe farr as Bettavad but to proceed further, which God be thanked they did, otherwise they had been taken, for by three o the clock in the afternoone the towne was all of a flame. S. A. returned from Gondelee to Chupra, where he was noe soon arrived but news was that Dungom was all of a fire likewise what goods and estate was there of the Companys God be thanked sett out 2 houres before, which arrived safe unto us; the next day the army from severall places made towards Chupra, which made us, togeather with the townes people, betake ourselves to the hills, where God be thanked wee arrived safe, togeather with the Company's goods and what wee had of our owne, soe much as wee could gett carts for; what remained was stolen, the house onely remayning, which was good fortune considering the most part of the towne besides was burnt to the very ground, amongst which a warehouse full of goods of S. A. was consumed likewise. The army, which consisted of 12000 horse, kept their randivoo here two days and then sett forward towards Brampore, but never went so farr, but turned of more to the right hand towards Mulkapore, where Sevajee himselve with 20000 horse more are meete. Here are various reports concerning the Prince, who said to be all one with Sevajee, and through his assistance do intend to put for the crowne; now, therefore, at present the count is in a most miserable condition, and to tell your Honr. &ca. the truth wee are likewise soe to[o], for what comfort wee had before was in the strength of the Foorsdarr [? Fauzdar], who is now so far away with all the rest of the Foorsdarrs that belongs to these parts; and wee are once more forced to the hills, being freshly alarmed with another army consisting of 12000 horse which

13 Dec. 1679]

English Records

come very near us, who intends for Brampore and supple
joyne with the Princes forces. Just now here is fresh news
the citty of Orangabaud is plundered and burnt, and the
Prince doth now declare for Dilly, he having wrote to the
of Brampore, Okaune Gamma, to deliver up the ci
merchants unto him. This is the present condition the
and wee are in. Lord preserve us and keepe us, for wee know
at present what may befall us.

(460)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 Dec
19, pp. 2-3 (2d set) } 1679
(EXTRACT)

What you offer as to the calling in of the fleet
have proceeded thus farr, it will not be prudence all of a
to withdraw, especially now you are in treaty with
which if [it] tak's not a good effect and that you find your
ours in reducing Hendry Kendry fruitless, by obstructin
from it, which is our only buisness, upon your advice the
shall then take it into our serious considerations whatt
be done in this unhappy affaire. In the meane time enjo
to prevent any open breech betwixt you and the Sidey,
may produce such ill consequences to the Honble. Co
affairs here.

Therefore upon a serious debate and discussion of all
stances in relation to our condition as to ability and re
by the Company, if you cannot find Sevagee will be bre
any acceptable tearms of composition, and wherein we wo
you remember to add our house at Carwarr, that if wee s
reason as to our bussiness of merchandize to withdraw ou
for a time, wee may have liberty to leave two or 3 of c
servants of those cuntrey people to keepe possession and
of it till we shall returne thither againe (which you n
will not be long); then we have concluded it would be
lett it fall into this King's hands then to remain in
And wherein wee thought fitt to take the opinion of
Goldsborough and Captain Daniell likewise as to whatt
soe often pressed us, to attempt the burning of his fleet a
ing an incursion upon his countrey, who joyned with us
judgments in these particulars; soe that if you see the
good to be done with Sevagee, then you may leave th
and him to dispute for it, by some plausible design

osecuteing our designe further, which wee think may best offer
 selfe, from the Sideys attempting within the limnits of the Bay
 burne and destroy that part of Sevagees countrey which hitherto
 th and ought to be protected by us.

* * * * *

The advice you give us of Sevagees and his Pishways being
 ut'd by this King's armys in two severall encounters is here
 ite contrary reported, and which wee have more reason to
 additt from his ravageing this countrey, haveing lately burnt and
 eked Chupra and Dungom, and is said to be gon with a designe
 surprise Brampore, which hath put such a damp on alltrade and
 ruck such a consternation on the spirits of these people as is
 rdly credible, all the ways being stop'd and divers Chapalas
 aaffilā] robbed, amongst which the Companys from Amadavad ;
 d here wee are in hourly feare of an alarum from him, it being
 rtainly advised to private persons in Suratt that he intends
 ddenly to fall upon this citty, which would be a thing rather to
 wondred at then belived, did wee not see whatt he hath done
 d still doth in one place or another. By all which wee think
 may vie with you for trouble and perplexity, all the Companys
 easure being still in the house, besides divers other goods to a
 nsiderable value, and know not how safely to secure it and
 fend our persons.

(461)

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN { Dated Hendry
 Vol. 19, p. 89 } &c. TO BOMBAY { Kendry, 13 Dec. 1679

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy sent me word he did not like his groabs riding off[f]
 agoun River's mouth. Wee may certainly have intelligence by
 r boates as quick as by the *Hunter*, but by the news I sent you
 sterday wee beleive they intend not to come out yet awhile, but
 sayle to the Northward; wee suppose they never purpose it,
 t if you suspect it, wee with the Siddy can block them up in the
 ver, and likewise prevent releife to this Island; which wee
 ve to your consideration, nor will not mention any such thing
 the Siddy untill wee shall heare from you further. Wee took
 cannoe that had some henns in her and pretended they were
 at the Siddy from Carinjah, but found them in severall lyes. I
 at them on board the Siddy, who beleives them likewise to be
 gues, but could find noe letters about them.

17, Dec. 1679]

English Records

(462)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 90-1	}	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated sh Hendry 17 D 1
------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	---------------------------------

(EXTRACT)

...About two a'clock yesterday Captain Keigwin did s
on board me, which did specify the Siddy did desire ou
might góe downe to Nagoun River's mouth along
vessells, being Sevagee had aboute 16 galvetts at the R
going out. Wee sent our manchuas, but before wec an
got halfe way to Nagoun, Sevagees galvetts did
Nagoun river againe. Seeing that, our manchuas
vessells did returne to Hendry Kendry againe.

Here has been severall great gunns fired from
Hendry Kendry and Siddy yesterday and this morn
as much purpose as formerly. At Hendry Kendry th
200 men at worke in the bay upon the wall that
the bay.

(463)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, (2d set)	}	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dat 1 D
------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	---------------

[p. 2] 19 December. Here has nothing happen'd
since our last to you. Severall guns has been fir'd fr
[? island] and sidey, but to noe purpose. Our enem
Hendry Kendry are a great hight, and they doe work
hard on them.

[p. 4] 21 December. This affternoone did arrive the
but noe letters. Wee being amplar ready to give you ac
happens here. This morning the Sideys three mast
5 galvetts did come from Negoan to Hendry Kendry a
in their former births ; the enemy [fired] from Henc
but to noe purpose.

[p. 5] 22 December 1679. Wee have nothing to a
with at present, only the Sidey and Island Hendry K
fire at each other as formerly and to the same effect.

["] 23 December 1679. There has severall gun
from the Sidey and Hendry Kendry since our last
all together as formerly.

["]24 December 1679. Since our last to you here has be
severall guns fired by the Sidey and the enemy from the I
Hendry Kendry.

[pp. 6-7] 27 December 1679. Here has nothing offer'd sir
our last to you but fireing by Sidey and Hendry Kendry all
gather as formerly.

28 December 1679. We have nothing of moment to aquai
you with between us and Sidey and our enemy.

30 December 1679. Here has been a great many guns fi
by Sidey and Hendry Kendry but to the same effect on both sid
as heretofore.

30 December 1679. Being severall guns fir'd from the Isla
this day an accidentall shott killed a coolie stone dead and broa
the yard in sunder in the middle belonging to the shybar Me
dows commands; the yards of noe use.

(464)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 20 D
Vol. 4, p. 107 } 1679
(EXTRACT)

Notwithstanding wee are under great jealouseys of Seavage
making his inroads towards this Citty, yet the sheroffs ha
now sent unto us for 50000 [pagodas] to be imediatey deliv
ed wee have concluded to condescend thereunto, and als
doe order that the hoigh be sent for up from Swally, and that t
Europe Commanders be desired to spare us six of their men
come up in her for the greater security of the Honble Company
estate here.

(465)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 22 Dec.
108, (unpaged) } 1679
(EXTRACT)

Wee are with yours of the 4th present. Wee have so oft
and largely discoursed the business of Hendry Kendry that w
account it needless to trouble you any further with our opinio
thereof, but shall duely observe your orders in our proceeding
make an honourable, advantageous, and as speedy a peace as w
can with Sevajee, for Hendry Kendry holds out to admiratio
and now in few days the northerly monsoon will blow ha
that our small vessells will not ride abroad with security, s

Tegnapatam, (fort St. David),
11°.45' - 79°.45'.

Terupatora, 10°.53' - 79°.9'.

Tevenapatam, (See Tegnapatam).

Thana, 19°.11' - 73°.2'.

Timmery, 12°.50' - 79°.17'.

Trichinopally, 10°.50' - 78°.42'.

Trimbak (Nasik), 19°.56' - 73°.35'.

Trimelvadi, 10°.52' - 79°.7'.

Tripatty, 13°.34' - 79°.28'.

Trivady, 11°.46' - 79°.38'.

Trombay, 19°.2' - 73°.1'.

Tull, 18°.40' - 72°.56'.

U

Umra, 21°.19' - 72°.54'.

Upper Chaul, (see Choul).

Ustamee, (see Ashtamee).

Utena, village very near Surat
(Udhana)

Y

Valigandapuram, (78°.55')

Vellore, 12°.56' - 79°.

Vengurla, 15°.52' - 73°.

Veruda, [Vairodahi] 1

Veswee, 17°.59' - 73°.7

Vilawda, 16°.47' - 73°.

Vishalgad, (see Khel

Vijapur, (see Bijapur

Vridhachalam, (Hire

11°.31' - 79°.23'.

W

Whurwhu, (Woolw
74°.34'.

Y

Yelavannarasor, (Yel
11°.43' - 79°.14'.

Yellapur, 14°.58' - 7°.

